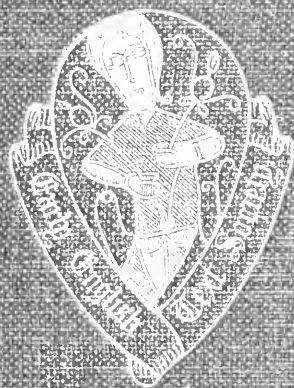


# Three Old English Prose Texts

Letter of Alexander the Great

Wonders of the East

Life of St. Christopher











# Three Old English Prose Texts

IN

MS. COTTON VITELLIUS A xv

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EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY

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8 æge eodon. 7 a swa hie hit geforan se  
 mid þam scillum selice mid ðe muþe ða eorþan  
 sliton 7 tæron. hefdon hie þa wýrmas þríf  
 slite tungan 7 þonne hie eðedon þonne  
 eode him of þe muðe mid þy orðe swylce byr  
 nende þe celle. 7 a þa wýrma orð 7 eþung  
 swiðe deað beþende 7 æt eþ ne 7 forþiora þa  
 pol beþendan orðe mon ge men swul ton  
 wið þissum wýrma wefuh ton lenz þonne ane  
 tide þa we mhte. 7 hie þa wýrmas acwealdon  
 xxxviii monna þa we fýrde. 7 minra agen  
 ra þegna xx. ða bæd ic þa wýrde hweþre  
 þ hie hæfdon soð ellen þa we þinga þe us on  
 be eþomon swa monigra gespen cniða 7 ear  
 fedo. þa hit 7 a se wif te tid þa we mhte.  
 þa mynton we us se we stan. ac þa eþoman  
 þa hweþre leon in feaþra selic misse swa  
 micle. 7 hie ealle swiðe swyme tende ferdon.  
 orð þy ða leon þy ðe eþoman þa we don hie  
 sona omf. 7 weus wið hie. se eldan þa we de pe

۲۰

MS. VITEL. A XV, FOL. 147<sup>a</sup> 145<sup>a</sup>



~~Eng. Philol.~~  
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Three Old English Prose Texts

IN

MS. Cotton Vitellius A xvi

EDITED

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND GLOSSARIAL INDEX

BY

STANLEY RYPINS, PH.D.

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## PREFACE

ASSOCIATED with the three Old English texts of this volume are several problems relating both to the *Beowulf* epic and to the Alexander legend. Exhaustive discussion of these questions being beyond the limited scope of an Introduction, their treatment in the following pages—deliberately subordinated to the editing of the texts—is avowedly suggestive rather than final. Attention, on the contrary, has been centred on the task of producing an edition which, from a textual standpoint, might be considered authoritative. The importance of the texts, not only in themselves but also in their newly discovered relation to *Beowulf*, justifies, it is hoped, the decision to lay upon this aspect of the work the greater emphasis.

Grateful acknowledgement is here made to Mr. Kenneth Sisam both for the initial impetus given by him to this study and for his friendly criticism and counsel. Deep appreciation is likewise to be expressed for the helpful advice and constant courtesy of Professors W. A. Craigie and F. N. Robinson, to whom portions of this volume were submitted from time to time in the course of its development. Permission to make use of material previously published has been kindly granted by the Editors of *Modern Language Notes* and *Modern Philology*, and, through its Secretary, by the Modern Language Association of America. Of the *Epistola Alexandri* MSS. listed in the Introduction, thirty-six have been examined in the preparation of this edition—at London, Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, and the Escorial. To the authorities of the libraries visited, and especially to the Keeper of the MSS. at the British Museum, who permitted the daily removal of the *Beowulf* codex from the vault where for safety it had been housed, the thanks of the editor are due.

S. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

July 1, 1924.

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## INTRODUCTION

### I.

IN the MS. volume Cotton Vitellius A xv, the three prose tracts immediately preceding the *Beowulf* epic are clearly the work of a single scribe. Furthermore, and what is of greater interest, the script in which they are written is no other than the well-known first hand of *Beowulf*. This fact, until recently unrecorded, gives to the three prose pieces an importance which justifies, it is hoped, a re-examination of the texts, the various editions of which, as will be shown hereafter, have in each instance, and for different reasons, been inadequate.

Neither the texts nor the hands in which they are written, however, can profitably be discussed until a clear idea of the state of the MS. is presented. So well known a codex as that which contains the *Beowulf* epic ought, it would seem, to have been carefully and correctly described by at least one of the scholars in whose hands it has been; yet such is the neglect of palaeographic details that even this celebrated MS. volume has yet to be accurately described. At so late a date as 1916 appears in print<sup>1</sup> an inaccuracy as to the foliation. It seems, accordingly, advisable to remove the confusion at once by a detailed account of the MS. Two separate codices, both small quarto on vellum, have been bound together since the time of Sir Robert Cotton to make the present volume. The first, in two main hands of the twelfth century, contains four articles: *Flowers from St. Augustine's Soliloquies*, translated by King Alfred, fol. 4 a; *Gospel of Nicodemus*, fol. 60 a; *Dialogue between Solomon and Saturn*, fol. 84 b; and a fragment of eleven lines concerning martyrs, fol. 93 b. The second codex, likewise

<sup>1</sup> K. Sisam, *Mod. Lang. Review*, vol. xi, No. 3, p. 335. Mr. Sisam's statement that 'the numbering of blank dividing leaves advances the foliation by three' is incorrect, as is shown in a later paragraph of this Introduction.

in two hands, but of considerably earlier date, consists of five articles: a fragment of the *Life of St. Christopher*, imperfect at the beginning, fol. 94 a; *Wonders of the East*, fol. 98 b; *Letter of Alexander the Great to Aristotle*, fol. 107 a; *Beowulf*, fol. 132 a; and *Judith*, fols. 202 a–209 b.

With the first three tracts of this second codex we are here principally concerned. They are written in a bold, easily legible hand, there being, with two exceptions, twenty lines to a full page.<sup>1</sup> The second of the three pieces is curiously illustrated with numerous water-colour sketches of no great merit. The MS. is otherwise quite unadorned, the capitals throughout the codex being large, plain letters in the ink of the text. The vermilion pigment of the pictures has in several places left its trace on the adjacent page, the most prominent instance being a stain on folio 95 b (94 b) which corresponds exactly to an illustration on folio 102 (95). From this, as well as from the older foliation given here in parentheses,<sup>2</sup> it is obvious that these two pages were at one time bound in immediate sequence. The margins of the volume were so badly charred in the fire of 1731 that many letters at the beginning and end of a line were either distorted or scorched past recognition. Of the charred portion much was lost by the gradual crumbling away of the fragile edge of the burned parchment—a loss which a modern binder has put a stop to by fitting each leaf into a frame of heavy paper. Zupitza's autotypes of *Beowulf* give an excellent idea of the state of the MS. It is impossible, however, even in the best facsimile, to reproduce the actual condition of the burned margins. The parchment has in many places become transparent, with the result that letters often show through the leaf in a manner which has confused more than one editor of the several texts. In many instances whole words that appear totally obliterated may be deciphered by looking at the MS. against a strong light. The transparent paper used by the binder in repairing the crumbling edges of the text hides numerous letters in the facsimile which are easily seen in the MS. itself. Some letters, or parts of letters, however, are unavoidably hidden by the

<sup>1</sup> Fol. 125 b has 21 lines; fol. 111 b but 19.

<sup>2</sup> For foliation cf. pp. ix–xi.

heavy paper of the new margin. Occasionally the effect of the charring is such that letters may be recognized only by *reducing* the quantity of light and allowing it to pass through the glazed parchment at a certain angle. A lens is of little use. Infinite patience, and a willingness to read and to re-read the MS. under different atmospheric conditions, are the essential needs of the editor of these texts. The margin alone, however, is difficult to read, the central portion of every leaf being for the most part easily legible.

Still another point to be considered in a full description of the MS. volume is its threefold foliation. Ward, in his *Catalogue of Romances*, vol. i, gives as the first page of *Alexander's Letter* fol. 109 a. In vol. ii of the same *Catalogue*, the same article is said to begin at fol. 107 a. In vol. i, the eleven-line fragment on martyrs is assigned to fol. 94 b; in vol. ii, to fol. 90 b. In fact, there is but one point of agreement in this matter between Ward's first and second volumes, and that is the citation of fol. 4 a as the page on which the *Flowers from St. Augustine's Soliloquies* begins. The ten years' interval between the publication of the two volumes cannot account for the discrepancies—made without justification or apology—as no alteration in the foliation or binding of the codex was made during that time. Cockayne and Baskervill number the leaves of the MS. still differently, both placing the first lines of *Alexander's Letter* at fol. 104 a. Such is the confusion that equally good printed authority is found for putting the beginning of *Beowulf* at fol. 129 a, at fol. 132 a, and at fol. 134 a. The explanation of this discrepancy is quite simple. Long after the fire of 1731, the leaves of the volume were numbered consecutively in ink, that leaf being counted as fol. 1 on which begins the *Flowers from St. Augustine's Soliloquies*. Three leaves immediately preceding this article were ignored. This is the earliest foliation,<sup>1</sup> and the one referred to by Cockayne and Baskervill in their editions of *Alexander's Letter*, and by Zupitza in his autotype edition of *Beowulf*. The

<sup>1</sup> Previous to the fire there may have been a still earlier foliation. Wanley (1705) gives the foliation substantially as it was after the

fire, but whether from his own counting of the leaves or from another's numbering is uncertain.

numbers, easily seen in the autotypes, were written as near to the upper right-hand corner of the recto side of the leaves as their charred condition would permit. *Alexander's Letter*, according to this numbering, begins at fol. 104 a; *Beowulf*, at fol. 129 a. Reference to this oldest foliation is made in parentheses in the present edition. The later foliations, made after the leaves had been framed in paper and re-bound, are easily accounted for. In the first place, the three leaves at the beginning of the volume, unnumbered in the old foliation, were rightly included in the new. The first of these three leaves has since been removed to MS. Royal 13 D I\*; the second contains an *Elenchus Contentorum* in which, oddly enough, there is no mention of *Beowulf*; the third contains some rough notes on parishes, etc., in England and on various events that occurred in 1346, 1383, and 1453. The inclusion of these leaves in the foliation advances the folio numbers by three; so that *Alexander's Letter* begins at fol. 107 a, and *Beowulf* at fol. 132 a. This foliation—the one to which reference is made throughout the present edition, and which is used by Ward in vol. ii of his *Catalogue of Romances*—is written in pencil in the upper right-hand corner of the recto side of the new paper margins, as it should be. It is not shown in Zupitza's autotypes. It is to be hoped that this foliation will hereafter be employed by those who refer to the MS. In the second place, not only the first three leaves, but also two blank paper leaves inserted by the binder between fols. 59 (56) and 60 (57), and between fols. 93 (90) and 94 (91), were counted in still another foliation. This, used by Ward in vol. i of his *Catalogue*, is written in pencil in the lower recto margins. It is not to be recommended as a means of reference, its effect being to advance the oldest foliation in some places by three, in others by four, and in still others by five. The transfer of fol. 1 to another MS. creates the possibility of yet another numbering of the leaves. If we neglect the two recently inserted blank sheets of paper, there are at present in the codex 208 leaves. It ends with fol. 209 b (206 b).

Not only has the foliation been changed, but also the relative position of the leaves. Their sequence, in the earlier binding of the volume, was quite wrong. In fact, so little did

the first binder understand the material with which he was dealing that he dovetailed the *St. Christopher* fragment with the *Wonders of the East*, and interchanged two gatherings of eight leaves in *Alexander's Letter*. The foliation of *Alexander's Letter*—despite Wülcker's erroneous statement<sup>1</sup> that 'Die Blätter sind jetzt in der hs. in ihre richtige Ordnung gebracht'—is still to be corrected. For the correct sequence of the subject-matter, fols. 110–17 should exchange place with fols. 118–25. This has been done by Cockayne, Baskervill, and the present editor. The leaves of the two other pieces, however, have been properly rearranged by the latest binder, throwing the old foliation into so chaotic a state that it can no longer be conveniently used. Just what the present arrangement is, may be clearly seen from the following table. The original gatherings, of course, cannot now be determined, the threads and margins being new throughout the codex.

Present foliation.	Old foliation.
94	93
95	94
96	91
97	92
98	97
99	98
100	99
101	100
102	95
103	96
104	101
105	102 (?)
106	103
107–130	104–127

From this detailed account of the MS. we may now turn to a consideration of the script. It has for some time been recognized that *Judith* and the second portion of *Beowulf* are written in the same hand, but until quite recently no notice has been taken of the fact that the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf* and the three articles immediately preceding the epic in the MS. volume are the work of a single scribe. Prof. Sedgefield

<sup>1</sup> *Anglia*, i, p. 508, foot-note.

is the first to note<sup>1</sup> the identity of the hand of *Alexander's Letter* and the first hand of *Beowulf*. Mr. Kenneth Sisam first points out<sup>2</sup> that this identity extends also to the hand of the *St. Christopher* fragment and of the *Wonders of the East*, and that certain conclusions depend upon this fact. No other writer, of the many who have examined the MS., has called attention to this important feature. Of the identity of the hands there can be no real doubt. A comparison of the two facsimiles issued with this edition will probably be evidence sufficiently convincing. Special attention, however, may be drawn to the letter *k* (cf. *kynnes*, f. 126 a, l. 19. and *kyning*, autotypes, f. 144 a, l. 12); to the letter *s*, the shorter form of which is used throughout the texts; to the *æy* ligature (cf. f. 126 a, l. 20, and autotypes, f. 130 b, l. 19); to the 'spreading' *y*, found occasionally both in *Alexander's Letter* and in *Beowulf* (cf. *ytimestum*, f. 109 a, l. 3, and *ymb*, autotypes, f. 129 a, l. 9); to the capital letter *M*, which occurs in two forms—one with four straight strokes, the other a fanciful form with the first and last strokes curved. This use of differently formed capitals is no indication of change of scribe. It is common enough, even to-day, to see such a letter as capital *S* variously written on a single page. Should the two types of capital be found respectively confined to separate articles, then, with reason, one might suspect the two articles to be the work of different scribes. This, however, is not the case. The usual form of the capital *M* in *Alexander's Letter* is the one with curved stems, but there also occurs (cf. f. 109 b, l. 7 and f. 122 a, l. 7) the identical straight-stroke capital *M* used in the *St. Christopher* fragment and in *Beowulf* (cf. autotypes, f. 171 a, l. 16). Furthermore, it must be remembered that a scribe's hand varies from page to page, so that to the unaccustomed eye it may often seem to be the work of more than one writer. Compare, for example, in Zupitza's autotypes, the recto and the verso of fol. 144; or fol. 129 b with fol. 133 b. The difference is obvious. Yet no one doubts that these contrasted pages were written by one scribe only. A similar contrast is seen on the MS. pages of the three texts here edited. It is

<sup>1</sup> *Beowulf*, 2nd ed., Manchester, 1913, p. xiv, foot-note.

<sup>2</sup> *Mod. Lang. Review*, xi, p. 335.



this, doubtless, which has caused the identity of the script hitherto to be overlooked.

In addition to these palaeographic considerations, there is yet other evidence, which, if not conclusive, is at least corroborative. There is an indication that the last five pieces in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv formed at one time a book by themselves. If this be so, the likelihood of their being written by more than two scribes is lessened. One scribe, apparently, started to make a book, probably to order. He got as far as the middle of his fourth article (l. 1939 of *Beowulf*), when something occurred to prevent his completion of the book. It was finished by a second copyist. The evidence is twofold. In the first place, at the top of fol. 94 a (93 a), the first page<sup>1</sup> of the codex, and the beginning of the *St. Christopher* fragment, is written, 'Laurence Nouell A. 1563'.<sup>2</sup> Nowell, dean of Lichfield, acquired the MS., apparently, in its present incomplete condition, and put his name, as was but natural, on the outside page. Secondly, we have the testimony of Wanley, who, in his catalogue of 1705, says of *Alexander's Letter*: 'Hoc autem exemplar cum 3 superioribus<sup>3</sup> . . . fuit peculium doctiss. viri Laurentii Nowelli. a. d. 1563.' Whether or not Wanley had other evidence than we possess to-day is not known, but his statement is of corroborative value. That the three prose tracts, accordingly, formed part of a single volume, and were written by a single scribe, may well be assumed. That they originally formed part of the volume which contained *Beowulf* is indicated only by palaeographic considerations—the size and shape of the page, the foliation, the undoubted identity of the script. In fact, this identity of the script is proof sufficient, the other considerations being merely supplementary.

The recognition that fols. 94 a–175 b, l. 4 are written in the same hand necessitates a correction in the dating of the prose pieces. The *Beowulf* MS. is accepted by all authorities as a work of about 1000.<sup>4</sup> Yet the three prose pieces are

<sup>1</sup> It was once bound as the third leaf of the fragment, as the old foliation still shows.

<sup>2</sup> The 3 is now gone and has been supplied in pencil.

<sup>3</sup> i. e., cum 2 superioribus; viz., *St. Christopher* and *Wonders of the East* (?).

<sup>4</sup> W. Keller (*Palaestra*, vol. xliii, No. 1, p. 37), on palaeographic

variously assigned to the eleventh and even to the twelfth century.<sup>1</sup> Obviously, if *circa* 1000 is to be kept as the date of the *Beowulf* portion of the codex, *circa* 1000 must also be accepted as the date of the prose tracts written by one of the *Beowulf* scribes.

A correction must also be made, in view of the identity of the scripts, in certain accepted theories regarding the *Beowulf* scribes. It is commonly held with ten Brink that 'der zweite Schreiber des Beowulfs hat sich treuer an seine Vorlage gehalten als der erste',<sup>2</sup> this conclusion being principally deduced from a comparison of the use of *io* and *eo* in the two parts of *Beowulf*<sup>3</sup> and in *Judith*, which, it will be remembered, was written by the second *Beowulf* scribe. Now, in the first place, too much reliance must not be placed on such argument as ten Brink in this case adduces. Certainly his facts are correct, and his reasoning merits respectful attention. But a caution which Skeat once recommended in a similar type of criticism seems applicable here. At Chap. xx, verse 23 of the Lindisfarne *St. John*, the scribe begins, oddly enough, to write *gi* in place of the prefix *ge* which previously he had been consistently using—a phenomenon which in large measure parallels the interchange of *io* and *eo* in *Beowulf*. Of this Skeat says: 'It is a peculiarly interesting point, as shewing that changes of spelling took place in the practice of the *same* scribe at different times of his life,<sup>4</sup> a hypothesis which opens out somewhat startling views, and shews the danger, and even the absurdity, of carrying out criticism, as obtained from internal evidence, in too rigid and narrow a manner.' After this example of the

grounds, puts the *Beowulf* MS. 'in die letzten Decennien des 10. Jahrhunderts'.

<sup>1</sup> Knappe, Greifswald dissertation, p. 8, puts the *St. Christopher* fragment roughly in the 11th cent., and the two following pieces more definitely in the middle of the 11th cent. Förster, *Archiv*, cxvii, p. 367, puts *Wonders of the East* in the 12th cent. Ward assigns *Alexander's Letter* to late 10th cent.

<sup>2</sup> *Beowulf: Quellen u. Forsch.* 2.

*Sprach- u. Culturgeschichte*, lxii, p. 239.

Cf. also T. G. Foster, *ib.*, lxxi, p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> The first uses 11 *io*-spellings; the second scribe, 117. No *io*-forms, however, occur in *Judith*. Cf. *infra*, pp. xix ff.

<sup>4</sup> Gospel of *St. John*, p. x.

<sup>5</sup> This implies, of course, no interruption in the scribe's work, but simply, as Skeat points out, that his orthography was in a transitional state.

Lindisfarne scribe, who shall say that the second *Beowulf* scribe's confusion of *io* and *eo* is due rather to his faulty transcription of the *io* in his original, as ten Brink would have us believe, than to an uncertainty in his own mind of the correct mode of spelling? Of course, ten Brink's assumption is well within the realm of scribal possibility, and his interpretation of the data at his command seems, at first sight, reasonable enough. The rarity of the *io*-spellings in the first part of *Beowulf* and the comparative frequency of such spellings in the second portion are, indeed, indicative of some dissimilarity between the two scribes. Ten Brink, basing his view upon the absence of *io*-spellings from the 350 lines of the *Judith* fragment, comes to the conclusion that this dissimilarity is one simply of scribal accuracy, the second scribe being a more accurate, or, perhaps it were better to say, a less inaccurate, transcriber than the first. To maintain this contention, ten Brink is compelled to assume an earlier text throughout which *io*-spellings were employed, and which served as the original of the sole copy of *Beowulf* now left to us. The more natural and common-sense explanation of the *io*-spellings as an orthographic peculiarity of the second *Beowulf* scribe is entirely discarded by ten Brink in favour of his ingenious assumption of an *io*-original. And this, solely because *Judith*, with *eo*-spellings only, and part of *Beowulf*, with both *eo*- and *io*-spellings, were written by one and the same scribe.

And now, in the second place, leaving the discussion of the relative accuracy of the two *Beowulf* scribes in the light of such a detail of internal evidence as ten Brink has produced, let us consider this relative scribal accuracy in the light of the evidence for the first time here presented. We have now for comparative purposes not only the *Judith* fragment but also—and in this we are more fortunate than ten Brink—the three texts of the present edition. A comparison of these three texts one with another and each with the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf* results, not in agreement with ten Brink's judgement, but in the conviction that the care and accuracy of the scribe are of a high order of merit.

It is not the purpose of this Introduction to deal elaborately with the *Beowulf* problems that arise in connexion with these

three texts. Such a study would be a dissertation in itself, and must be reserved for another time and place. But the imputation of inaccuracy to our scribe can not, in face of his textual evidence, go entirely unchallenged. Attention may be called, for example, to his consistent spelling *mit ty* or *myt ty* in one of his transcriptions (the *Christophorus* fragment), while in another (*Alexander's Letter*) he is equally consistent in his use of the form *mid þy*. Or, again, it may be observed that in one place he writes the various forms of the verb *cuman* preferably with the interpolated *w*, as in *cwom*, fol. 112 b, l. 8; while elsewhere, as in *com*, fol. 96, l. 5, he omits the *w*. These, and other similar details which will come to the notice of the reader of the texts, are the result of no capricious use now and then of various forms of the same word. The confinement of one form to one piece, and its variant to another, is scarcely favourable to ten Brink's theory. Details such as these, however, need hardly be discussed when the character of each text as a whole is taken into consideration. It seems highly improbable that the preservation of the plain West-Saxon of the *Christophorus* fragment and of the less simple language of *Alexander's Letter* with its Kentish and Anglian elements could be the result of scribal carelessness. If anything, such differences between the texts indicate a commendable accuracy of transcription. Is it scribal faultiness, it may well be asked, which in the same hand produces two tracts each of which seems to independent critics to have different linguistic peculiarities? Braun, for example, locates *Alexander's Letter* on the Kentish border and rejects the possibility of an Anglian original.<sup>1</sup> Knappe, on the other hand, considers the immediately preceding piece, the *Wonders of the East*, as a West-Saxon reproduction of an Anglian version.<sup>2</sup>

Scribal inaccuracy might have been expected so to obliterate the distinctive features of the two pieces as to make such divergent opinions as those just quoted impossible. The scribe who preserves intact the linguistic peculiarities of three texts can scarcely be successfully accused of substituting his

<sup>1</sup> *Lautelehre d. as. Version d. 'Ep. Alex.'*, p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> *Die Wunder des Ostens*, p. 41.

own dialectal forms for the spellings before him in a fourth. Especially will the accusation fail when the resultant theory is as complicated as the one proposed by ten Brink. Scribe number two, he claims, was more accurate than his predecessor. The second half of *Beowulf* is therefore a truer copy than the first. The *io*-spellings of the second portion represent, accordingly, *io*-spellings in the original. The use of the diphthong *io*, however, is no criterion of dialect in itself. But the citation of a dozen Kentish forms from the text points to the *io* as a Kentish diphthong. 'Erwägt man, dass die angeführten Formen—mit einer einzigen unerheblichen Ausnahme—sich alle nur in dem zweiten Teil des Beówulfs finden, wo auch die zahlreichen *ió* statt *eó* vorkommen, so wird man der Annahme, dass die Cottonhandschrift auf ein kentisches Manuskript zurückgehe, eine gewisse Wahrscheinlichkeit nicht absprechen können.'<sup>1</sup> But it is probable, ten Brink hastens to add, 'dass das kentische Manuskript nicht die unmittelbare Vorlage der Cottonhandschrift bildete, sondern dass letztere zunächst auf einer älteren westsächsischen Handschrift beruhte'.<sup>2</sup> And finally, the following paragraph begins with the sentence: 'Die Urhandschrift unseres Beówulfs war aber jedesfalls wohl eine mercische.' Mercian, West-Saxon, Kentish, three dialects in all, are thus summoned to the aid of ten Brink's theory. A theory requiring such support, and meeting with such objections as follow, can scarcely be established. Significant indeed is the concluding statement of this notable chapter: 'Man möge von den in diesem Kapitel angestellten Untersuchungen halten was man wolle'—a sentence which the presumptuous critic of a ten Brink eagerly seizes upon and cites, rather for self-justification than for unbecoming ridicule.

To the theory of ten Brink, as outlined above, two objections may be raised. In the first place, it is based upon too weak a foundation, the evidence of the *Judith* fragment being insignificant in comparison with the evidence of the three prose tracts; and, in the second place, it rejects a simple, common-sense explanation only to accept a complex solution

<sup>1</sup> *Beowulf*: *Q. u. Forsch.*, lxii, p. 240. Cf. P. G. Thomas, *Mod. Lang. Review*, i, 207.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, p. 241.

which is by no means entirely satisfactory. Additional objections, moreover, which on no account may be dismissed as negligible, are offered by the scribal usages in the text of *Beowulf* itself. These, in part at least, will presently be analysed.

Before proceeding to this analysis, however, it seems advisable somewhat to elaborate our objection to ten Brink's use of the *Judith* fragment in his estimation of the *Beowulf* scribes. In the first place, the total absence of *io-* spellings from the 350 lines of *Judith* is not necessarily indicative, as ten Brink claims, of careful scribal transcription. In fact, it is not at all unreasonable in such an instance as this to assume an elimination of all original *io-* spellings, if any there were, by a scribe to whom the *eo-* forms were the norm. This, indeed, is precisely the assumption made by ten Brink to account for the relatively rare occurrence of *io-* forms in the first portion of *Beowulf*. At all events, it is no more reasonable to come to one of these two conclusions, merely from the absence of a particular spelling, than to the other. Taken together with the scribal peculiarities of the second part of *Beowulf*, it may, however, be urged, ten Brink's interpretation of the *Judith* spellings is quite acceptable. Indeed, were there no further textual comparison possible, his theory might have remained unchallenged. It so happens, however, that precisely those conditions which ten Brink advances in support of the accuracy of the second *Beowulf* scribe, are duplicated in the work of scribe number one. The *Christophorus* fragment, copied, it will be remembered, by him who transcribed the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf*, is, like *Judith*, characterized by the total absence of *io-* forms. Obviously, then, any argument in favour of the accuracy of the second scribe which ten Brink develops from the consistent use of *eo-* spellings in *Judith*, may with equal propriety be derived from the evidence of the *Christophorus* fragment in support of the accuracy of the first scribe. Such being the case, it is difficult to see how ten Brink's long-accepted deduction can, with no further corroboration, remain undisputed. The *Judith* evidence alone is certainly insufficient to establish the relative accuracy of the two scribes.

In the discussion which is to follow of the varying dialectal

characteristics of our three texts,<sup>1</sup> still further indication of the comparative reliability of the two scribes will be arrived at by analysis of materials unused by ten Brink. If, however, our evidence be now limited to such as ten Brink himself might have used—such, that is, which the text of *Beowulf* itself provides—the conclusions will again be favourable to the contention herein sustained. The usage of the two *Beowulf* scribes in regard to the *io*-spellings, presented below for the sake of clearness in tabular form, was apparently unworthy of detailed analysis in ten Brink's opinion. Denoting by A, as is customary, that part of *Beowulf* which is preserved in the handwriting of the first scribe (ll. 1-1939), and by B the remainder of the text, we find the number of times by actual count that an *eo*- or an *io*-spelling occurs in either division is as follows :

	eo	eo	Total eo	io	io	Total io
A	479	329	808	5	6	11
B	247	249	496	23	27	115

Three of these totals differ from those given by P. G. Thomas,<sup>2</sup> but, owing to his failure to indicate on what text he based his count, the discrepancies cannot be here accounted for. Inasmuch as the present examination is concerned solely with the usages of the scribes themselves, as shown by their own handwriting, our count is made from the autotypes of Zupitza, and designedly avoids the emendations of various editors.

From this table several conclusions may be drawn. The most apparent fact is the well-known infrequency of the *io*-forms in A, and their relatively extensive use in B. Of this there can be, of course, not the slightest doubt ; nor does this in any material degree affect the bearing of the figures on our argument. What we would demonstrate is not that A and

<sup>1</sup> Cf. pp. xxxix ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Mod. Lang. Review*, i. 203: '... up to the point where the first hand ceases to appear ... there are but 11 examples of *io* as against 786 of *eo*. From this point to the

end ... there are 117 examples of *io* as against 482 of *eo*. The total number of *eo*-forms in *Beowulf* is thus 1268, of *io* 123.' Prof. Kläber tells me his count tallies with that in the above table.

B show no characteristic differences, but that these differences, in view of the figures given, cannot be used in support of ten Brink's contention. The eleven instances of *io*- forms in A are the following:<sup>1</sup> *scionon*, 303; *hio*, 455, 623; *geiviofu*, 697; *wundorsiona*, 995; *friodūwære*, 1096; *hiora*, 1166; *giogoð*, 1190; *iogo/e*, 1674; *nīowan*, 1789; *hīo*, 1929. In an attempt to minimize the importance of these eleven words, ten Brink dismisses<sup>2</sup> the *io*- spelling of *giogoð* as 'diakritisches Zeichen nach einem Palatal und vor o'; and maintains that *friodūwære* 'beweist natürlich nichts, da hier *i* und nicht *e* zu Grunde liegt'.<sup>3</sup> Inasmuch, however, as the spelling *geogob* occurs six times in A and once (2512) in B; and as various forms of *freo/u* are written with *eo* three times in A (188, 522, 1707) and twice (1942, 2959) in B; it is apparent that for our present purpose the words must be taken precisely as they come, with the scribes alone responsible for their spellings. Eleven, then, is the number of times the first scribe must be held accountable for *io*- forms, whether he copied them accurately from his original, whether lapsing occasionally into his accustomed manner he carelessly inserted them, or whether his orthography is due to a combination of these two possibilities. To no one cause can definitely be attributed either these eleven *io*- forms in A or the hundred and fifteen in B. It is only by corroborative evidence that a prejudice can be established in favour of one cause or another. If, as ten Brink would have us believe, the scribe of B can be shown on other grounds to be more reliable than his predecessor, then the presumption that the *io*- forms are not 'vom zweiten Schreiber in den Text eingeführt' may reasonably be made.

Such proof, however, is not forthcoming. The evidence, indeed, seems all to point the other way. The proportion of *eo*- forms, for instance, in both A and B is against ten Brink's

<sup>1</sup> Line references, throughout this discussion, are given as in Cook's *Concordance to Beowulf*.

<sup>2</sup> *Beowulf*, *Untersuchungen*, p. 238, note 1.

<sup>3</sup> Sievers, likewise (*Ztschr. f. deutsche Phil.* xxi, 358), refers *geiviofu*

—'bei dem ersten schreiber, der *io* nur als *u*-umlaut von *i*, nicht auch von *e* kennt'—to *gewif*. Here, however, as shown by the presence of *geogob* and *freo/u*, the question is one, not of phonology, but simply of scribal usage.



contention. In A there are 1,939 lines, containing 808 *eo*-forms—something less than 42 per cent. The proportion of *eo*-forms in the 1,243 lines of B is practically the same—a little over 39 per cent. This being the case, does it not seem less sound to credit B with fidelity to an original in which *io*-forms were the norm than to attribute the *io*-spellings, in large part at least, to the scribe's own orthographic idiosyncrasy? That this characteristic should disappear in *Judith* is no insuperable difficulty. The absence of *io*-forms from this fragment may, as already pointed out, indicate either extremely careless reduction of all spellings to the scribal norm, or, on the other hand, it may be due to exactitude of transcription of an unusual order. The latter may quite possibly be the case. In *Beowulf*, it might be suggested, the second scribe was merely finishing up another man's work, and may well have been careless about it; while in *Judith*, a poem to be entirely transcribed by him, he may equally well have determined to proceed with all the care that good craftsmanship demands.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In *Mod. Lang. Notes*, v. 44, Davidson tries to establish the inaccuracy of the scribe in both *Beowulf* B and *Judith*. His argument in opposition to ten Brink, based, as it is, on the scribe's use of *þ* and *ð*, is by no means so cogent as the analysis of the *eo*- and *io*-forms, but is given here as of supplementary value. The second scribe, he claims, is inaccurate not only in his insertion of *io*-forms into *Beowulf* B, but also in his reduction of nearly every *þ* to *ð*. The word *siþþan*, for instance, variously spelt in A, occurs eighteen times in B, where it is invariably written *syððan*. Furthermore, says Davidson, 'An examination of Cook's edition of "*Judith*" . . . fails to reveal a single final *þ* and but one medial —*þre* 109—in the 350 lines'. 'That this evident levelling of *þ* and *ð* to *ð* in B is the work of the scribe and not due to original differences in

the text is . . . reasonably certain. . . . Indeed, the use of medial and final *þ* in B is so infrequent and of such a nature that it impresses one as an oversight in the copying of a manuscript in which *þ* was present.'

In *Quellen und Forschungen*, lxxi, 103, this usage of *ð* is noted by T. G. Foster, who unhesitatingly accepts ten Brink's theory; but the accuracy of the second scribe is rendered questionable by the 'remarkable' 'mixture of forms' which Foster himself cites from *Judith*.

Before ten Brink had advanced his theory, Hornburg had said of the second scribe (*Archiv f. n. Sprachen*, lxxii, 384): 'Eigentümlich ist demselben die ziemlich konsequente Setzung des *io* für *eo* und *iô* für *eô*; eigentümlich ist ihm ferner die Form *telge* für *talige* v. 2068, *maðelade* [MS. *maðelade*] v. 2126, *morna* v. 2151, *siex* v. 2905, u.s.w. Wir sehen aus diesen Be-

Less speculative deductions than this, however, may be made from the internal evidence of the last 1,243 lines of *Beowulf*. If, with ten Brink, we choose not to question the accuracy of the second scribe, and if, likewise with him, we postulate an original manuscript characterized by *io-* spellings, how then are we to account both for the numerous instances in B where *eo-* and *io-* forms of the same word occur side by side, with the former spelling often predominant, and for those cases where *eo* is used exclusively? Assuredly it is not to scribal accuracy that so uncertain a usage may be attributed. The transcriber who writes three *io-* and fifteen *eo-* spellings of the common word *beorh*, in copying a manuscript in which the *io-* form was used, has little claim to be recognized as accurate. Throughout his text, as the following table will show, our scribe is guilty of just such uncertainties of spelling as are seen in the case of *beorh*. For purposes of condensation, compounds are indicated in our table by a hyphen either before or after the part of the word under consideration; and, where the citations would be too numerous, only the number of occurrences is recorded.

<i>eo-</i> forms in B.	Line.	Total.	<i>io-</i> forms in B.	Line.	Total.
beorg(e)(es)	3164	15	biorges	3066	3
	2529		biorgas	2272	
	2546				
	2559				
	2842				
	3143				
	2304				
	2322				
	2524				
	2580				
	2755				
beorh	2241		biorh	2807	
	2299				
	3097				
-beorh	2213				

merkungen dass sich der zweite  
Abschreiber mit einer gewissen  
Selbständigkeit bewegt. Daraus

folgt, dass er Verfasser etlicher  
Abschnitte im Gedichte sein kann.'

<i>eo-</i> forms in B.	Line.	Total.	<i>io-</i> forms in B.	Line.	Total.
Bēowulf(e)(es)	2510 2207 1971	3	Bīowulf(e)(es)		14
Ecgþēowes	5 ×	5	Ecgþīo(w)es		2
Eofores	2486	1	Iofore	2992 2997	2
eom	2527	1			
eorl	16 ×	23			
eorl-	7 ×				
eorþ-	20 ×	20			
ēow(ic) (&c.)	7 ×	7			
fēond-	4 ×	4	fionda	2671	1
fēores(um)	2 ×	22			
feorh-	19 ×				
-fēore	2664				
frēond-	2393 2377 2069	3			
freoþu-	1942 2959	2	frioþu-	2282	1
-bēodan	3110	1	bīodan	2898	1
-ēode(on)	8 ×	8	-īode	2200	1
-hēold	16 ×	16	hīold	1954	1
geogop	2512	2	giogude	2113	2
geogop-	2664		giogode	2426	
gēomor	2100 2419 2632	8	gīomor	3150	4
gēomor-	3 ×		gīomor-	2267	
-gēomor	2239 2950		-gīomor-	2408 2894	
geond	3 ×	5	giond-	2771	1
geond-	2017 3087				
gēong	2019 2756 3125	3	gīong	2214 2409 2715	3
geong	10 ×	10	giong	2446	1
			hio	8 ×	8
			hiora	2599	1
heoro-	2720	1	hioro-	2358 2539 2781	3
-dēor	2107 2183 3169	3	dīor -dīor	2090 3111	2

<i>eo-</i> forms in B.	Line.	Total.	<i>io-</i> forms in B.	Line.	Total.
l̥eod-	36 ×	36			
l̥eof-	16 ×	17			
-l̥eofe	2863				
menigeo	2143	1			
n̥eos(i)an	2074	1	n̥ios(i)an	2366	5
				2388	
				2671	
				3045	
			n̥iosap	2486	
Ongenp̥eo(w)(es)	3 ×	3	Ongenp̥io(w)es	5 ×	5
s̥eoc	2254	3	-s̥iocne	2787	2
	2740		-s̥iocum	2754	
	2904				
Sw̥eona	2472	4	Sw̥io-	2383	2
	2958			2495	
	3001				
Sw̥eo-	2922				
p̥eod (&c.)	7 ×	9	p̥iod	2219	2
-p̥eode	2204		p̥iod-	2579	
	2922				
p̥eoden (&c.)	17 ×	17	p̥ioden	3 ×	3
beorn (&c.)	2121	5	biorn	2559	2
	2148		biorna	2404	
	2220				
	2260				
	2433				
b̥eore	2041	1	b̥ior-	2635	1
d̥eop	2549	1	d̥iope	3069	1
d̥eore	2236	2	d̥iore	1949	1
	2254				
-dr̥eorigne	2720	1	-dr̥iore	2693	1
-sweord-	19 ×	19			
geofum	1958	2	giofan (inf.)	2972	1
-geofa	2900				
s̥eo	3 ×	3	s̥io	16 ×	16
p̥reo	2298	1	p̥rio	2174	1

The capricious usage shown by our table is by no means confined to a variation between *eo-* and *io-* forms. The scribe's accuracy is such, for example, that, after writing *mergen* twice (2103, 2124), he can vary his forms at will as follows: *morna*, 2450; *morgne*, 2484; *morgenlongne*, 2894; *mergenne*, 2939; *morgenceald*, 3022. Similarly, to give but one more out of many possible examples, and to cite a word certainly familiar

to any scribe, *meaht(e)(on)*, occurring fifteen times in B, is six times spelt *mihlte(on)*. Few instances indeed can be noted in B where scribal accuracy is manifested by a consistent use of one spelling. Of *io*-forms occurring exclusively and more than once in B, only the words *hio* (8 times), *bio(þ)* (2063, 2747), and *Hior(o)te* (1990, 2099) may be found.<sup>1</sup>

In exoneration of the scribe whose accuracy is here called in question, it may perhaps be urged that the citations just given are at widely separated intervals in the text, and that no scribe, however careful, can in such instances be expected to spell with a modern uniformity. Such an expectation, admittedly, could be evidence only of unfamiliarity with MSS. and their orthographic irregularities. It is, however, not at all unreasonable to expect that a scribe who, as in the present instance, is credited with faithful transcription of an original characterized by *io*-forms, should give greater evidence of accuracy than can be deduced from the above table. At the very least, it would seem fair to demand, so careful a scribe as ten Brink presents for our consideration should be consistent in his usage within the individual lines. If, in copying a text with *io*-spellings, he carefully preserve one correct form, certainly his reliability is not established by his failure in the selfsame line of verse to preserve another similarly correct form. Verse 2258, for instance—*geswylce seo herepad sio at hilde gebad*—is but one out of thirty examples in B<sup>2</sup> of both *io*- and *eo*-forms within a single line. Furthermore, the instances where *io*- and *eo*-forms occur so closely as in two consecutive lines of B, is no less than forty-seven—a singularly large number for a scribe whose preservation of original *io*-spellings is alleged as his chief characteristic.

If yet further evidence be required, the capricious interchange of *io* and *eo* in the spelling of proper nouns in B may be cited. The first occurrence of the *héro's* name in the hand-

<sup>1</sup> Consistent use of *io*-spellings is indicative of accuracy only when the scribe's original is assumed, as by ten Brink, to be one in which *io*-forms predominate. 2174, 2219, 2336, 2367, 2408, 2425, 2486, 2559, 2599, 2663, 2681, 2693, 2710, 2842, 2883, 2892, 2913, 2931, 2951, 2961, 2972, 2999, 3142, 3150, 3169.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. ll. 1946, 1987, 2018, 2127,

writing of the second scribe is at line 1971, where it is spelled *Beowulfes*. A few lines farther on, on the verso of the same folio, the spelling *Biowulf* occurs twice, lines 1987 and 1999. These are followed, line 2194, by another *io*-form, *Biowulfes*; and this, at so short an interval as thirteen lines, by the *co*-form, *Beowulfe* (2207). The four subsequent spellings of the name (ll. 2324, 2359, 2381, 2425) are all written with *io*; then, at line 2510, comes the other form, *Beowulf*, after which the *io*-spelling is used, seven times, to the end. The same uncertainty as to form is shown by the scribe in his spelling of other proper nouns. The following three examples, given in the order of their appearance in the text, sufficiently illustrate this:

1999 Ecgdioes	1968 Ongenþeoes	2383 Swiorice
2177 Ecgðeowes	2387 Ongendioes	2472 Sweona
2367 Ecgðeowes	2475 Ongendeowes	2495 Swiorice
2398 Ecgðioes	2486 Ongenþeow	2922 Sweoþeode
2425 Ecgðeowes	2924 Ongendio	2958 Sweona
2587 Ecgðeowes	2951 Ongenþio	3001 Sweona
	2961 Ongendio	
	2986 Ongendio	

Thus, from the evidence of the text itself, it is seen that a careful transcription of an original MS. characterized by *io*-spellings can hardly be attributed to the second *Beowulf* scribe. If, indeed, such an original lay before him, the scribe's text is inaccurately copied. If, however, as we are inclined to believe, the prototype of our *Beowulf* text was not one in which *io*-spellings were predominant, then to the second scribe's orthographic prejudices must the *io*-forms in B be referred. This, the less involved and most natural explanation, must, we submit, in view of the evidence here presented, supersede the hypothesis offered by ten Brink.

In one point, however, ten Brink's position is undeniably sound, and that point is that the Cotton MS. Vitellius A xv is not the original *Beowulf* text, but a transcription of an earlier copy. This is shown, if by nothing else, by the dissimilarity of the four pieces in the hand of the first *Beowulf* scribe. Obviously, when two texts such as the *St. Christopher* fragment and *Alexander's Letter* are markedly different in linguistic

features, and are written by a single scribe, that scribe is not composing but simply copying. And the improbability of the scribe's having copied out three pieces and then having proceeded to write an epic of his own, is so great as to be unworthy of serious consideration. That there existed an earlier copy of *Beowulf* than that in the Cotton MS. may, therefore, be unhesitatingly accepted.

That this copy, however, was one in which *io*-spellings were consistently used, has yet to be demonstrated. In fact, according to Möller,<sup>1</sup> ten Brink's position in regard to this point is entirely wrong. From an analysis of the use of *o* and *a* before nasals, supplemented by other linguistic considerations, Möller arrives at the conclusion that lines 1945-3183 of *Beowulf* are quite independent in origin from the preceding verses. This conclusion, owing to the type of data on which it is founded, cannot be accepted and made use of without a certain degree of caution; nor can that particular point of the epic where, according to Möller, a junction of parts has apparently been effected, be definitely located at a specific verse. Möller's criticism of ten Brink, sicklied o'er, as it is, with a determined but unconvincing attempt to establish the originally strophic form of the *Beowulf* epic, is valuable, not so much for its advocacy of the *Strophentheorie*, as for the support it gives to ten Brink's hypothesis that *Beowulf* is a *Gesammtredaction* made from two distinct versions of the *Beowulf* story. Accepting this part of the theory, Möller challenges ten Brink's conclusions, and pronounces the assumption of a Kentish redaction of *Beowulf* to be as unnecessary as failure to attribute the *io*-forms to the second scribe is unreasonable. The arbitrariness with which division of the epic is necessarily made in an investigation of this kind, together with the limitations inherent in the method, lessen to some extent the significance of the conclusions. The results of Möller's analysis are none the less of value; and, if taken for what they are worth, are of no little interest in the controversy as to the

<sup>1</sup> *Englische Studien*, xiii. 314. Cf. T. G. Foster, *Quellen und Forschungen*, lxxi, 51 ff. Foster's dismissal of Möller's conclusion on the ground

of 'unsettled orthography' is an unwarrantable evasion of the argument.

relative reliability of the scribes of *Beowulf*. The lines 1945-3183, set apart by Möller as of independent origin, are, it will be observed, curiously coincident with the transcription made by the second scribe. Five lines only from the preceding portion of the poem are in his hand. The practical identity, fortuitous no doubt, of *Beowulf* B and Möller's final independent section, has its own significance—particularly when considered in conjunction with his theory as to the component parts of the epic. When these were put together, Möller's evidence would seem to show, to form the *Gesammtredaction*—the basis, apparently, of the surviving text—the characteristics of the originally independent parts were largely preserved. Thus, from line 1943 to the end, certain peculiarities, such as the frequently occurring *io*-diphthong, mark the text. From this fact, however, if Möller's conclusions have any weight, it is impossible to establish anything at all concerning the preceding lines of the poem. Neither the character of the original text of lines 1-1944 nor the nature of the first *Beowulf* scribe's transcription can be judged in the light of data found in the second portion. Ten Brink's assumption, accordingly, of an *io*-original unfaithfully copied by the first scribe, is, for this further reason, seen to be untenable. For the second scribe, and for him only, an *io*-original might with some justification be predicated. Möller's deductions, however, eliminate any resultant estimation of the characteristics of scribe number one.

Furthermore, that the original of our sole remaining copy of *Beowulf* was, as ten Brink claims, but one of several earlier copies in various dialects, seems again, in the light of Möller's examination, a needless hypothesis.<sup>1</sup> Möller, dating both the *Gesammtredaction* and the two versions from which it was made in the tenth century, practically eliminates the possibility that still other later copies served as originals from which the two *Beowulf* scribes made their transcription. Ten Brink's assumption of more than one such original was, moreover, necessitated by his faith—now seen to have been

<sup>1</sup> This statement, of course, is not intended to rule out an Anglian copy.



unjustified—in the accuracy of the second scribe. From the evidence already presented, that to the scribe himself rather than to a hypothetical original must be attributed those characteristics of *Beowulf* B which led ten Brink into his complicated theory, it is clear that postulation of a Kentish *Beowulf*-version is no longer satisfactory. This, from the preceding argument; this, too, from Möller's investigation. The two conclusions corroborate each other. Between the *Gesammtredaction*, then, and the version in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv, there is no ground to assume any intermediate copies.

Summing up the evidence of the preceding pages, we can come to but one conclusion. The scribe of A gives conclusive textual proof of his accuracy. The second scribe, on more than one ground, gives equally certain proof of his unreliability. The evidence of scribal accuracy drawn from *Judith* is counteracted by the opposing evidence of the *Christophorus* fragment. In the place of an hypothesis so complex as to compel immediate scepticism can be substituted a simple, straightforward, common-sense explanation. In view of all these points, that judgement which ten Brink passed upon the first 1,939 lines of *Beowulf* must necessarily be abandoned; and, of the two portions of the ancient epic, that part which is written in the hand of the initial scribe must indeed be considered the more faithful reproduction of the original copy.

## II

The unique Anglo-Saxon version of *Alexander's Letter to Aristotle*, found in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv, has already been twice edited. The first of these two editions was brought out in 1861 by T. Oswald Cockayne, in his *Narratiunculae angliae conscriptae*. The second edition, by W. M. Baskervill, was a Leipzig University doctoral dissertation of 1881, printed the same year in *Anglia*, vol. iv. Baskervill based his edition upon a collation made by R. W. Wülcker, having, as his work shows,<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Had he seen the MS. he would never have questioned Holder's collation of f. 116 b (113 b), l. 1; nor would he have written of 'oft oncyrrred' [f. 120 a (117 a), l. 2] 'I suppose it is so in the MS.' See also Wülcker's prefatory note, *Anglia*, iv. 139.

never examined the MS. for himself. The unreliability of such an edition is obvious. A *Beowulf* so edited is, from a scholarly point of view, unthinkable; and what is required of an editor of the *Beowulf* MS. is certainly to be expected of him who edits the equally mutilated MS. of *Alexander's Letter*. Previous to the appearance of Baskervill's work, Holder had published<sup>1</sup> his collation of the MS. with Cockayne's edition. No other effort to better the text has come to our notice. A new edition of *Alexander's Letter* promised<sup>2</sup> by Wülcker for the second volume of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa* has failed to appear.

The study of *Alexander's Letter*, in fact, has been largely confined to its earlier Latin form. The relation of the Old English to this and other earlier versions is best made clear by following the popular letter to its source. All the fabulous accounts of Alexander the Great may be ultimately traced to an early Greek work by an unknown author, commonly called Pseudo-Callisthenes. This work—the oldest remaining Greek example of which is found in a MS. of the eleventh century at Paris<sup>3</sup>—is, according to Zacher,<sup>4</sup> an Alexandrian production of approximately A. D. 200. Early in the fourth century—certainly before the appearance about the year 340 of the *Itinerarium Alexandri*<sup>5</sup>—it was translated into Latin by Julius Valerius.<sup>6</sup> An abridgement of this translation, usually referred to as the *Julius Valerius Epitome*, became, apparently, the most popular source of the Alexander legend. The earliest of the numerous MSS. in which it occurs, Lat. Vossii Q 20 at Leyden, is dated by Zacher in the ninth century. Between *Julius Valerius* and the *Epitome*, moreover, there appears to have been an intermediate abridgement, the only surviving example of which is a twelfth-century copy in MS. 82 at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.<sup>7</sup> Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the long letter of

<sup>1</sup> *Anglia*, i, 507.

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*, foot-note 2.

<sup>3</sup> No. 1711, Bibl. Nat.

<sup>4</sup> *Ps.-Call.*, p. 102. Ausfeld assigns it in its original form to 200 B.C.

<sup>5</sup> 'Julius Valerius ist unverkennbar als Quelle benutzt im Itinera-

rium Alexandri.' Zacher, *Ps.-Call.*, p. 102.

<sup>6</sup> Later there appeared both an Armenian and a Syriac translation.

<sup>7</sup> K. Boysen, *Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie*, 1884, col. 334: 'Über das Verhältnis der im Oxon.

Alexander to Aristotle in *Julius Valerius*, book iii, chap. 17, is reduced in both these abridgements to the following sentence: 'Ille autem, rebus ordinatis, omnem Indiam peragravit, laboriosum nimis pro aquarum inopia et serpentium locorumque asperitate subiens iter, *ut in epistola, quam Aristoteli praeceptori suo misit, cognoscere fas est.*'<sup>1</sup> From this passage it is obvious that, before the *Epitome* had been written, Alexander's letter had been extracted either from *Pseudo-Cullisthenes* or from *Julius Valerius*, and had circulated as a separate work complete in itself.<sup>2</sup>

With this isolated letter we are here most concerned. It corresponds, remarkably enough, neither with any Greek version now extant nor with the letter as given by Julius Valerius. 'Cette lettre', says Favre,<sup>3</sup> 'est un digne pendant de celle qu'on trouve sur le même sujet dans J. Valerius; quelques-unes des merveilles que la première raconte se rencontrent dans la seconde, mais sur beaucoup des choses elles n'ont point de rapport, et les phrases sont absolument différentes. Cet écrit paraît avoir été fabriqué dans le neuvième siècle; on le trouve dans des manuscrits du onzième; il est cité dans le Catalogue de la bibliothèque de Bobbio,

überlieferten Form zur Epitome bemerkt Volkmann, p. 12 [Festschr. f. Karl Peter]: "efficitur, opusculum quod est in libro Oxoniensi multo ante epitomam esse compositum." Muss man aber nicht geradezu sagen, dass die bisher bekannte verbreitete Epitome nun nicht mehr als direkte Verkürzung des Originals zu betrachten sei, sondern der Cod. Oxon. oder vielmehr der Text, den dieser Codex repräsentiert, eine Mittelstufe zur Epitome war? Denn wie erklärt sich sonst die wörtliche Übereinstimmung zwischen Epitome und Cod. Oxon. und die grössere Vollständigkeit des letzteren an einzelnen Stellen?

Paul Meyer, *Alex. le Grand dans la Litt. française du moyen âge*, t. ii, pp. 21 ff.: "On peut donc considérer

comme établi que l'*Epitome*, avant de parvenir à l'état où nous le possédons dans un si grand nombre de mss., a d'abord passé par un état intermédiaire que représente seul jusqu'à présent le ms. de Corpus.'

For discussion of this point of view cf. G. G. Cillié, *De Iulii Valerii epitoma Oxoniensi*, p. ix.

<sup>1</sup> Zacher, *Iulii Valerii Epitome*, p. 55. The italics, of course, are not in the MS. MS. C.C.C. 82 reads: 'Post haec autem ordinatis rebus,' &c.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Zacher, *Ps.-Call.*, p. 106, and Meyer, *Alex. le Gr. dans la Litt. française*, p. 27.

<sup>3</sup> *Mélanges d'Histoire littéraire*, tome ii, p. 81.

<sup>4</sup> 'Ou même avant,' Favre rightly adds in a foot-note, 'puisqu'on le

qui a été rédigé au dixième siècle, et dans le siècle suivant Jean Tzetzes semble y faire allusion, en mettant Alexandre au rang des auteurs qui écrivirent des récits fabuleux.' That the letter existed independently by the ninth century is certain; for in that century was written the earliest known MS. of the *Epitome*, in which the independent circulation of the letter is plainly implied. Less certain, but quite probable, is its separate existence at a still earlier but undetermined date. The intermediate form of the twelfth-century MS., C.C.C. 82, between *Julius Valerius* and the *Epitome*, points to an original written before the final abridgement had been made. This original, if MS. C.C.C. 82 be a faithful reproduction of it, implies, as has been shown, the pre-existence of an independently circulated letter of Alexander. How great an interval of time elapsed between the intermediate abridgement and the *Epitome*, is, however, a purely conjectural matter; so that, as far as this evidence goes, the date of the independent Latin version of *Alexander's Letter* can be stated with certainty only as 'ninth century or earlier'.

A comparison, however, of the *Pseudo-Callisthenes* text with the several translations, Latin, Armenian, and Syriac, indicates the existence of an independent *Greek* version at a much earlier date. Pfister, who makes this comparison, comes to the conclusion 'dass schon in griechischer Sprache mehrere Rezensionen dieser Epistula Alexandri ad Aristotelem de mirabilibus Indiae existierten'.<sup>1</sup> Hilka, in sharing this opinion, is still more definite. 'Schon vor des letzteren Redaktion (um 300 n. Chr.)', he says,<sup>2</sup> 'muss der griechische Brief in einer doppelten Form vorgelegen haben, wie die auffällige Zusammenschweissung bei Pseud. und Val. beweist.' 'Es steht jetzt fest, dass dieser Brief zu den ältesten Bestandteilen der Alexander-sage gehört und jedenfalls ursprünglich in selbständiger Form aufgetreten ist, unabhängig von Pseudokallisthenes, wo er später als dürftiger Auszug . . . seine Stelle gefunden hat.' This much may safely be said of the Greek version. The

trouve déjà cité dans Freculfe  
(*Chron.* t. i, lib. iv, cap. 23),  
auteur du neuvième siècle.'

<sup>1</sup> *Kleine Texte zum Alexanderroman*,  
p. x.

<sup>2</sup> *Zur Alexandersage*, p. i.

independent Latin version, however—though quite possibly, as Hilka maintains,<sup>1</sup> a product of the fifth or sixth century—must, until further proof be adduced, be assigned to the date already given, ‘ninth century or earlier’.

The popularity of this letter, judging by the large number of MSS. in which it is preserved, was very great. Joined, ordinarily, to the *Epitome*, it contributed in no small measure to the success of that abridgement. The text of the latter is, in nearly all these MSS., substantially the same, the variant readings being due chiefly to differences of detail. In the Königliche Bibliothek at Bamberg, however, is a codex (E. III. 14) which represents a totally different, and apparently a much later, family of Alexander MSS.<sup>2</sup> The Bamberg MS. has been twice edited, once by B. Kübler in *Romanische Forschungen*, vi. pp. 203 ff., and again by F. Pfister in *Sammlung vulgärlateinischer Texte*, 4, under the title *Kleine Texte zum Alexanderroman*. Its relation to the other MS. family is clearly shown in Pfister’s preface. In his discussion of Alexander’s Letter he says:<sup>3</sup> ‘Es sind uns zwei lateinische Versionen dieser Epistula erhalten, eine ältere, . . . überliefert in sehr vielen Hss., die ihrerseits wieder mannigfach von einander abweichen, und eine jüngere, die der Bamberger Codex enthält. Beide Fassungen, die in keinem gegenseitigen Abhängigkeitsverhältnis stehen, weisen auf ein gemeinsames, nicht mehr vorhandenes, griechisches Original hin, von dem sie ziemlich getreue Übersetzungen sind. Ein Vergleich dieses aus beiden Rezensionen zu erschliessenden griechischen Briefes mit Ps-Kall III. 17 ergibt, dass auch diese beiden griechischen Stücke in irgendeinem Verhältnis zu einander stehen, wohl in der Weise, dass beide mittelbar auf dasselbe griechische Original zurückgehen.’

The older of these two versions (referred to hereafter as *Epistola Alexandri*) is, in one of its forms, the original from which our Anglo-Saxon translation was made. In one of its forms, we note; for, as is but natural where the MS. copies are numerous, the *Epistola Alexandri* MSS. group themselves into

<sup>1</sup> Zur *Alexandersage*, p. ii.

<sup>3</sup> *Kleine Texte zum Alex.-roman*

<sup>2</sup> This MS. family is also represented by MS. Monacensis 23,489. p. ix.

closely related families. A study of the interrelationship of these MSS.—a study which ought certainly to be made, with the purpose of establishing the Latin text—is beyond the scope of this Introduction. Here there is but space for a list of the widely scattered *Epistola Alexandri* MSS., from which are to be selected those that most nearly represent the original of our unique Anglo-Saxon version. The list, quite possibly, is incomplete. The present inaccessibility of certain MS. collections, and the lack in some instances of available catalogues, must account for such omissions, if any, as may have been made. Those MSS. of which no use has hitherto been made by editors of the *Epistola Alexandri* are marked with an asterisk :

## London :

Brit. Mus., *Harl. 2682	c. 1000
Roy. 13 A i	late 11th cent.
Roy. 15 C vi	12th cent.
Roy. 12 C iv	12th cent.
Cott. Nero D viii	late 12th cent.
*Sloane 1619	early 13th cent.
*Sloane 1785	13th cent.
Roy. 13 A v	14th cent.
*Cott. Galba E xi	14th cent.
*Arundel 242	15th cent.
*Harl. 5054	late 15th cent.

## Oxford :

Bodleian, *Laud. Misc. 247	12th cent.
*Douce 299	c. 1400
*Lincoln Coll. No. 96	12th cent.
*C.C.C. No. 82	12th cent.
*No. 86	14th cent.
*No. 112	15th cent.

## Cambridge :

*Univ. Library 2434	12th cent.
*2040	late 13th cent.
*583	15th cent.
*1985	15th cent.
*Trinity Coll. 1335	13th cent.
*Pembroke Coll. 258	13th cent.
*Gonv. and Caius 177	13th cent.
*C.C.C. 370	14th cent.
*59	14th cent.
*St. John's Coll. 184	14th cent.
*98	15th cent.
*Peterhouse 269	15th cent.

Eton : *No. 133	early 13th cent.
Dublin : *Trinity College 229	13th cent.
Leyden :	
Lat. Vossii Q 20	9th cent.
Q 29	10th cent.
Lat. Bibl. Publ. 20	12th cent.
Paris :	
Bibl. Nat., 6881	10th cent.
8518	10th cent.
Nouv. acq. lat. 310	12th cent.
5062	12th cent.
17569	12th cent.
4877	13th cent.
8519	13th cent.
4880	14th cent.
*Bibl. Mazarine 780 (1178)	A.D. 1400
Montpellier :	
Fac. de Médecine 384	12th cent.
H. 31	13th cent.
Wolfenbüttel : Herzogl. Bibl. Aug. 56. 16. 8	10th cent.
Vienna :	
*323 (H. p. 1092) <sup>1</sup>	12th cent.
150 (U. 863) <sup>2</sup>	13th cent.
*2432 (Hoh. Q. 26) <sup>3</sup>	14th cent.
Munich :	
*11319 (Polling. 19)	13th cent.
*14632 (Em. G. 16)	13th cent.
Brussels : *Bibl. Reg. 5354-61	11th cent.
Venice : *L. X. cxcviii <sup>4</sup>	12th cent.
Rome : Vatican, *408 (cdxcviii) <sup>5</sup>	13th cent.
Einsiedeln : *357	13th cent.
Escorial : *Q. I. 18	14th cent.
Prague : *III. C. 14 (Y. III. 2. n. 58)	14th cent.
Angers : *70 (fragment)	13th cent.
Auxerre : *91	12th cent.
Saint-Omer : 710	late 13th cent.

Of these MSS., few indeed are of earlier date than the Anglo-Saxon version. Contemporaneous with it is MS. Harl. 2682. the earliest *Epistola Alexandri* MS. now in England. This MS., however, is clearly shown by collation not to be the source of the Anglo-Saxon text, which is much closer to

<sup>1</sup> Endlicher's *Catalogue*.

<sup>4</sup> Valentinelli's *Catalogue* : Classis

<sup>2</sup> *Ib.*

XXII, Cod. 101.

<sup>3</sup> *Cat. Acad. Coesarae Vindobonensis*.

<sup>5</sup> *Reconsilio manuscriptorum Codicum*  
... Vaticanæ, Lipsiæ, 1863.

several later MSS. preserved in English libraries, and to Continental MSS. of both earlier and later date. Up to the present, Cockayne is the one editor who has made any use of these MSS. in conjunction with an edition of the Anglo-Saxon version. In his *Narratiunculae* he prints the *Epistola Alexandri* from MS. Cotton Nero D viii, collating his original with the four Royal MSS. in the British Museum: 13 A i, 15 C vi, 12 C iv, and 13 A v. Why he selected this particular MS. as the basis of his edition cannot easily be seen, unless, indeed, it be that the beautifully written hand of the folio (which, clear as it is, he sometimes misreads) seemed more easily legible than the smaller hands of the other MSS. Certainly MS. Cotton Nero D viii does not represent the MS. group which furnished the original of the Anglo-Saxon text; for, to give but one reason, it contains a letter from Porrus to Alexander which in MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv and in many of the *Epistola Alexandri* MSS. is wanting. This MS. belongs, apparently, to the same family as the twelfth-century Leyden MS., Lat. Bibl. Publ. No. 20,<sup>1</sup> which, as a possible prototype of the Anglo-Saxon version, is inferior to the two earlier MSS. in the same collection.

The *Epistola Alexandri* was widely known not only in MS. but also in printed form. Its earliest appearance in print was at Venice in an octavo edition of 1499. Then, at short intervals, came the following:—Bologna: 1501 and 1516; Paris: (?) 1515 (officina literaria Ioannis Gormontii), 1520, 1537, and 1539; Basle: 1556; Leyden: 1573; Antwerp: 1586; and Giessen: 1706—which, like the Gormont copy, mistakenly claims to be ‘ex interpretatione Cornelii Nepotis’. Of these early editions some are not to be neglected in establishing the text. In addition to Cockayne’s useful but inadequate work of 1861, there are two modern editions: one, by B. Kübler,<sup>2</sup> from a collation of eight important MSS.; the other, based upon a Montpellier MS., unknown, apparently, to Kübler, by Alphonse Hilka.<sup>3</sup> The number of the starred MSS.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Kübler, *Julii Valerii Res Gestae Alex.*, p. xxx.

<sup>2</sup> Teubner Series, Leipzig, 1888.

<sup>3</sup> *Zur Alexandersage*, Breslau, 1909.

The value of this edition is doubtful, owing to a confusion in its critical apparatus. Cf. Introduction to our Lat. text.



in the above list indicates the amount of editorial work that has yet to be done before anything resembling an authoritative and final text of the *Epistola Alexandri* can be printed. Such a text, however, could not possibly represent the source of the Anglo-Saxon version. The translator probably had but a single MS. before him, or, at most, two or three. His Old English translation, as has already been shown, was the ancestor, the immediate ancestor most probably, of our unique text; so that the Anglo-Saxon version, as we now possess it, being but a copy of a translation, is at least twice removed from the Latin. The particular *Epistola Alexandri* used by the translator, together with his original Anglo-Saxon translation, is apparently lost. That MS., accordingly, which seems most directly descended from the lost prototype, must serve as a substitute for the true original; and that MS., be it added, is not Cotton Nero D viii.

Nor is it at the moment possible to designate such a substitute. Of the many MSS. examined in the course of this inquiry, no one can be said fully to meet the requirements, and the present inaccessibility of those which have yet to be examined makes exhaustive investigation impossible. Among the available texts, MS. 82 of C.C.C. Oxford seems most worthy of reproduction; first, because its text is superior to that of other MSS., and illustrates the Anglo-Saxon version as adequately as any known variant;<sup>1</sup> secondly, because the unique intermediate position of the Corpus codex between the Julius Valerius translation and the *Epitome* makes it peculiarly important;<sup>2</sup> and, thirdly, because this valuable text has heretofore not been in print. For these reasons only, and not because the MS. is most directly descended from the lost prototype of the Anglo-Saxon version, MS. C.C.C. Oxford 82 is printed here in conjunction with *Alexander's Letter*.

Directing our attention now to the Old English text itself, we find it characterized by certain linguistic features of special

<sup>1</sup> One MS. only—Paris, Nouv. acq. Lat. 310—seems the equal of the Corpus MS. It appears, however, to be no closer to the OE. version.

<sup>2</sup> The Corpus *Ep. Alex.* seems also to be intermediate, in part at least, between the texts of Kübler and Hilka.

interest. These have been thoroughly examined and classified in Braun's *Lautelehre der angelsächsischen Version der 'Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem'*; so that it remains in this Introduction merely to point out in passing a few of the more outstanding peculiarities. The dialect of *Alexander's Letter* is frequently characterized by an Anglian element, such forms occurring as: *nymbe*, *rifra*, *semninga*, *stræl*, *þecelle*, etc. The preposition *in*, an Anglian characteristic,<sup>1</sup> is found side by side with *on* throughout the text. *On* occurs 97 times; *in* (prep.), 75 times, followed by both the dative and accusative cases. In only 23 out of these 75 instances could the use of *in* be ascribed to the influence of the Latin original; so that on the whole it appears to be a question of dialect. By way of comparison, it may here be noted that *on* occurs 51 times in *Wonders of the East*, while in the same piece there are but 5

<sup>1</sup> *In*, of course, is not totally absent from W.S. texts, being found even in Alfred. Its occurrence in W.S. may frequently be attributed either to Latin influence or to an Anglian original from which the W.S. copy was made. Furthermore, W.S. *in* may be a direct descendant from Early W.S. *in*. In the post-Alfredian period, however, W.S. *in* gave place very largely to *on*. At the same time, Anglian scribes—employing *on* both in a W.S. meaning and in a characteristically Anglian sense of *to* or *at* (Germ. *auf*)—preserved *in* for a large variety of expressions. These, for the greater part, differed from the W.S. only in the substitution of *in* for *on*; but in some instances—such as the Anglian use of *in* (= *on*, *upon*, Germ. *auf*) where W.S. employed the more specific prepositions *ofer*, *uppan*—the difference in dialectal usage is marked. Throughout *Alexander's Letter* the Anglian and W.S. types of certain of these prepositional phrases occur side by side. Such, for example, are: *in*

*hrylcere ylde* (f. 112 a, 7), *on ylde* (f. 130 a, 12); *in agustes monþe* (f. 118 b, 11), *on iulius monde* (f. 109 a, 2), *on maius monde* (f. 129 a, 18); *in onweald* (f. 108 b, 15), *on onweald* (f. 109 a, 7), *on onweald* (f. 128 a, 18); *in þere sweartan niht* (f. 125 b, 2), *on niht* (f. 111 a, 1); etc. Among the many uses to which Anglian *in* is put, may be mentioned the following, all of which are found in *Alexander's Letter*: followed by the dative to express place in which, place where, time when, time during which, manner, state of being, state of mind; by the accusative to express motion toward a place, place in which, time when, and specification. For a detailed analysis of the Anglian senses of *in* and *on* cf. W. Krohmer, *Altenglisch in und on*. Cf. further: T. Miller, *Introduction to Bede's Ecclesiastical History*, pp. xxxiii ff.; H. M. Beldon, *The Prepositions in, on, to, for, fore, and æt in Anglo-Saxon Prose*; R. Jordan, *Eigentümlichkeiten des englischen Wortschatzes*, p. 42.

instances of the preposition *in*, 4 of which may be due to the influence of the Latin original. In the plain West-Saxon *Christophorus* fragment, *on* appears 34 times; *in*, not at all. Another point of interest is the use of the genitive plural in *-o*, no less than six examples of which occur in the text: *siāfato*, f. 118 b, l. 11; *carfeāto*, f. 125 a, l. 14; *Medo*, 111 b, l. 3; *ondswaro*, 112 a, l. 13; *trio*, 127 a, l. 19; and *wcontmyndo*, 131 a, l. 12. Of the diphthongs *io* and *eo* there is, as in *Beowulf*, no consistent use. For a MS. with such dialectal characteristics as these, the determination of provenance is a matter of nice judgement. Braun's detailed analysis of the text gives weight to the conclusion he comes to, and in his judgement '... werden wir kaum fehlgehen, wenn wir den Entstehungsort unseres Denkmals an der kentischen Grenze suchen. Was die geringe Anzahl anglischer Formen betrifft, die sich in unserem Texte finden, so werden diese wohl von einem Schreiber herrühren, der auf anglischem Gebiete tätig war. An eine sächsische Umschrift eines älteren anglischen Originals ist bei der erdrückenden Mehrheit reiner westsächsischer Formen nicht leicht zu denken.'<sup>1</sup>

With this opinion, doubtless, some will be disposed to quarrel. The Anglian quality of the text may well seem too marked to be dismissed as Braun dismisses it. An Anglian original may with some justification be urged for *Alexander's Letter*, especially in view of the fact that an Anglian source, as will be pointed out in a succeeding paragraph, is attributed by Knappe to the *Wonders of the East*. Here, transcribed by a single scribe, we have two texts which for the greater part are West-Saxon in character, but both of which possess certain distinctively Anglian features. The natural conclusion in such a case is obviously to ascribe to the copyist the departures from the West-Saxon norm. If, however, as Braun suggests, the dialectal variations are due solely to a scribe, 'der auf anglischem Gebiete tätig war', how is the fact to be accounted for that this same scribe produced the entirely West-Saxon *St. Christopher* fragment without introducing into the text a single Anglian form?

<sup>1</sup> *Laatleken*, p. 5.

Discrepancies of this kind may, of course, be easily enough reconciled simply by postulating an earlier generation of transcriptions than that from which our scribe made his copy—a critical method which, if it may be thus boldly stated, is far too common even among able scholars, who attempt, despite the paucity of evidence, to solve linguistic problems for which no real solution can be found. The thesis herein sustained—that the accuracy of the first *Beowulf* scribe is, as such things go, unimpeachable—might hold its own even against Braun's supposition of scribal interpolation of Anglian forms, provided merely that we predicate this interpolating scribe as the author of a MS. which served as the original from which the *Beowulf* scribe made his copy. Braun's scribe, then, would have given an Anglian tinge to his transcription of a West-Saxon MS., and the *Beowulf* scribe, being an accurate copyist, would in his turn, of course, accurately have preserved this dialectal peculiarity. Thus can our contention be harmonized with Braun's. Thus, indeed, could almost any such conflicting opinions be reconciled by postulations of sufficient ingenuity. There is, quite certainly, room for speculation in some instances as to earlier copies of texts than those at hand. The existence of MS. families whose genealogy can be clearly established, is indeed a fact which justifies a certain amount of critical conjecture as to MS. originals now lost. But to exercise this right of conjecture in every case where solution is otherwise unattainable or unsatisfactory, and to elaborate upon such conjectural tissue the intricate design of a complicated theory, is to dull criticism, to enervate scholarly methods of attack, and altogether to nullify the real value of employing hypothesis in the few cases where with profit it may cautiously be employed. Here, at any rate, in connexion with *Alexander's Letter*, no postulate of previous copies of the text need be made, and the question asked just prior to this pertinent if long digression remains, accordingly, unanswered. How, we repeat, is the fact to be accounted for that a scribe 'der auf anglischem Gebiete tätig war' neglected to introduce into his transcript of the *Life of St. Christopher* a single trace of Anglian orthography? The explanation, it may indeed be held, has not been given by Braun. Assuredly,

it would be reasonable to admit that the Anglian element was already in the texts of *Alexander's Letter* and *Wonders of the East* when they came under the hand of the *Beowulf* scribe, while the *Life of St. Christopher*, as he had it before him, was written in West-Saxon of a very pure type. This view demands no postulate of lost MSS.; it fits in with and strengthens the belief in the accuracy of the scribe; it is simple, straightforward, and clear. It supplies an answer to the objection raised to Braun's theory. It is built up on facts. True, internal evidence alone brings us to this conclusion, and such evidence, again to make mention of Skeat's warning, must be used with caution. Such interpretation of the facts, however, as is here suggested seems well within the bounds of legitimate criticism; and the conclusion that the *Beowulf* scribe is not responsible for the Anglian element in *Alexander's Letter* is submitted as a reasonable corrective of such theories as have hitherto been advanced.

The text of *Alexander's Letter*, whether its dialectal origin be definitely established or not, is of great value, and especially so to the lexicographer. Throughout the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary* by Bosworth-Toller, and frequently in Toller's invaluable *Supplement* thereto which has recently been published, important citations are made from the text of *Alexander's Letter* as it was printed by Cockayne. The number of words which occur here only, or which are used in this piece with peculiar meaning or unusual spelling, is relatively great. It is unfortunate that Toller had no better editions at hand from which to make citations for his *Supplement* than Cockayne's and Baskervill's; for, occasionally, as the appendix to the *Supplement* well indicates, the passages he quotes need correction—as, for example, in the case of *exlypsis*, which should read, as in the MS., *eclypsis*. The lexicographic importance of *Alexander's Letter* may best be seen from the following list of words chosen from the text, which for their spelling, their meaning, or their rarity deserve special attention:

acæglod	cannon (reeds, cane)
anæglede	cristallisce
asecgendnis	of dale (ex parte mea)
bylifigead	eastpeodum

calfarena	ingemong
elpendban	instyred
endleste	irengeloma
epistol ( <i>masc.</i> )	lafor
feohbigenga	laurisce
feðerfotnieten	leonige (= hleonige)
flegdon	longsceaft
foeran	nædereyn
forfeallan	neahdun
gefylde	neahea
gegeafede	nealmunt
gehare	neahwater
gehliuran	nerwett
gen. geura	nowþer
geteþed	oferhleodrian (to exceed)
gewearmigan	onhongedon
gimmiſc ( <i>adj.</i> )	onlocian
glengista	orenun (= ornum, from orne)
godmægen	palthar
godsprec	rynig
godwebwyrhta	sceawigend ( <i>subst.</i> )
gryto	slit
heahleofa	stanhol
hio. e ; f. (fortune)	tigrisc
hon	tweondan
horned	þurhborian
hos	unforswyþdum
hreadwateru	unmætic
hreogan	unretu
hrifra. rifa	widgalnisse
hringwise	

Before leaving the discussion of *Alexander's Letter*, a word or two may not be amiss as to the value of its contents. The letter, of course, is spurious. Historically, as well as geographically, it has obvious shortcomings which make it rather a curiosity than a reliable tract.<sup>1</sup> The chronology presents certain difficulties to the critic who would find in this letter an accurate record of events; and the geography—about which, it was hoped, something helpful might be included in this Introduction—is so fantastic that inquiry leads but to conclusions such as Becker arrived at over a quarter of a century ago. In his *Zur Alexandersage*<sup>2</sup> he says: ‘Die geographischen

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ausfeld, *Der griechische Alexanderröman*, pp. 177 ff.

<sup>2</sup> Königsberg, 1894, p. 20.

Angaben der *Epistola Alexandri ad Aristotelem* sind ebenso unklar oder noch unklarer als die Erwähnungen im griechischen Briefe des Pseudocallisthenes. In *Phasiace* erkennt man auf den ersten Blick die Stadt Prasiaca des Julius Valerius, jedoch im übrigen kann ausser dem Lande der Serer, dem Gebiete der Bactrianer und den kaspischen Pforten kaum eine Angabe geographisch bestimmt werden, denn selbst der Ausdruck *oceanus* [*oceanum*] in *Æthiopia* ist so undeutlich, dass es vergeblich wäre, darnach zu forschen, welcher Teil des äthiopischen Meeres gemeint sein könnte, und das Gleiche gilt von den nysäischen [MS. G: nysseos; MS. H: enesios; MS. L: thenesæos] Bergen. . . . Darum würde es sich der Mühe nicht verlohnen den Weg des macedonischen Heeres bei diesen Abenteuern genauer zu verfolgen, da der Verfasser des Briefes sich offenbar selbst keine rechte Vorstellung von der Lage Indiens, Persiens und Äthiopiens gemacht hat.\* In fact, both the chronology and the geographical setting of the *Epistola Alexandri* had their origin in the fertile imagination of the romantic author. This, however, in no way detracted from the success of the letter. It was, indeed, one of the most successful literary impostures of the mediaeval ages. Tales of travel told with no over-scrupulous care for a pedantic veracity—whether, like Marco Polo's, they be largely true though believed to be false, or, like *Alexander's Letter*, largely false but accepted as truth—have at all times held their own against other forms of writing. Into a work of so great a literary influence as the *Epistola Alexandri*, too curious an inquiry for historical or other facts is not to be made. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, at all events, were, long before the Conquest, closely enough in touch with the exotic romanticism of the East to find interesting at least two fabulous accounts from the Orient. From *Alexander's Letter*, the first of these two, we now turn to a consideration of the second, which, for the sake of convenience, has been given the name *Wonders of the East*.

The *Wonders of the East* is a decidedly inferior treatment of much the same sort of material as is found in *Alexander's Letter*. Two Anglo-Saxon copies have come down to us—the

one here edited from MS. Cotton Vitellius A xv, and another in MS. Cotton Tiberius B v.<sup>1</sup> The Tiberius MS. is, in several respects, the finer of the two. In the first place, the codex, a large folio, has not suffered from fire, and offers, accordingly, none of the marginal difficulties of the Vitellius MS.; and, secondly, it is copiously illustrated with no less than thirty-eight admirably executed miniatures in oils. Furthermore, in parallel with the Anglo-Saxon text, is written the sole Latin version known to be extant. The Vitellius text, on the other hand, is less complete. In general, the two pieces follow one another fairly closely, but of the thirty-six sections which compose the Tiberius version only thirty-two are found in the other MS., sections 5 and 34-6 being missing. The illustrations in Vitellius A xv, of which there are twenty-nine, are crude specimens of water-colour work, one of which seems to have been reproduced in Sebastian Müller's *Cosmographia*.<sup>2</sup> One page of the MS., fol. 102 b, is peculiar in having several interlinear Middle English glosses, and another, fol. 101 b, in having several catchwords.<sup>3</sup> In all other respects the MS. agrees with the general description already given.

The *Wonders of the East* has been twice edited. Under the title *De Rebus in Oriente mirabilibus*, Cockayne included it in his *Narratiunculae*, printing both the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin texts from MS. Tiberius B v. The Vitellius version he used only for the purpose of recording variant readings in his notes. The second edition is a Greifswald doctoral dissertation by Fritz Knappe, published at Berlin in 1906. In this edition, the Vitellius and Tiberius texts are printed in parallel, with the Tiberius Latin version at the foot of the page. As may be seen, however, from the foot-notes to the present edition, the virtue of Knappe's work consists rather in the excellent arrangement of his material than in the finality of his text. In addition to these two editions there has been one other attempt at improvement of the text. In *Anglia*, i, pp. 331 ff., Holder prints a collation of the two MSS., the accuracy of which, however, is not always to go unquestioned.

From Knappe's edition of the texts in parallel, the relation

<sup>1</sup> ff. 78 b-88.

<sup>2</sup> p. mcccxliviii.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Notes.



of the MSS. to each other may easily be examined. In the first place, the two Anglo-Saxon texts, though derived ultimately from a common source, seem to be independent of each other, as is indicated, to name but one consideration, by the omission of four complete sections from the Vitellius recension. Secondly, it may well be questioned whether the Latin text served as the original of the Anglo-Saxon which stands beside it in the Tiberius MS. If so, it must be admitted that the translation is in several places very free. In any case, the Vitellius version (which, it must be remembered, is only a copy of an earlier MS.) is certainly not translated from the one Latin text now remaining. Its immediate ancestor was doubtless an Anglo-Saxon MS., which, together with its Latin source, is now lost.

The remote sources of the text, however, are not hard to discover. The author must have been well acquainted with the *Epistola Alexandri*, as a comparison of the two texts will show. In addition, says Knappe,<sup>1</sup> who has collected the classical parallels section by section, 'finden wir . . . auch Erzählungen anderer Schriftsteller benutzt, die von ähnlichen Monstren berichten, wie Herodot, Plinius, Ælian, etc. Ein grosser Teil stimmt inhaltlich und oft auch wörtlich mit dem Werke eines Anonymus überein, "De monstribus et beluis", das im 6. Jahrhundert verfasst and von Jules Berger de Xivrey in seinen Traditions tératologiques . . . herausgegeben ist.' Parallels may also be found in the works of Ktesias, Megasthenes, St. Isidore, Arrian, Diodor, Pomponius Mela, Aulus Gellius, and Strabo, all of whom are cited by Knappe. The fabulous element in classical literature was apparently seized upon, wherever found, by the author of *Wonders of the East*, and put together by him, in no very artistic fashion, to make what is rather a compilation than a work of literary merit.

This compilation exhibits few interesting linguistic points. Here, again, we avail ourselves of Knappe's work, his *Laut- und Flexionslehre* being as thorough a piece of work as could be desired. He sums up the characteristics of both Anglo-Saxon

<sup>1</sup> *Die Wunder des Ostens*, p. 13.

MSS. at the same time. 'Die Sprache beider Hss.', he says,<sup>1</sup> 'ist im allgemeinen Spätwestsächsisch der Ælfrie-Periode; doch finden sich in B [Cott. Vitel. A xv] mehrfach Spuren anglischer Schreibung. Diese stimmen z. T. mit denen in A [Cott. Tib. B v] überein, wenn auch letztere Hs. sie in geringerem Masse zeigt. Diese Übereinstimmung legt die Vermutung nahe, dass die Sprache des Originals vielleicht anglisch war. Das Denkmal ist dann später in die westsächsische Schriftsprache übertragen worden, wobei mehr oder weniger anglische Formen stehen geblieben sind.'

This text, poor though it be in certain respects, is of lexicographic value. Certain unusual words found in the piece are due to the uncommon subjects dealt with; others exhibit peculiarities in spelling or in usage. From the following examples of such interesting forms, the worth of the text may be judged:

æwisc (Anglian)	landbunis
cenestan	lawernbeame
fon ( <i>subst.</i> )	leones (a league)
freawliti	mana (mane)
frihtere	marmorstanes
gæstliþend	mennisenes
gecynda (offspring)	milgetæl
gefætan	onsittan (to mount a horse)
glæsgegot	twimen
healfhunding	tohuntian
hiwnes	underbregdan
hundiegean	wælkyrging
landbuend	wæleyrian

The *Wonders of the East* is also similar to *Alexander's Letter* in the unreliability of its facts. This may easily be verified by a comparison of the so-called *leones* with the *stadia*, the relation between the two being anything but constant. Distances are in every case given in both units of measure. In five of these cases, a *stadiu* is to a *leones*<sup>2</sup> approximately as three is to two; in two cases, approximately as three is to one; and in two further instances the ratio is widely at variance with either of the preceding two. Matters of this nature, apparently, gave

<sup>1</sup> *Die Wandler des Ostens*, p. 41.

<sup>2</sup> These are the singular forms in the MS.

but little trouble to the author of our text. His interest, and the interest of his readers, was in the fabulous aspect of the account; and as a tale of the miraculous, wherein fact plays no important part, must modern critics accept it. This frankly miraculous method of presentation is characteristic also of the last of our three texts, the *St. Christopher* fragment, to which, in conclusion, we now turn our attention.

The *Christophorus* fragment was first printed in 1888, in *Englische Studien*,<sup>1</sup> by G. Herzfeld. Of our three texts it is decidedly the one most injured by fire, the margins of its pages offering such difficulties to an editor as are scarcely encountered on any but a few of the worst folios of *Beowulf*. The condition of the first page is especially bad, as, in addition to being charred, it is considerably soiled. These difficulties were by no means adequately met by Herzfeld's edition. Five years later there appeared in *Anglia*<sup>2</sup> a second study of the fragment by Einkenel, in which the text is reproduced line by line, with the Latin version printed in parallel. So far is this reproduction from being, as was the intention, an improvement on Herzfeld's work, that no justification can be found either for the flagrantly inaccurate text which Einkenel prints or for the injudicious and altogether unwarranted prefatory remarks with which he introduces his untrustworthy edition. That no misunderstanding of this statement may arise, the following long quotation from Einkenel is given: 'Die altenglische übertragung ist zum ersten und einzigen male abgedruckt worden nach Herzfeld's abschrift. . . . Dass ich sie hier nochmals nach meiner abschrift folgen lasse, begründet sich durch eine ziemlich grosse anzahl von abweichungen, welche sich durch eine genauere einsicht in das ms. ergab. Diese abweichungen erklären sich zum einen theile aus lesefehlern zum anderen aus druckfehlern. Der grösste teil jedoch besteht darin, dass Herzfeld im Mai 1888 so viel wörter, silben und buchstaben mehr gesehen hat, als ich im August 1893 zu erkennen im stande war, obgleich ich mich eines recht scharfen gesichtes erfreue und während der abschrift von dem wetter sehr

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xiii, p. 142.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. xvii, p. 110.

begünstigt wurde. Woraus dieses Herzfeld'sche plus sich erklärt, ist nicht so leicht zu sagen. In manchen fällen wird wohl Herzfeld in den fehler vieler geübter Copisten verfallen sein, d. h. nicht mit den augen, sondern dem geiste zu copieren. Scheiden wir aber diese wenigen fälle aus, so bleibt uns für die grosse zahl der übrigen nichts als anzunehmen, dass die schriftzüge der handschrift in der kurzen spanne von fünf jahren an ungemein zahlreichen stellen bis zur völligen unleserlichkeit verblasst oder verdunkelt sind. Dies ist überaus lehrsam. Es giebt uns den deutlichen rat mit der abschrift alles dessen, was bisher noch nicht gedruckt vorliegt, nicht mehr lange zu zögern.'

A statement such as this is certainly an excellent trial of scholarly patience. On the face of it, if words be not minced, it is sheer nonsense. That it should find its place, unchallenged and unrefuted, in a reputable periodical of scholarly standing, is a lamentable index of the lack of interest in, and perhaps ignorance of, manuscripts themselves as opposed to their contents. To any one at all familiar with palaeography, Einkenel's vision of all our Old English MSS. rapidly fading away from sight before our very eyes, is too preposterous to merit serious attention. Were his work as an editor reliable, his frequent departures from Herzfeld's reading of the MS. would have to be attributed, not to the evanescent nature of century-tried ink, but indeed to a lack of accuracy on the part of Herzfeld. Such, however, is not the case. Careful collation of each edition with the MS. brings out most unmistakably the fact that Einkenel's text is far inferior to that of Herzfeld which he presumes to rectify. In fact, were the two editions undated and unprefaced, no critic would fail to let Einkenel's version antedate the Herzfeld text. In instance after instance Einkenel fails to see what, in the MS., is absolutely clear. Time after time he sarcastically notes that he can see nothing of what Herzfeld prints. Reference is not now being made to smudged or scorched or faded passages where reading is difficult, but to plain, easily legible parts of the MS. where doubt as to the reading is impossible. In the foot-notes are duly recorded these lapses of vision and the accompanying remarks with which Einkenel lays himself open to ridicule. Here, it is

unnecessary to add more than that Einkenel read the MS. neither 'mit dem Geiste' nor 'mit den Augen'; and that his criticism of Herzfeld's work is altogether unfounded and certainly a scholarly injustice. Herzfeld's text, as our notes show, is by no means perfect; but so far superior is it to Einkenel's work that the latter may safely be neglected.

Of the *St. Christopher* fragment little is here to be said. Its dialect, being plain West-Saxon of the post-Alfredian period, offers no such interesting features as the language of the two texts already discussed. Its vocabulary is of no special interest except for the rare words *ablæstre*, *wuldorgewore*, and *dægenlie*, and for the occurrence of the form *dem* as the pres. ind. act. 1st sg. of *deman*, used, apparently, with the meaning *to believe*. And as to its relation to its source, no better account can be given than that already printed by Herzfeld. With his statement, accordingly, consideration of the fragment will be dismissed: 'Die quelle der legende liegt vor in der fassung, die in den Acta Sanctorum zum 25. juli (bd. 33, pp. 148 ff.) abgedruckt ist. Im ganzen hält sich der übersetzer ziemlich genau ans original. Nur nebensächliches und überflüssiges erscheint gekürzt, häufiger finden sich erweiterungen. So ist die letzte rede des königs viel länger als in der lateinischen fassung: dieselbe leidet auch an einer wiederholung ebenso wie einige andere stellen. In den zahlenangaben finden sich mehrere ungenauigkeiten gegenüber dem Lateinischen (z. b. tȳn orcas—quadraginta, twā flāna—una de sagittis). Ein offenklares missverständniss der vorlage liegt vor, wenn "sagittae autem suspendebantur a vento a dextris atque sinistris eius" übersetzt wird durch "godes mægen wæs on ðām winde hangigende æt þæs halgan mannes swiðran healfe". . . . Im allgemeinen ist die überlieferung als correct zu bezeichnen.'

In editing the three texts which have just been discussed, the method adhered to was to reproduce the MS. as nearly in facsimile as possible. The MS. is followed line for line and page for page throughout, blank spaces indicating the position of the water-colour pictures of the *Wonders of the East*. Punctuation and capitalization are as in the original. Emendation is resorted to in very few instances, and always with a

record of the MS. reading. Words or letters totally lacking in the MS. are supplied in square brackets. When no conjecture as to missing letters is made, the place of each, so far as the number lacking can be estimated, is indicated by a colon. Letters that are imperfect but recognizable are italicized. Final *m*, however, when italicized, signifies, unless specially noted to the contrary, that the letter is abbreviated in the MS. by the customary horizontal stroke over the preceding letter. Of the numerous letters that are visible only when the MS. is held up against the light, many, though fragmentary, are quite recognizable. In such instances the letters are italicized *within* square brackets.

**THREE PROSE TEXTS**

IN

COTTON VITELLIUS A xv





# LETTER OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT TO ARISTOTLE

HER IS SEO GESEGENIS<sup>1</sup>

fol. 107 (104)

alexandres<sup>2</sup> epistoles þæs miclan kynin  
ges<sup>3</sup> & <sup>4</sup> þæs mæran macedoniscan þone  
he wrat & sende to aristotile his magis

What B takes for an 'almost entirely visible' *a* is merely the charred margin. Only a small curved stroke

<sup>15</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>16</sup> So MS, C, B.

## ADDENDA

In *Modern Language Review*, xiv. 202 ff. Henry Bradley and K. Sisam make several valuable textual suggestions from which the following notes are derived :—

- 107/9. 'The addition of *þin* after *gemindig* is necessary for the grammar and sense.'
- 107/19-20. B. and S. conjecture that '*mīnra* is a mistake for *nīnra* = *nīrra*', and suggest that *glengista geþeode* be read *gleawis to geþeode*.
- 108/7. B. and S. emend *secgan* to read *leogan*.
- 108 b/1. B. and S.: 'For [*ape*]r we should perhaps read *deor*.'
- 109/20. B. and S.: 'For *metdon* read *ineodon*.'
- 109 b/12. *his þan* is probably an undeleted scribal error arising from *his hongordon* of line 10 above.
- 118 b/19. B. and S. emend *sunnan* to read *sumum*.
- 120 b/6. For *wintreow* read *pin treow*.
- 121 b/1. B. and S.: 'Read *unefellic*o, *werst*.' In the MS., however, there is insufficient space for *lic* before *o*, and nothing follows *unefe* at the foot of the preceding page.
- 110 b/1. B. and S. suggest [*sl*]itan for [*b*]itan.
- 127/2. B. and S. prefer to read *wifa gehcine*.
- 128/5. B. and S. suggest : *soþre ondsware geondwyrdum* (for *-dan*, more correctly *-den*).

# LETTER OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT TO ARISTOTLE

HER IS SEO GESEGENIS<sup>1</sup>

fol. 107 (104)

alexandres<sup>2</sup> epistles þæs miclan kyūin  
ges<sup>3</sup> &<sup>4</sup> þæs mæran macedoniscan pone  
he wrat & sende to aristotile his magis  
tre be gesetenisse indie þære miclan 5  
peode · & be þære widgalsnisse his sidfat[a<sup>5</sup>  
& his fora · þe he geond middangeard ferd<sup>6</sup>  
Cwæþ he þus sona ærest in fruman þæs  
epistles · Simle ic beo gemindig<sup>7</sup> · ge<sup>8</sup> efne  
betweoh tweondan freccennisse<sup>9</sup> ura ge 10  
feohta · þu min se leofesta lareow & efne  
to minre meder & geswystrum þu me eart  
se leofesta freond · Ond for þon þe ic<sup>10</sup> þe  
wiste wel getydue in wisdomc · þa gepohte  
ic for þon to þe to writanne be þæm<sup>11</sup> peod 15  
londe · indie · & be heofenes<sup>12</sup> gesetenissum  
& be þæm unarimdm<sup>13</sup> cynnum nædrena ·  
& monna · & wildeora · to þon þ<sup>14</sup> hwaethwygo  
to þære ongietenisse þissa minra  
þinga þin gelis · & glengista<sup>15</sup> gepeode · peoh<sup>16</sup> 20

B = Baskervill. C = Cockayne. H = Holder. Ep = *Epistola Alexandri*.  
vs. light = with pg. held up to the light.

<sup>1</sup> MS: GESEGENIS; but *gesetenis* in l. 5 and elsewhere.

<sup>2</sup> B capitalizes proper names throughout regardless of MS. readings. Not noted hereafter. Here, and throughout the text, the frequently-found long form of *s* is not preserved.

<sup>3</sup> C: cyninges.

<sup>4</sup> B: and; as throughout for &. The abbreviation, if expanded, should read 'and'. Cf. fol. 107, l. 13, &c. Not noted hereafter. The MS. form of the abbreviation resembles an elongated figure 7.

<sup>5</sup> So C. H: sidfata (der letzte buchstabe undeutlich, *a* oder *e*). What B takes for an 'almost entirely visible' *a* is merely the charred margin. Only a small curved stroke

remains: (?) *a*, *e*, or *o*.

<sup>6</sup> C: ferd. B: ferd[e]. Top only of *e* gone.

<sup>7</sup> C: gemyndig.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: þe. H: ge.

<sup>9</sup> MS: freon nis se. Ep: pericula.

<sup>10</sup> *ic* indistinct but still legible.

<sup>11</sup> C: þam.

<sup>12</sup> C: heofenes. B: heofenes. H: heofenes (das zweite *e* auf razur von *o*).

<sup>13</sup> MS: unarimdū. Throughout his text C prints the abbreviated final *m* as if it were written out in the MS. Not noted hereafter. C: unirimdm.

<sup>14</sup> B: þæt: as throughout for *þ*.

<sup>15</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>16</sup> So MS, C, B.

to]<sup>1</sup> þe seo<sup>2</sup> gefylde<sup>3</sup> gleawnis & snyttro naniges fol. 107b  
 ffultumcs<sup>4</sup> abæded<sup>5</sup> sio lār<sup>6</sup> þæs rihtes hwaþere  
 ic wolde ꝥ þu mine dæde ongeate þa þu lufast  
 &<sup>7</sup> þa þing þe ungesewene mid þe siond · þa ic · in<sup>8</sup>  
 in]die<sup>9</sup> geseah þurh monigfeald gewin & þurh 5  
 m]cle<sup>10</sup> frecennisse mid greca herige · þa ic þe  
 wr]ite<sup>11</sup> & cyþe · & æghwyle þara is wyrðe<sup>12</sup> synderlice  
 in]<sup>13</sup> gemyndum to habbanne æfter þære wisan  
 ðe<sup>14</sup> ic hit oferseah Ne gelyfde ic æniges mon  
 nes gesegenum<sup>15</sup> swa fela wundorlicra þinga ꝥ hit 10  
 swa beon mihte ær ic hit self minum eagum  
 ne gesawe · Seo eorðe is to wundrienne · hwæt  
 heo ærest oppe godra þinga cenne<sup>16</sup> · odðe<sup>17</sup> eft  
 þara yfelra · þe heo þæm sceawigendum is æteowed  
 Hio is cennende þa fulcūpan & weega oran · &  
 wunderlice wyhta · þa þing eall þæm monnum  
 þe hit geseoð & sceawigað wæron uneþe to ge  
 witanne for þære missenlicnisse þara hiowa  
 Ac þa ðing þe me nu in gemynd cūmað ærest  
 þa ic þe write · þy læs on me mæge idel spellung 20

<sup>1</sup> C: [in]. H: von *in* nur das ende von *n* sichtbar. B: [to]. A fragment of *o* (not *n*) still visible.

<sup>2</sup> C: seo. Half of *o* is torn away.

<sup>3</sup> C, B: gewylde. H: gefylde. Ep: consummata prudentia.

<sup>4</sup> H: von *f* nur ein stückchen erhalten.

<sup>5</sup> MS, C, B: abæded.

<sup>6</sup> C, B: lār. H: lār. B omits the circumflex throughout. Not noted hereafter.

<sup>7</sup> B: and. C omits &. & plain in MS.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: þa ic in.

<sup>9</sup> C: [in]die. B: [In]die. Last stroke of *n* still visible; so H.

<sup>10</sup> C: [mi]cle. H: von *i* nur ein stück erhalten. The *i* is entirely visible vs. light.

<sup>11</sup> C: [wis]ie. B: [wr]ite. H: ·ite.

<sup>12</sup> C: swyðe. H: wysðe.

<sup>13</sup> C omits *in*. B: *in*; and he adds, 'Frequently *ī* stands for *in*'. No instance of this occurs in this MS. The last stroke of *n* is still visible.

<sup>14</sup> C, B: [þ]e. ð recognizable vs. light.

<sup>15</sup> MS: gesegenū. C: gesegenum.

<sup>16</sup> C, B: cenne. The cedilla is apparently meaningless.

<sup>17</sup> MS: odðe.

oppe scondlic leasung<sup>1</sup> beon gestarled · hwæt<sup>2</sup> fol. 108 (105)  
 þu eac sylfa const þa gecynd mines modes mee  
 a gewunelice healdon þ þ gemerce<sup>3</sup> soðes & rihtes  
 Ond ic sperlicor mid wordum sægde þonne hie m[*id*]<sup>4</sup>  
 dædum gedon wærun · Nu ic hwæpre gehyhte & [ge]<sup>5</sup> 5  
 lyfe þ þu þas þing ongete swa þu me<sup>6</sup> ne tali[ge]<sup>7</sup>  
 owiht gelpan & seggan be þære micelnisse ures<sup>8</sup>  
 gewinnes & compes · For ðon ic oft wisete & wol<sup>9</sup>  
 de þ hyra læs wære swa gewinfulra · Ic ðæs  
 þoncunge<sup>10</sup> dō greca herige & swyðost þæm 10  
 magene þære iuguþe & þæm unforswyþdum  
 urum weorode · for þon<sup>11</sup> on iepum þingum hie  
 me mid wæron & on þæm earfedum nô fram<sup>12</sup>  
 bugon · ac hie on þære gepylde mid me a  
 wunclon þ ic was nemned ealra kyninga 15  
 kyning · þara weorðmynta blissa þu min se  
 leofa lareow · Ond ic nu þas þing write to  
 þe gemænelice & to · olimphiade · minre  
 meder & minum geswustrum for þon inecr  
 lufu sceal beon somod gemæne & gif hit 20

<sup>1</sup> C: leaung.

<sup>2</sup> C: hwæt. B: Hwæt. H makes no note. Part of *l* gone.

<sup>3</sup> C: gemirce.

<sup>4</sup> C omits *m[id]*. H makes no note. *m* quite plain in MS. A fragment of the last stroke now gone. (?) hie in dædum; but cf. *Undburht*, 368. 31: swa hwæt swa he mid his worde larde, he ær mid dædum gefylde; and elsewhere the same construc-

tion.

<sup>5</sup> C omits *æ* [*ge*]. H: gehyhte *and*.

<sup>6</sup> After *me*, *e* erased.

<sup>7</sup> C, B: tali[ge]. H: tali ·.

<sup>8</sup> C: ur[es]. H: ures (*es* ist deutlich). Top of *s* indistinct.

<sup>9</sup> C, B: wolde. Top of *l* gone.

<sup>10</sup> After *þon* two letters [(?) *ne*] erased. C makes no note.

<sup>11</sup> C: Forþon.

<sup>12</sup> H: from.

oþo]r<sup>1</sup> bið þonne<sup>2</sup> æteawest þu læsson þonne ic fol. 108b  
 nu]<sup>3</sup> ær<sup>4</sup> to þe gelyfde · On þæm ærrum gewri  
 t]um<sup>5</sup> þê<sup>6</sup> ic þe sende ic þe cypde & getacnode be  
 þ]ære asprungnisse suman & monan & be tungla  
 ry]um<sup>7</sup> & gesetenissum & be lyfte tacnungum · 5  
 þa] ðing eall<sup>8</sup> ne magon elcor beon buton mi  
 cel]re<sup>9</sup> gemynde<sup>10</sup> swa geendebyrðed · & fore  
 st]ihtod · ond nu þas niwan spel ic þe ealle in  
 c]artan<sup>11</sup> awrite · Ðonne<sup>12</sup> þu hie<sup>13</sup> ræde þonne  
 wite þu þ hie ealle swylce wæron · Swa<sup>14</sup> þam 10  
 gemyndum gedafenode þines<sup>15</sup> alexandres  
 þe to sendanne · On maius þæm monþe  
 persea se kyning dariun æt gande þære êa<sup>16</sup>  
 we hine oforewomon · & oferswyðdon & us þær  
 in onweald geslogon eal his londrice · Ond 15  
 we þær settan & geendebyrðedon ure ge  
 refan þæm eastþeodum<sup>17</sup> & monegum cynelicum  
 weorðmyndum we wæron gewelgode · On þæm  
 ærron epistole ic þe þ sægde & þy læs þæt  
 eow seo sægen monifealdlicor bi þon þuhte<sup>18</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: [oþe]r. H: von *oþer* bloss noch *r* erhalten. *o* distinct before *r* vs. light.

<sup>2</sup> C: þonne. First *n* split.

<sup>3</sup> C and B omit [nu]. H makes no note. Before *ær* space for two letters, the second of which appears vs. light to be a *u*.

<sup>4</sup> A dot over *r*. H: ær.

<sup>5</sup> C: gewritum.

<sup>6</sup> C, B: þe.

<sup>7</sup> C: tungla . . . um. B: [ryn]um. H: . . . um (*c* vor *um* abgeschnitten?). *n* (not *c*) discernible vs. light.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: tacnungum · Singeall. H: · ing eall (*S* oder *ð* vorn abgeschnitten). *ð* rather than *S*. Before *ð* space for two letters; cf. fol. 107b,

l. 16.

<sup>9</sup> C: minre. B: minre. H: mi · re (das *n* vorn abgeschnitten). Before *r* a stroke rather like part of an *l* than the leg of an *n*. Ep: non sine magna cura.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>11</sup> C: [ca]rtan. H: · artan (der zweite teil des ersten *a* deutlich erhalten). It is entirely legible vs. light.

<sup>12</sup> C, B: ðonne.

<sup>13</sup> H: *hi* auf der razor von *n*?

<sup>14</sup> B: swa.

<sup>15</sup> C: þins.

<sup>16</sup> B: ea. H makes no note.

<sup>17</sup> B: eastþeodum, *m* is . . . represented by a straight line over the *u*. The *m* is written in the MS.

<sup>18</sup> C: biþ onþuhte.

to writanne · Ic<sup>1</sup> þa wille swa læton<sup>2</sup> & þa secgon fol. 109 (106)  
 þe nu ðær gewurdon · On iulius monðe on þæ[m]<sup>3</sup>  
 ytemestum dagum þæs monðes we cwomon in in  
 die lond in fasiacen þa stowe · Ond<sup>4</sup> we þa m[i]d<sup>5</sup>  
 wunderlicre hreðnisse · þorrum þono cyni[ng] 5  
 oferswomon & oferswyðdon · Ond<sup>6</sup> we calle his<sup>7</sup>  
 þeode on onwaki onfengon · & þæm londe we w[æ]<sup>8</sup>  
 ron monegum cynelicum weolum geweordode  
 ac ic wolde þ þu þa ðing ongeate þa ðe weorde<sup>9</sup>  
 sindon in gemyndum to habbanne · ærest ic þe 10  
 write be þære unarimedlican mengeo his  
 weoredes · þæs wæs buton unarimedlican fe  
 þum · sixtene þusend monna · & eahta hund  
 eored manna calle mid heregeatwum ge  
 gerede · & we þa þær genoman feower hund 15  
 elpenda · & on þam ufan stodon gewæpnode  
 scyttan · & þa torras & þa scylfas on him  
 bæron þa elpendas þe ða byrnwigo onsto  
 ðan æfter þon we ða cynelican burh porres  
 mid urum wæpnum metdon · Ond his healle<sup>10</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> B: ic.

<sup>2</sup> C, B: læton. II: læton (eher  
 l als b).

<sup>3</sup> H: þæm (von m nur der erste  
 strich erhalten). No trace of m  
 visible.

<sup>4</sup> B: ond.

<sup>5</sup> C: [mi]d. B: m[i]d. H: mi  
 deutlich. The m only is quite visible.

<sup>6</sup> B: ond.

<sup>7</sup> C, B: his. Top of s lost; i in-  
 distinct.

<sup>8</sup> H: von æ nur die rundung des  
 a erhalten. No trace of æ remains.

<sup>9</sup> C: weord[e]. B: weorde. H:  
 von dem e nur der untere teil erhalten.

<sup>10</sup> C: healle. B: healle. H: nach  
 e ist ein loch in der hs. The e is  
 split; MS. torn.

& þa] <sup>1</sup> cynelican geseto his sceawedon þar wæ fol. 109b  
 ro]n <sup>2</sup> gyldenc columnan swiðe micle & trum <sup>3</sup>  
 l]ice & fæste · ða wæron unmetlice greate  
 :heanisse <sup>4</sup> upp · ðara wæs þe we gerimdon  
 be þ]æm <sup>5</sup> gemete · cccc · þa wagas wæron eac 5  
 gyl]dne <sup>6</sup> mid gyldnum þelum anægleda fin  
 gr]es <sup>7</sup> picce · Mid þy ic ða wolde · geornlicor  
 þa] <sup>8</sup> þing geseon & furdor eode þa geseah ic  
 g]yl登ne <sup>9</sup> wingearð trumlicne & fæstlic  
 ne <sup>10</sup> · & þa twigo his hongodon geond þa colum 10  
 nan <sup>11</sup> · ða wundrode ic þæs swiðe · wæron in þæm  
 w]ingearde <sup>12</sup> gyldenu leaf & his hon <sup>13</sup> & his wæst  
 m]as <sup>14</sup> wæron cristallum & smaragdus · eac þ  
 gimcyn mid þæm cristallum ingemong  
 hongode · His brydburas & his heahcleofan 15  
 ealle wæron eorcanstanum unionibus  
 & carbunculis þæm gimcynnnum swiðast  
 gefrætwoðe · Uton <sup>15</sup> hie wæron elpend  
 banum geworhte þa wæron wunderlice  
 h]wite <sup>16</sup> & fægere · cypressus styde · & lau 20

<sup>1</sup> C: [&]cync. B: [and] cyne. H: and nicht mehr sichtbar. Before *cync* space for three letters.

<sup>2</sup> C: wæ[r][o]n. Nothing missing after *wæ* in line 1. A fragment of the *o* is still visible.

<sup>3</sup> MS: trū. The line over the *u* is indistinct.

<sup>4</sup> C, B: he[ah]nisse. B: The *e* is barely visible and a part of the *h* is still to be seen, though not enough to show whether *h* or *n* stood there. H: ·heanisse (zwischen *e* und *a* ist ein zugeklebter riss). *h* wholly distinct; *e* nearly gone; *a* quite visible vs. light. Before *h* a stroke like an *i* or leg of an *n*.

<sup>5</sup> C, B: gerimdon [p]æm. H: der gerade strich von *þ* ist abgeschnitten. Before *æm* space for three letters.

<sup>6</sup> H: · · ld ne (von *l* nur das untere stückchen sichtbar).

<sup>7</sup> C: fin[gr]es. B, H: fin[gr]es.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: omit [þa]. H: vor *þing* könnte etwas fehlen. Before *þing* space for two letters.

<sup>9</sup> H: gyl denne (von *g* nur das untere stückchen sichtbar).

<sup>10</sup> C: fæstlic[u]e. Second half of *n* plain.

<sup>11</sup> B: columnan.

<sup>12</sup> C: wingearde. B: [w]ingearde. *w* fragmentary.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>14</sup> C: wæst[m]as. B: wæstmas. H: von *m* nur der letzte strich sichtbar. *m* quite visible vs. light.

<sup>15</sup> B: uton.

<sup>16</sup> C: f[age]. B: f[a]g[e], the *g* is perfectly plain. H: fige (loch [buchstabe?] vor *f*). Before *w* (not *f*) a lacuna where a trace of a letter (*h*) is still visible. After *w*, *i* rather than *a*; then, not a 'perfectly plain *g*' but a *t*; and finally a faint *e*. The whole word is nearly faded away. Ep: Fores aburnee miri candoris.



rise<sup>1</sup> hie utan wreþedon · & gyldne styþeo<sup>2</sup> fol. 118<sup>3</sup> (115)

hie uton wreþedon & aprawene<sup>4</sup> ðar<sup>5</sup> inge

mong stodon · & unarimedlicu<sup>6</sup> goldhord

pær wæron inne & ute & monifealdlicu<sup>7</sup>

hie wæron & missenlicra cynna · & monig<sup>8</sup> 5

fatu gimmiscu & cristallisce drync

fatu & gyldne sestras ðær wæron forð

borene · seldon<sup>9</sup> we pær ænig seolfor fuu

don · Sidþan ic þa me hæfde þas þing eall<sup>10</sup>

be gewealdum · þa wilnode ic indeum innan<sup>11</sup> 10

wearde to gescoune · ða becwom ic on

caspian þ̅ lond mid ealle mine herige ·

þa wæs ðær seo wæstmberendeste<sup>12</sup> corþe ·

ðæs þeodlondes · & ic swiðe wundrade þa ge

sælignesse þære eorðan & ic swiðe wund 15

rade þa gesælignesse þære eorðan<sup>13</sup> & ic

eƿne gefeonde in minum mode georn

licor ða lond secawigean wolde · þa sæg

don us ða bigengean þæs londes þæt

we us warnigan scoldon wið þa missen<sup>14</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> C : lau · · ce. B : lau[ris]ce.

H : laurisce. A fragment of *r* is gone.

<sup>2</sup> C : styþa. B : styþa. H makes no note. The final letter certainly not *a* ; rather *e* + *a* doubtful *o*.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Introduction, pg. xi.

<sup>4</sup> C : awraþene.

<sup>5</sup> H : ðar.

<sup>6</sup> C : & arimedlicu.

<sup>7</sup> C : monigfealdlicu.

<sup>8</sup> C : monig[e]. H : *e* könnte abgerissen sein. No indication of a

missing letter in the MS.

<sup>9</sup> B : Seldon.

<sup>10</sup> C : eal[le]. B : eall[e]. H : eall (*e* nicht mehr sichtbar). // easily recognizable, after which very little space, if any, for another letter.

<sup>11</sup> C : innwearde. B : innanwearde.

<sup>12</sup> B : wæstm-berendeste.

<sup>13</sup> B : omits the repetition with no comment. Cf. Notes.

<sup>14</sup> C : wið þa [ate] .

li]can<sup>1</sup> cynd nædrena & hrifra<sup>2</sup> wildeora py l[æs fol. 118b  
 we<sup>3</sup> on ða becwomon · þara mænego in ðissum  
 dunum & denum & on wudum · & on feldum eardigeað  
 & in stānholum<sup>4</sup> hie selfe digliað · Ac hwæpre  
 ma<sup>5</sup> ic wolde þæm freccan wege & siðfatum 5  
 foeran · ðonne þæm gehyldrum wegum · to ðon  
 þ ðone<sup>6</sup> fleondon porrum of þæm gefeohte þ  
 i]c<sup>7</sup> hine gemette ær he on þa westenu middan  
 geardes gefluge · Ic me ða mid genom · cc ·  
 ladþeowa & eac · l · þe ða genran wegas cuðan 10  
 þara siðfato · ða ferde we in agustes monþe  
 þurh þa weallendan sond · & þurh þa wæðlan  
 stowe wætres · & ælcere watan · & ic mede  
 gehet þæm us cuplice gelæddon þurh þa  
 uncuðan land · indie & mec wolde mid mi 15  
 ne herige onsund gelædon · in patriacen  
 þ lond & swiðast ic wilnade þ hie me gekæd  
 don to þæm<sup>8</sup> dioglum godwebwyrhtum ·  
 ða þonne wunderlice of sunnan treow  
 cynne & of his leafum & of his flyse · þæs 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: [l]ice cynd. H: can cynd. c partly hidden but visible, as is also i, vs. light.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>3</sup> C: þy · · · onða. B: þy[n]e on ða. H: þy (dahinter noch ein grundstrich) · e onða (vor e abgerissen). Lower half of l plain; l entirely visible vs. light. After l space for two (?) letters, a trace of which still remains. Of w only lower stem hidden by the new margin. Cf. Ep.

and fols. 120, l. 15, and 113b, l. 16.

<sup>4</sup> C: stan holun.

<sup>5</sup> C: [m]a. First stroke of m gone.

<sup>6</sup> C: [þ þ]one; not, as B says, [þ þ]one. B: [þæt] ðone. Of þ only the upper part remains.

<sup>7</sup> C, B: [ic]. H: · c (c ist ganz, nur etwas verklebt). Part of c hidden; ic visible vs. light.

<sup>8</sup> C: þam.

treowes spunnon & swa eac to godewebbe fol. 119 (116)

wæfon & worhtan . ac hie þa londliode tiolodon<sup>1</sup>

ma ussa feonda willan to gefremmanne

þonne urne . for þon þe hie ús gelæddon

purh þa lond þe þa unarefnedlican cyn næd 5

rena & hrifra wildeora in wæron . ða ongeat

ic selfa & geseah of dæle<sup>2</sup> þ me þa earfeðu

beowoman ; for þon ic ær forlêt<sup>3</sup> & ne gym<sup>4</sup>

de þara nytlicra<sup>5</sup> geþeahta minra freond[a<sup>6</sup>

& þara monna þe me þ logon þ ic þæm wegum 10

ferde ; Ða<sup>7</sup> behead ic minum þegnum & hie

het þ hie hie mid<sup>8</sup> heora wæpnum gereden . &

mid þy herige forð ferdon . & hie eac swylce

þ min weorod & þa mine þegnas & eal min here<sup>9</sup>

goldes & eorcnanstana<sup>10</sup> þ hie gehergad . & go 15

numen hæfdon micel gemet mid him wægon

& læddon . For þon hie wendon & ondredon

gif hie hit behindon forleton þ hiora fynd

hit þonne deagollice genomon & onweg

aleddon . Ond efne swiðe þa mine þegnas 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B : tiolode. H : tiolodo. *o* plain ; of *n* fragment only remains.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>3</sup> C, B : forlet.

<sup>4</sup> C : gy[m]. Of *m* first stroke only remains.

<sup>5</sup> C, B : nytlicra. Lower half of *l* rubbed away.

<sup>6</sup> C : freon[da]. B : freond[a]. *r* is written above the line ; a dot above *f* and another below *r*.

<sup>7</sup> C : ferde; ða.

<sup>8</sup> C : þ hie mid.

<sup>9</sup> C : her. B : her[e].

<sup>10</sup> MS : stane.

& ea]l<sup>1</sup> min weorod wæs gewelgod þ hie unede<sup>2</sup> fol. 119b  
 e]alle<sup>3</sup> þa byrdene þæs goldes mid him abe  
 ran<sup>4</sup> & alædan meahton · Swelce eac heora  
 wæpena noht lytel byrden wæs for þon  
 eal heora wæpenu þara minra þegna · &<sup>5</sup> 5  
 ealles mines weoredes & heriges ic hie<sup>6</sup> mid  
 g]yldenum<sup>6</sup> þelum bewyrcean · Ond eall  
 min<sup>7</sup> weorod wæs on þa gelicnesse tungles  
 o]ððe ligite for þære micelnisse þæs goldes ·  
 hit<sup>8</sup> scan & berhte · foran swa ymb me<sup>9</sup> 10  
 uton<sup>10</sup> mid þrymme & herebeacen & segnas  
 beforan me<sup>11</sup> læddon ; Ond swa micel wun  
 dor & wæfersien<sup>12</sup> wæs þæs<sup>13</sup> mines weoredes on  
 fægernisse ofer ealle oþre þeodkyningas  
 þe in middangearde wæron ; ða seeawede 15  
 ic seolfa & geseah mine gesælnesse & min  
 wuldor & þa fromnisse minre iugude  
 & gesælignisse mines lifes þa wæs ic hwæt  
 hwugo in gefean in minum mode alha  
 fen · ac swa hit oft gesæled on þæm 20

<sup>1</sup> C : [ & ] min. B : [ and eal ] min.  
 H : vor *min* noch ein stück eines der  
 drei fehlenden buchstaben (*t* oder *e*  
 oder *a* ?). Lower part of *l* plain ;  
 before which space for three letters.  
*a* faintly visible (?) vs. light.

<sup>2</sup> C, B : unede. Lower part only  
 of *d* visible.

<sup>3</sup> C, B : [ e ] alle. H : · alle. Part  
 of *a* gone.

<sup>4</sup> C : abe[r]an. H : *r* bloss etwas  
 verklebt.

<sup>5</sup> Something omitted : (?) *het*. Cf.

Notes.

<sup>6</sup> A trace of *g* still visible.

<sup>7</sup> C : [ m ] in. Last stroke only of  
*m* remains.

<sup>8</sup> C : [ h ] it. H : *hit* deutlich. B :  
*Hit*, *h* is still to be seen.

<sup>9</sup> After *me* erasure of one letter,  
 not, as B claims, three.

<sup>10</sup> C : [ u ] ton. H : *uton* deutlich<sup>u</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> H : razur vor *læddon*.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>13</sup> C and B omit *þæs*.

selran þingum & on þæm gesundrum þæt fol. 120 (117)  
 seo wyrd & sio hiow hie oft oneyrred<sup>1</sup> · &  
 on oþer hworfeð<sup>2</sup> · þa gelomp us þæt we  
 wurden earfoðlice mid þurste geswene  
 te & gewæcte · ðone þurst we þonne ear 5  
 foðlice abæron & aræfndon · þa wæs haten  
 seferus min þegn · funde þa wæter in anum<sup>3</sup>  
 holan stane & þa mid ane helme hlod hit<sup>4</sup>  
 & me to brohte & he sylfa þursti wæs se  
 min þegn · & hwæpre he swiðor mines feores 10  
 & gesynto wilnade þonne his selves · þa he  
 þa þ wæter me to brohte swa ic ær sægde  
 þa het ic min weorod & ealle mine dugupe  
 tosomne · & hit þa beforan heora calra  
 ousyne nider agæt<sup>5</sup> · þy læs ic druncea 15  
 & þone minne þegn þyrste<sup>6</sup> & minne here  
 &<sup>7</sup> ealne þe mid me wæs · Ond ic þa  
 beforan him eallum herede seferes  
 læde þæs mines þegnes · & hine beforan<sup>8</sup>  
 hiora calra onsiene mid deorweorðum 20

<sup>1</sup> C : ofton cyrred. So MS.

<sup>2</sup> C : hwor fe[r]ð.

<sup>3</sup> C : wæter man[ig]um. H :  
manū.

<sup>4</sup> C : hi[t].

<sup>5</sup> C : neder ageat. B : nider ageat.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>7</sup> Before *ealne* seven letters erased.

<sup>8</sup> C : befora[n]. B : beforan. n,  
though split, is entire.

gyfum gegeafede for ðære dæde · Ond þa fol. 120b  
 mid þy þe þ min werod gehyrtd & gestilled wæs  
 þa ferdon we forð þy wege þe we ær ongunnon ·  
 ða næs long to þon in þæm westenne þ we to sun<sup>1</sup>  
 re ēa cwoman on þære ēa ofre stod hreed 5  
 & wintreow<sup>2</sup> & abies þ treoweyn ungemetlicre ·  
 gryto & micelnysse þy clyfe weox & wridode<sup>3</sup>  
 ʒa<sup>4</sup> we to þære ēa cwoman · ða het ic for ðæm  
 unarefnedlican<sup>5</sup> þurste þe me selfum getenge  
 wæs & eac callum minum herige & þæm nytenum 10  
 þe us mid wæron mine fyrd restan & wician ·  
 mid þy we ða gewicod hæfdon ða wolde ic minne  
 þurst lehtan & celan · þa ic þ wæter bergde  
 ða wæs hit bitterre & grimre to drincanne  
 þonne ic æfre ænig oðer bergde · & nowþer 15  
 ne hit se mon drincan meahte ne his ænig  
 néat onbitan ne meahte · þa wæs ic swide  
 on minum mode generwed for ðæm dumbum  
 nytenum<sup>6</sup> · for þon ic wiste þ men yþelicor  
 meahton þone þurst arefnan þonne þa 20

<sup>1</sup> MS : sū. C : su[m].

light.

<sup>2</sup> C : win treow.<sup>5</sup> C : [un]arefned. Second stroke<sup>3</sup> C, B : wridode. First *d* from  
a *d*.of *n* plain ; first stroke clear vs. light.<sup>4</sup> C : [p]a. B : [p]a. ʒ plain vs.<sup>6</sup> C : [n]ytenum. Second stroke  
only of *n* visible.

nietenu · wæs þæra feðerfota nietena mi fol. 121 (118)  
cel mænigeo mid mē<sup>1</sup> · & micel mænigeo el  
penda þa þe gold wægon & læddon · ungemet<sup>2</sup>  
liere micelnisse ðusend & twa þusenda hor  
sa & · eccc · buton þæm<sup>3</sup> eoreda · & xx · þusend[ā<sup>4</sup> 5  
feþena · þonne wæs þridde healf þusend mula  
ðe þa seamas wægon · & xxx · þusenda eal<sup>5</sup>  
farena & oxna þa ðe hwæte bæron twa þu  
senda olfenda · fif hund hryðra þara þe mon  
dæghwamlice to mete dyde · wæs unrim 10  
getæl eac þon on horsum & on mulum & on  
olfendum & on elpendum ūngemetlicu<sup>6</sup>  
mængeo ūs<sup>7</sup> æfter ferde · calle þa wæron  
mid unarefnedlice þurste geswenete  
· & gewæte · ða men þonne hwilum<sup>8</sup> hie þa 15  
iren geloman liccodan hwilum hie ele  
byrgdon & on þon þone grimman þurst  
celdon. Sume men ðonne of hiora seo  
me þa wætan for þæm nyde þigdon · Seo  
wise wæs þa in me<sup>9</sup> on twa healfa unepe 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B : me. After *mē*, *c* erased. (?) erased. Cf. Notes.

<sup>2</sup> B : ungemetelice. Something appears to have been written after *t*; now unrecognizable. <sup>6</sup> C : ungemetlice. B : ungemetlicu.

<sup>3</sup> B : þam.

<sup>7</sup> C, B : us.

<sup>4</sup> C : þusen[da].

<sup>8</sup> B : hwilum.

<sup>5</sup> B : eal farena. After *eal* a letter Cf. Notes.

<sup>9</sup> C : mine. H makes no note.

: o <sup>1</sup> ærest be minre seolfre nedþearfe & m[i fol. 121b  
 n]es <sup>2</sup> weorodes · Het <sup>3</sup> ic þa ælne mon hine  
 mid his wæpnum gegerwan & faran ford & þæt  
 eac fæstlice <sup>4</sup> behead ðæt se mon se ne wære  
 m[ī]d <sup>5</sup> his wæpnum æfter fyrd wison gegered · þæt 5  
 hine <sup>6</sup> mon scolde mid wæpnum acwellan · ða  
 w[un]dredon <sup>7</sup> hie swiðe for hwon hie þa hefig  
 n[esse] <sup>8</sup> & micelnisse ðara wæpna in swa miclum  
 þurste <sup>9</sup> beran scoldon · þær nænig feond  
 ne æteowde · ac ic wiste hwæpre þ̅ ure fōr <sup>10</sup> 10  
 & siðfæt wæs þurh þa lond <sup>11</sup> & stowe · þe missen  
 licra cynna eardung in wæs · nādrena & rif  
 ra wildeora, Ond <sup>12</sup> we ðe þæs londes unglea  
 we & unwise wæron · þ̅ usic <sup>13</sup> ðonne semninga  
 hwelc earfedo on becwome · ferdon we 15  
 þa ford be þære ēa ofre · ða wæs seo ea <sup>14</sup>  
 toðe tid dæges · þa <sup>15</sup> cwoman we to sumre  
 byrig · seo burh wæs on midre þære ēa in  
 anum eglonde getimbred · wæs seo burh  
 mid þy hreode & treoweyne þe on þære 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: uneþe ærest. H: vor ærest ist o abgeschnitten. Half of o plain. Entire o visible vs. light. Before o space for one or possibly two letters.

<sup>2</sup> C: nedþearfe [þanne mi-][n]es. B: nedþearfe [þanne min] es. H: nedþearfe and mi (hinter i ist ein loch). After æ m a point is all that remains of i. No space after i for another letter. Before es space for one letter, n, of which the second stroke is faintly visible vs. light.

<sup>3</sup> A letter erased between e and t.

<sup>4</sup> C: fastlice.

<sup>5</sup> C, B: [mi]d.

<sup>6</sup> C: [h]ine.

<sup>7</sup> Part of w still discernible vs.

light.

<sup>8</sup> Second stroke of n visible vs. light.

<sup>9</sup> H: von þ̅ nur ein stück erhalten.

<sup>10</sup> C, B: for.

<sup>11</sup> MS: þalond. C, B: þa lond. H makes no note.

<sup>12</sup> B: ond.

<sup>13</sup> MS: þus ic. H: strich durch þ̅ ausradiert. Cf. conversely þalond, l. 11, above.

<sup>14</sup> C, B: ea[h]toðe. H: ein buchstabe nach a undeutlich, h? After ea erasure not of an h but of the sign ~, which may still be faintly seen.

<sup>15</sup> C, B: þa.



ea ofre weox & we ær bi[w]riton<sup>1</sup> & sægdon aset<sup>2</sup> fol.122(119)

& geworht ða gesawon we in þære byrig<sup>3</sup> & on

geaton mennisce men fea healf nacode ear<sup>4</sup>

digende · ða hie þa ðs gesawon hie selfe sona<sup>5</sup>

in heora husum deagollice hie miþan · ða wil<sup>6</sup> 5

nade ic þara monna onsyne to geseonne ·

þ hie ðs ferse wæter & swete getæhton · Mid

þy we ða longe bidon & ðs nænig mon to wolde

þa het ic fea stræla sendan in þa burh<sup>7</sup> in

nan to þon gif hie hiera willum ðs to noldon 10

þ hie for þæm ege þæs gefeohtes nede scol

don · ða wæron hie þy swyðor afyrhte & hie

fæstor<sup>8</sup> hyddan þa het ic · ce · minra þegna

of greca herige leohtum wæpnum hie

gegyrwan · & hie on sunde to þære byrig 15

foron & swumman ofer · æfter þære ea

to þæm eglande þa hie ða hæfdon feorðan

dæl þære ea geswummen · ða becwom

sum ongrislic<sup>9</sup> wise on hie · þ was þonne

mera mengeo on onsiene maran & un 20

<sup>1</sup> C: bi[wr]iton. B: biwriton. deutlich.  
The *w* is rubbed off.

<sup>2</sup> C: ase[tt]. First *t* nearly entirely visible; lower part only of second *t*.

<sup>3</sup> A letter erased between *y* and *r*.

<sup>4</sup> C: ea[r].

<sup>5</sup> C: son[a]. B: sona. H: a

<sup>6</sup> C: w[il]. H: wil deutlich.  
Top of *l* gone.

<sup>7</sup> *g* erased after *h*. H: *t* nach *h* radiert.

<sup>8</sup> C: fæstor.

<sup>9</sup> After *sum* one letter erased; after *lic*, two.

hy]rlicran<sup>1</sup> þonne ða elpendas in ðone gr[und<sup>2</sup> fol. 122b  
 þære éa<sup>3</sup> & betweoh ða yða þæs wæteres þa  
 men besenete & mid heora muðe hie sli  
 t]on<sup>4</sup> & blodgodon & hie ealle swa<sup>5</sup> fornamon ·  
 þ] ure<sup>6</sup> nænig wiste hwær hiora æni cwom 5  
 ða wæs ic swide yrre þæm minum ladþeo  
 wum · þa us on swylce freeennissa gelæd  
 don het hiera ða bescufan in þa éa · l · & · e ·  
 & sona þæs ðe hie inne wæron swa wæron  
 þa nicoras gearwe tobrudon hie swa 10  
 hie þa oðre ær<sup>7</sup> dydon · & swa þicce hie in  
 þære ea aweollon swa æmettan ða ni<sup>8</sup>  
 cras · & swile unrim heora wæs · þa het  
 ic blawan mine byman<sup>9</sup> & þa fyrd faran ·  
 þa hit ða wæs sio endlefte tid dægæs 15  
 & we forð ferdon · ða gesawon we men  
 æfter þære éa feran · hæfdon of þæm  
 hreode & of þæm treowcynne þe in ðæ  
 re éa ofre stodon on scipwisan ge  
 worht þ hie onufan sæton · þa men<sup>10</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: [hy]rlicran. *r* fragmentary.

<sup>2</sup> C: gr[und]. B, H: gr[und]. Part of both *g* and *r* cut off by margin.

<sup>3</sup> C, B: ea. Circumflex fragmentary.

<sup>4</sup> C: sl[u][g]on. Cf. fol. 125, l. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Heavy dot over *w*.

<sup>6</sup> C: [&]ure. B: [and]ure. H: *re* (vor *r* eher *o* als *u*). *u* quite

plain before *re*. Before *ure* rather *þ* vs. light than *ð*.

<sup>7</sup> C: aer.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: æmettan ðam cras. H makes no note. Cf. nicras, *Beo.* 1427.

<sup>9</sup> H: bþman. Heavy dot over *y*.

<sup>10</sup> After *men* a sign like a long *s* with a line through it. C, B, H make no note. Cf. fol. 123 b, l. 12, where the same sign (mistakenly called an *f* by H) occurs.

mid<sup>1</sup> þy we æfter ferscum wætre hie fru<sup>2</sup> fol. 123 (120)  
 non þa ouswædon hie us & sædon<sup>3</sup> hwær  
 we hit findan mehton in hiora gereorde  
 & cwædon þ̅ we fundon sumne swiðe micel<sup>4</sup>  
 ne mere in þam wære fersc wæter & swete 5  
 genog · & þ̅ we genog raðe to þam becwoman<sup>5</sup>  
 gif we geornfulle wæron & þa for þam þin  
 gum · swa monigra geswencnissa þ̅ we ealle<sup>6</sup>  
 þa niht ferdon mid þurste gewæete  
 & mid ura wæpna byrþenum swiðe geswene 10  
 te · & ofer ealle þa niht ðe we ferdon þ̅ us<sup>7</sup>  
 symle leon & beran & tigris & pardus & wul  
 fas ure<sup>8</sup> ehtan · & we þam widstodon · þa ðy  
 æftran dæge ða hit wæs seo eahtode  
 tid dæges · þa cwomon we to þam mere 15  
 ðe us mon ær fore sæde þa wæs he eall  
 mid wudu beweaxen mile brædo · wæs  
 hwaþre weg to ðam wætre · Ða wæs ic ge  
 feonde þæs swetan wætres & þæs ferse<sup>9</sup>  
 an & þa sona minne þurst ærest gelehte 20

<sup>1</sup> Before *mid* space for several letters.

<sup>2</sup> C: frinon. H: *u* halb abgeschnitten. *u* quite plain.

<sup>3</sup> *g* erased before *d*.

<sup>4</sup> C: swiþe mice[l-]. B: swiþe micelne.

<sup>5</sup> C: becwoma[n]. First stroke only of *n* remains.

<sup>6</sup> C: ealle.

<sup>7</sup> (?) þus. Cf. Notes.

<sup>8</sup> C: wulfas [&] ure. Cf. Notes.

<sup>9</sup> When the codex is closed, B's erased *s* after *fersc* coincides with the sign after *men* on the preceding page, l. 20, the one being a print of the other.

& þ]a<sup>1</sup> eal min weored · ða het ic wætrian<sup>2</sup> fol. 123b  
 sona<sup>3</sup> ure hors & ure nieteno eall wæron  
 hie swiðe mid þurste fornumene · ða het  
 i]c<sup>4</sup> sioddan<sup>5</sup> sona þa fyrð wician · wæs seo wic  
 stow ða on lengo · xx · es furlonga long · &  
 swa eac in brædo · Siodþan hie þa gewi  
 cod hæfdon þa<sup>6</sup> het ic ceorfan ða bearwas  
 ð<sup>7</sup> þone wudu fyllan þ monnum wære þy cþ  
 re to þæm wæterscipe to ganganne ·  
 & to þæm mere þe we bi gewicod hæfdon · 10  
 Þa het<sup>8</sup> ic ða gesannian eall þa ure hors  
 & nietenu & elpendas<sup>9</sup> & hie het gebringan  
 on middum þæm urum wicum · & betwih þæm  
 geteldum · þy læs hiora ænig to lore<sup>10</sup>  
 warde · for þon ús wæs uncuð hwæt us on 15  
 nihtlicum fyrste gesælde · & þa het  
 ic eac of þæm wudo þe ðær<sup>11</sup> gefylled wæs  
 þ mon fyr onælde · sio fyrð þe mid me  
 wæs þa didon hie swa · & þa ðær onældon  
 þusend fyra & eac fif hund · for þon 20

<sup>1</sup> C : [& þ]a. B : [and þ]a.<sup>2</sup> C : wætrigen. B : wætria[*u*]  
The whole word plain.<sup>3</sup> C : [s]ona. H : s deutlich.<sup>4</sup> C, B : [i]c. H : ic.<sup>5</sup> MS : sioddan.<sup>6</sup> B omits þa.<sup>7</sup> C : [&]. B : and. H : nur noch  
der senkrechte strich erhalten. ð

quite visible vs. light.

<sup>8</sup> Heavy dot over *e* ; circumflex ?<sup>9</sup> After *elpendas* is the same sign as  
occurs after *men* (fol. 122b, l. 20). H :  
elpendas f and. The sign cannot  
possibly be an *f*.<sup>10</sup> C : tolöre[n]. B, H : tolöre.  
Cf. Klaeber, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, xviii.<sup>11</sup> C : þær.

ic þ̅ dyde <sup>1</sup> gif us on niht unend̅es hwæt on fol. 124 (121)

becwome þ̅ we hæfdon æt þ̅am fyre leoht <sup>2</sup>

& fullaste · þ̅a we þ̅ara fyra hæfdon on̅æ <sup>3</sup>

leð swa fela swa us þ̅a ðuhte · þ̅a bleow

man mine byman & ic mete þ̅igde & call 5

min fyrð swa dyde · wæs hit þ̅a an tid to

æfen̅es · & þ̅a het ic onbærnan ðara gyl

denra leohtfato þ̅e ic mid me hæfde

twa þ̅usendo · Ða <sup>4</sup> toforan monan upgon

ge þ̅a cwomon þ̅ær scorpion̅es þ̅̅ wyrme̅cyn 10

swa hie ær gewunelice wæron þ̅æs wæter

sciepes · wæs þ̅æra wyrma micel mænegeo

& heora wæs unrim & hie swiðe on þ̅a ure wie <sup>5</sup>

onetton & in þ̅a feollon · ða æfter þ̅on cwo

man þ̅ær hornede næðran carastis <sup>6</sup> þ̅ 15

næðere̅cyn · þ̅a wæron ealle missenlic̅es

hiwes · for þ̅on hie wæron sume reode su

me blace sume hwite · sumum þ̅onne

scinan þ̅a scilla & lixtan swyl̅ee hie

wæron gyl̅dene <sup>7</sup> · þ̅onne mon onlocode 20

<sup>1</sup> C : ic [wend]e gif. B : ic þ̅æt  
cyðe gif. H : ic þ̅æt cyðe gif.

<sup>2</sup> C : leoh[t]. B : leoh̅t. H : t  
deutlich.

<sup>3</sup> Of æ only æ is plain.

<sup>4</sup> C : þ̅a.

<sup>5</sup> C : wie.

<sup>6</sup> B : cerastis. Cf. Notes.

<sup>7</sup> C : gyl̅dene.

ea]ll<sup>1</sup> þ lond hleoðrade for para wyrma fol. 124b  
 hw]istlunge<sup>2</sup> · & us eac noht lytel ege from  
 him<sup>3</sup> wæs · ac we þa mid scyldum<sup>4</sup> us scyldan · & eac  
 mid longsceaftum sperum hie slogan & cweal  
 don monige eac in fyre forburnon · þas 5  
 ðing we þus drugon þ we swa wið þam wýrmum  
 fahitan<sup>5</sup> & wunnan huru twa tida þære nihte ·  
 s]iodþan<sup>6</sup> hie þa wyrmas hæfdon ondruncen þæs  
 wætres þa gewiton hie þonon · & ure no ne<sup>7</sup> ehton  
 ða wæs seo þridde tid þære nihte þa wolde 10  
 we us gerestan þa cwoman þær næðran eft  
 wunderlicran þonne ða oþre wæron & eges  
 licran · þa hæfdon tu heafdo & eac sume hæf  
 don þreo · wæron hie wunderlicre micelnisse ·  
 wæron hie swa greate swa columnan ge eac 15  
 sume uphyrran & gryttran cwoman þa  
 wyrmas of þæm neahdunum · & scrafum þi  
 der to þon þ hie þ wæter drincan woldon ·  
 Eodon þa wyrmas & seluncon<sup>8</sup> wundorlice  
 wæron him þa breost upgewende & on ðæm 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B omit [ea]ll. H: þæt (vor þ [!] 3 buchstaben abgeschnitten; noch zu sehen ·· l þæt). Lower part of ll distinct. ll entirely visible vs. light, as is also, but less distinctly, the a.

<sup>2</sup> C: [hwi]stlunge. H: ·· istlunge. B: wyrma [mænegeo and hw]istlunge. Nothing missing after *wyrma*; neither space nor need for *mænegeo* and.

<sup>3</sup> C: [hi]m. Of h only the last

stroke remains.

<sup>4</sup> A letter erased between l and d.

<sup>5</sup> C: f[eo]htan. B: f[u]htan. H: u zweifelhaft. Lower part of f cut off. u seems to be corrected from o.

<sup>6</sup> C: [si]oðþan. B: [Si]oðþan. H: ·iodþan. i nearly entirely visible.

<sup>7</sup> C: none. B: no ne.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Notes.

h[r]iege<sup>1</sup> eodon · & a swa hie hit geforan gelice fol. 125 (122)  
mid þæm scillum gelice mid ðe muþe ða corþan<sup>2</sup>  
sliton & tæron · hæfdon hie þa wyrmas þrie  
slite<sup>3</sup> tungan & þonne hie eðedon þonne  
eode him of þy muðe mid þy oroþe<sup>4</sup> swylec byr 5  
nende þecelle · wæs þæra wyrma oroð & eþung  
swiðe deaðberende<sup>5</sup> & æterne & for hiora þæm  
wolbeorendan<sup>6</sup> oroðe monige men swulton  
wið þissum wyrnum we fuhton leng þonne ane  
tide þære nihte · & hie þa wyrmas acwealdon 10  
· xxx · tig monna þære fyrde · & minra ægen  
ra þegna xx ða bæd ic þa fyrde hwæpre  
þ hie hæfdon gôð ellen þara þinga þe us<sup>7</sup> on  
beowomon swa monigra gesweneþissa & ear  
feðo<sup>8</sup> · þa hit wæs seo fife tid þære nihte · 15  
þa mynton we us<sup>9</sup> gerestan · ac þa cwoman  
þær hwite leon in fearra gelicnisse swa  
micle & hie ealle swiðe grymetende ferdon ·  
Mid þy ða leon þyder cwoman þa ræsdon hie  
sona on us & we us wið him sceldan þæs ðe we 20

<sup>1</sup> C: b[ac] geeodon. B: b[æ]c geeodon. H: bac ge eodon. *hriege* entirely visible except for the *r*, of which only a very small fragment remains. This fragment, plus the *i*, is what C, B, and H have mistaken for an *a*.

<sup>2</sup> C: eorðan.

<sup>3</sup> C: sli[t]te. Between *i* and *t*, *h* erased. Ep: cum trisulcis linguis.

<sup>4</sup> C: oroðe.

<sup>5</sup> So MS. C, B: deaðberende.

<sup>6</sup> C: wolberendan.

<sup>7</sup> C: us.

<sup>8</sup> C: earfeðo.

<sup>9</sup> After *us* two letters erased.

mih]ton<sup>1</sup> & us wæs swælc geswencnis & swi[le ear fol. 125b  
 f]eþo<sup>2</sup> mid deorum becymen in þære sweartan<sup>3</sup>  
 n]iht<sup>4</sup> & in þære þystran · Swelce eac laforas  
 þær<sup>5</sup> cwoman unmetlicre micelnisse & monig  
 oþer<sup>6</sup> wildeor & eac tigris ūs<sup>7</sup> on þære nihte 5  
 þ]ar abisgodon<sup>8</sup> · Swelce þær eac cwoman  
 h]reapemȳs<sup>9</sup> · þa wæron in culefrena gelic  
 nesse<sup>10</sup> swa micle · & þa on ure ondwlitan sper  
 don & ūs pulledon<sup>11</sup> · hæfdon hie eac þa hreape  
 mȳs<sup>12</sup> teð in monna gelicnisse<sup>13</sup> · & hie mid þæm 10  
 þa<sup>14</sup> men wundodon & tæron · Eac ðæm oþrum  
 bisgum & geswencnissum þe us on becwom<sup>15</sup> ·  
 þa cwom semninga swiðe micel deor sum  
 mare<sup>16</sup> þonne þara oðra ænig hæfde þ̅ deor  
 þrie<sup>17</sup> hornas on foran hæfde & mid þæm 15  
 hornum wæs egeslice<sup>18</sup> gewæpnod · þ̅ deor  
 indeos hatað dentes tyrannum ·  
 hæfde þ̅ deor horse gelic heafod · & wæs  
 blæces heowes · Ðis<sup>19</sup> deor mid þy ðe hit þæs  
 wætres ondrone þa beheold hit þa ure 20  
 wicstowe · & þa semninga on us & on ure

<sup>1</sup> C, B: [mih]ton. H: · · · ton.  
Part of *t* gone. Fragment of *h* visible vs. light.

<sup>2</sup> C: s[welc ear-][f]eðo. B: s[welc earf]eþo. H: swelc (*w* deutlich, von *e* nur der untere teil sichtbar) · eþo. Top of *s* gone; *i* (not *e*) nearly all visible. Traces of *lc* and *f* remain.

<sup>3</sup> C: sweartan.

<sup>4</sup> C: niht. B: [n]iht. H: · niht.

<sup>5</sup> C, B: þær.

<sup>6</sup> C: [o]þer. H: *o* ist deutlich.

<sup>7</sup> C: us.

<sup>8</sup> C: [& b]ara bisgodon. B: [and b]ara. H: · · ara. MS: *ara* bis-

godon.

<sup>9</sup> C, B: [h]reape. H: ·reape.

<sup>10</sup> C: gelic[n]esse. B, H: gelicnesse.

<sup>11</sup> MS. *w* rather than *p*.

<sup>12</sup> C: [m]ȳs. H: *m* ist deutlich.

<sup>13</sup> C: gelicnesse.

<sup>14</sup> C: þa. B: þa. H makes no note.

<sup>15</sup> MS: cwoṁ.

<sup>16</sup> C: [m]are.

<sup>17</sup> C: þr[i]e. H: *i* deutlich.

<sup>18</sup> C: egeslice.

<sup>19</sup> C, B: dis.



wiæstowe ræscde · Ne hit for þæm bryne <sup>1</sup> fol. 110 (107)

wandode þæs hatan leges & fyres þe him wæs

ongean ac hit ofer call wōd <sup>3</sup> & eode · Mid þy

ie þa getrymede þ̅ mægen greca heriges <sup>4</sup>

& we us wið him scyldan woldon þa hit ofsloh 5

sona minra þegna · xxvi · and ræse & · lii

hit oftræd · & hie to loman gerenode · þæt

hie mec nænigre <sup>5</sup> note nytte beon <sup>6</sup>

meahton · & we hit þa unsofte mid stræ

lum & eac mid longsceaftum sperum of 10

scotadon & hit ofslogon & acwealdon <sup>7</sup> ·

þa hit wæs foran to ulites · þa æteowde

þær <sup>8</sup> wolberende lyft hwites hiowes · &

eac missenlices wæs heo <sup>9</sup> on hringwisan

fag · & monige men for heora þæm wol 15

berendan stence swulton mid þære <sup>10</sup> wol

beorendan lyfte þe þær swele æteowde

þa ðær cwoman eac indisce mys in þa

fyrð in foxa gelicnisse · : : : : heora <sup>11</sup>

micle · ða þonne ure feþerfoðniet[c]mu <sup>12</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> C: bryn[e]. B: bryne. H: nothing; space, however, for two letters.  
e deutlich.

<sup>2</sup> C: was. B: wæ[s]. Lower part of s still visible.

<sup>3</sup> C, B: wod.

<sup>4</sup> After *heriges* an *n* shows through from the other side of the leaf.

<sup>5</sup> C, B: mec anigre. B, H: *n* erased before *n*. *n* not erased, but still visible.

<sup>6</sup> C, B: beon [ne]. After *beon*

<sup>7</sup> C: acwealdon. H: a cwealdon.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: þær.

<sup>9</sup> C: wæs hio. B: Wæs hio.

<sup>10</sup> C: þære.

<sup>11</sup> C: nisse [æ ma]ra heora. B: nisse; *wæron* heora. H: nisse *and* ni heora. Cf. Notes.

<sup>12</sup> C, B: foðnietenu.

b]itan<sup>1</sup> & wundedon & monige for hiora      fol. 110b  
 wundum<sup>2</sup> swultan · þara monna hit þon  
 ne ælc gedigde þeah hie heora hwelc  
 ne gewundodan · ða hit wæs toforan  
 dæges þa cwoman þær þa fugelas · nocti      5  
 coraces<sup>3</sup> hatton · wæron in wealhhafo  
 ces<sup>4</sup> gelicnesse · wæron hie þa fugelas  
 b]runes<sup>5</sup> hiowes · & him wæron þa nebb & þa  
 clea<sup>6</sup> ealle blace · þa fuglas ybsæton<sup>7</sup>  
 eallne þone ofer þæs meres · & þa fuglas      10  
 us<sup>8</sup> nænige laðe ne yfle ne wæron · ac  
 hie þa gewunelican fixas þe in þæm mere  
 wæron mid hiora cleum<sup>9</sup> uptugon & þa  
 tæron · ða fuglas þa we hie ne onweg  
 flegdon<sup>10</sup> ne him lað dydon · ac bi him sel      15  
 fe eft gewiton þonon · þa hit ða on  
 morgen dæg<sup>11</sup> wæs ða het ic ealle mine  
 ladþeowas þe mec on swelc earfædo ge  
 læddon het hie þa gebindan & him þa  
 ban & sconcan forbrecan · ðæt hie      20

<sup>1</sup> C : etan. B : etan. H : vor etan  
etwas abgeschnitten. Before *t* space  
for two letters, the second of which  
is certainly not *e* but *i*. Cf. Notes.

<sup>2</sup> B : *w* nearly gone.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>4</sup> H : eces (*e* am anf. zweifelhaft).

<sup>5</sup> C : [g]runes. H : von *g* nur ein

stückchen erhalten. *b* rather than *g*.

<sup>6</sup> C, B : [c]lea. H : clea.

<sup>7</sup> B : ymb.

<sup>8</sup> H : ūs.

<sup>9</sup> C : cleam.

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>11</sup> C, B : morgendæg. Cf. Notes.

on niht wæron fram þæm wyrnum aso fol. 111 (108)  
 gone · þe þ wæter sohton & ic him het  
 eac þa honda of alicawan · þ hie be ge  
 wyrhtum þes wites wite drugon · þe hie  
 ær<sup>1</sup> hiora þonces ðs<sup>2</sup> on gelæddon & g[e<sup>3</sup> 5  
 brohton · Het ða blawan mine byman  
 & þa fyrd faran forð þy wege þe we ær on  
 gunnen hæfdon · foran we ða þurh ða fæst<sup>4</sup>  
 lond & þurh þa ungeferenlican corþan ·  
 þa wæs þær eft gesomnad micel fyrd · in<sup>5</sup> 10  
 disera monna & þæra elreordigra þe  
 ða lond budon · & we þa wið þæm gefuhton ·  
 Mid þy we þa us eft ongeaton maran ge  
 feoht toweard & mare gewin<sup>6</sup> · ða forleton<sup>7</sup>  
 we þa frecnan wegas & siðfato & þa þæm sel 15  
 ran we ferdon · Ond swa<sup>\*</sup> mid mi  
 ne werode unsundg in patriacen þ lond  
 we becwoman mid golde & oprum weolum<sup>9</sup>  
 swiðe gewelgode & hie ðs<sup>10</sup> þær fremsum<sup>11</sup>  
 lice & luflice onfengon · mid þy we þa 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: ær.

<sup>2</sup> C: us. After *us* two letters  
 erased.

<sup>3</sup> B: and ge. A slight trace of *e*  
 remains.

<sup>4</sup> B: fæstulond. After *t* something  
 undecipherable.

<sup>5</sup> C: m[e]disera. H: m (*e* nicht  
 mehr erhalten).

<sup>6</sup> C: gewinn. B: gewinn.

<sup>7</sup> C: forleto[n]. Of *n* first stroke  
 only remains.

<sup>8</sup> After *swa* nine letters erased.

<sup>9</sup> C: weolum. B: weolum.

<sup>10</sup> C, B: us. After *us* two letters  
 erased.

<sup>11</sup> C: fre[ond-]lice. B: fre[m]-  
 sumlice. H: frem su. First *m* still  
 faintly visible.

eft <sup>1</sup> of þæm londe foron of patria fol. 111b  
 cen <sup>2</sup> ða becwoman we on þa lond gemæro  
 medo <sup>3</sup> & persa · þa we ðær eft edniowunga  
 hæfdon <sup>4</sup> micle gefeoht · & xx · daga ic  
 þær mid minre fyrde wið him wicode 5  
 siodþan we þa þonon ferdon þa wæs hit  
 on <sup>5</sup> seofon nihta fæce · ꝥ we to þæm londe  
 & to þære stowe becwoman þær porrus  
 se cyning mid his fyrde wicode · & he swiðe  
 þæs londes fæstenum truwode þonne 10  
 his gefeohte & gewinne · þa wilnade he ꝥ  
 he me cutle & mine þegnas · þa he þæs fræ  
 gen & axsode from þæm ferendum minra  
 wicstowe · þa wæs ꝥ me gesæd ꝥ he wilnade  
 me <sup>6</sup> to cunenne <sup>7</sup> & min werod · ða alæde ic 15  
 minne kynegyrylan <sup>8</sup> & me <sup>9</sup> mid uncuþe  
 hrægle & mid lyperlice gerelan <sup>10</sup> me ge  
 gerede · swelce ic wære hwelc folclic  
 mon & me wære mete & wines þearf · þa

<sup>1</sup> Before *eft* a whole line and four or five letters erased.

<sup>2</sup> Before *cen* an *a* (?) is cut off.

<sup>3</sup> C: [m]edo.

<sup>4</sup> C: [h]æfdon. B: hæfdon.

<sup>5</sup> C: [i]n. B: in. H: vor n an e.  
stück von *i* oder *o*?

<sup>6</sup> After *me*, *c* partly erased.

<sup>7</sup> First *n* changed from *m*.

<sup>8</sup> C: þýne gýrylan.

<sup>9</sup> After *me*, *c* erased.

<sup>10</sup> H: gerela. *a* changed from

ic wæs in þæm wicūm porres swa ic ær sæde . fol. 112 (109)

ða sona swa he me þær geahsode & him mon

sægde þ̅ þær mon cymen wæs of alexandres

herewicūm . þa het he me <sup>1</sup> sona to him lædan .

Mid þy ic þa wæs to him gelæded þa frægn <sup>2</sup> 5

he me <sup>1</sup> & ahsode hwæt alexander se cyning

dyde & hūlic mon he wære & in hwylcere yldo .

ða bysmrode ic hine mid minūm ondswarūm

& him sæde þ̅ he forealdod wære & to þæs cald

wære þ̅ he ne mihte elcor gewearmigan 10

buton æt fyre & æt gledum . þa wæs he

sona swiðe glæd & gefeonde þara minra

ondswaro <sup>3</sup> & worda . for þon ic him sæde þ̅

he swa forealdod wære . & ða cwæð he eac

hu mæg he la ænige gewinne wið me spo 15

wan swa forealdod mon . for þon ic eom

me self geong & hwæt . þa he ða geornlicor

me <sup>1</sup> frægn be his þingum . ða sæde ic þ̅ ic his

þinga feola ne cuþe & hine seldom gesa

we ðone cyning . for þon þe ic wære his 20

<sup>1</sup> After *me* a letter (c?) erased. only remains.

<sup>2</sup> C : fræg[u]. Of *n* first stroke <sup>3</sup> The second *o* from a *n* !

þ]egnes<sup>1</sup> mon & his ceapes heorde & wære his fol. 112b  
 f]eohbigenga<sup>2</sup> · þa he ðas word gehyrde  
 ða sealde he me ân gewrit & ænne epis  
 tolan · & me<sup>3</sup> bæd þ̅ ic hine alexandre þæm  
 kyninge<sup>4</sup> ageafe & me<sup>3</sup> eac mede gehet 5  
 gif ic hit him agyfan wolde & ic him ge  
 het þ̅ ic swa dôn wolde swa he me<sup>3</sup> bæd ·  
 s]wa<sup>5</sup> ic ða þonon gewiten wæs & eft cwom  
 to minum herewicum · þa ægþer ge ær  
 ðon þe ic þ̅ gewrit rædde ge eac æfter 10  
 þon · þ̅ ic wæs<sup>6</sup> swiðe mid hleahtre on  
 styred · ðas þing ic for þon þe secge  
 magister · & olimphiade<sup>7</sup> minre meder  
 & minum geswustrum · þ̅ ge gehyrdon  
 & ongeaton þa oferhygdlican gedýrs 15  
 tignesse þæs elreordgan kyninges ·  
 Hæfd ic þa þæs kyninges wic & his fæs  
 tenu gesceawod þe he mid his fyrde  
 in gefaren hæfde · ða sona on morg  
 ne þæs ða eode porrus se kyning · 20

<sup>1</sup> Lower half of þ̅ visible vs. light.

<sup>2</sup> C, B: his eohbigenga. H: vor  
 eoh ein buchstabe abgeschnitten. The  
 f partly visible, and, vs. light, wholly  
 so. Cf. Napier, *Contributions to*  
*O.E. Lexicography*, in *Philological*  
*Society's Transactions*, 1903-6.

<sup>3</sup> After *me* a letter (*c*?) erased.<sup>4</sup> C: [k]ýninge.

<sup>5</sup> C: [sw]a ic. B: [and þ]a ic.  
 H: von *s* ist die spitze erhalten, *w*  
 sieht man durch.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Notes.<sup>7</sup> C: olimphiade.

me on hond mid ealle his ferde & dugoþe fol. 113 (110)  
 þa he hæfde ongieten ꝥ he wið me <sup>1</sup> ge  
 winnan ne meahte . Ond of þæm feond  
 scipe þe us ær betweenum wæs ꝥ he seoð  
 þan wæs me freond & eallum greca heri 5  
 ge & min gefera & gefylcea <sup>2</sup> . & ic him ða  
 eft his rice ageaf & þa ða-re unwendan  
 are þæs riceþ þe he him scolfa næniges  
 riceþ ne wende . ꝥ he ða me eall his gold  
 hord ætceowde . & he þa ægþer ge mee ge 10  
 eac eall min werod mid golde gewelgode .  
 & herculis gelienisse <sup>3</sup> & libri <sup>4</sup> ðara <sup>5</sup> tvegea  
 goda he buta of golde gegæt <sup>6</sup> & gewor  
 hte & hie butu a sette in þæm eastdæle  
 middangeardes ; ða wolde ic witan hwa 15  
 þer ða gelienissa wæron gegotene eal  
 le swa he sæde . h et hie þa <sup>7</sup> þurhborian  
 þe wæron hie buta of golde <sup>8</sup> gegotene  
 ða het ic eft þa ðyrelo þe hiora mon þu[rh] <sup>9</sup>  
 cunnode mid golde forwyrcean & afyllon <sup>10</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> After *me*, *c* erased.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>3</sup> C : gelienesse.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>5</sup> B : ðara.

<sup>6</sup> C, B : gegeat.

<sup>7</sup> B omits *þa*.

<sup>8</sup> B : gold.

<sup>9</sup> C, B : mon þon[ne]. H : þonn .  
 (das zweite *n* deutlich). *þu* quite  
 plain ; *rh* easily seen vs. light.

<sup>10</sup> C : & afyllen. & *af* indistinct  
 but decipherable.

& h]et<sup>1</sup> þa ðæm godum bæm onsægðnisse on fol. 113b  
 s]æggan<sup>2</sup> · þa ferdon we forð & woldan ma  
 wunderlicra þinga geseon & sceawian &  
 mærlícra · ac þa ne gesawon we swa swa  
 we<sup>3</sup> þa geferdon noht elles buton þa wes 5  
 tan feldas & wudu & duna be þæm garsec  
 ge · ða wæron monnum ungeferde for  
 wildeorum<sup>4</sup> & wyrnum · þa ferde ic hwaþre  
 be þæm sæ to þon þ̅ ic wolde cunnian mea  
 hte ic ealne middangeard ybferan<sup>5</sup> 10  
 swa garsecg beliged̅; ac<sup>6</sup> þa sægdon me  
 þa londbigengan þ̅ se sâ<sup>7</sup> wære to þon  
 þiostre & se garsecg eall · þ̅ hine nænig  
 mon mid scipe geferan ne meahte ·  
 Ond ic þa ða wynstran dælas indie<sup>8</sup> 15  
 wolde geondferan þy læs me owiht in  
 þæm londe beholen odde<sup>9</sup> bedegled  
 wære ða<sup>10</sup> wæs þ̅ lond eall swa we gefer  
 don adrugad<sup>11</sup> & fen<sup>12</sup> & cannon<sup>13</sup> & bread  
 w[æter]u<sup>14</sup> ða cwom þær semninga sum 20

<sup>1</sup> C: [& ea]c þa. B: [and he]t þa. H: · · t þa.

<sup>2</sup> C: [s]æggan. B: on[s]æggan. H: ·æggan.

<sup>3</sup> C: [w]e.

<sup>4</sup> C: wildeorum. Slight fragment of *w* gone.

<sup>5</sup> B: ymbferan.

<sup>6</sup> C: beliged̅: Ac. B: beliged. Ac.

<sup>7</sup> C, B: sæ. The circumflex is fragmentary.

<sup>8</sup> C: indie. B: Indie.

<sup>9</sup> MS: odde.

<sup>10</sup> C: wære · ða. B: ware · Ða. H makes no note.

<sup>11</sup> C, B: don adrigad. H: adro- gad. *on a* barely discernible. After *alr*: *u* (o?).

<sup>12</sup> C: fien. H: wen (*w* eher als *f*).

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>14</sup> C, B: wæteru. H makes no note. Of the bracketed letters only unrecognizable traces now remain. Lower left-hand corner of this page scorched.



deor of þæm fenne & of ðæm fæstene <sup>1</sup> · was <sup>2</sup> fol. 114 (111)

þæm deore call se hrycg acæglod <sup>3</sup> swelce

snoda hæfde þ̅ deor seonowealt <sup>4</sup> heafod

swelce mona & þ̅ deor hatte · quasi caput

luna · & him wæron þa breost gelice nie <sup>5</sup> 5

eres breastum <sup>6</sup> & heardum toðum & miclum

hit wæs gegyred & geteped · Ond hit þa þ̅

deor ofslōh mine þegnas twegen · Ond we

þa þ̅ deor nowþer ne mid spere gewundigan

ne meahhte ne <sup>7</sup> mid nænige wæpne · ac we 10

hit uneape mid isernum hamerum & slec

gum gefylðon & hit ofbeoton · } ða beowo

man we syðþan to þæm wudum indie & to þæm

ytemestum gemærum þæs londes & ic þa

het þa fyrd þær wician be þære éa <sup>8</sup> þe bi 15

swicmon hatte wæron þa wic on lengo · l ·

furlanga long & swa eac in brædo · wol

don we þa to urum swæsendum sittan · wæs

hit þa seo endlefte tid dægæs þa wæs

semninga geboden þ̅ we <sup>9</sup> wæpenu noman & 20

<sup>1</sup> C : fastene.

than o.

<sup>2</sup> C : we[s].

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>3</sup> C : acæglod. B : atæglod.

<sup>8</sup> C : ea.

<sup>4</sup> B : seone.

<sup>9</sup> C omits *we*, which is interlinear between *þ̅* and *wæpenu*.

<sup>5</sup> C : nie ·.

<sup>6</sup> C, B : breastum. MS : rather a

ur]e<sup>1</sup> tioloden · & us wære micel þearf fol. 114b  
 ꝥ we ús<sup>2</sup> scyldan · þa dydon we swa<sup>3</sup> fengon  
 to ussum wæpnum swa us beboden wæs ·  
 ða cwom þær micel mængeo elpenda ·  
 of þæm wudo ungemetlic weorod þara 5  
 diora · Cwomā<sup>4</sup> hie to þon þyder ꝥ hie  
 on ða ure wic feohtan · þa het ic sona þa  
 hors<sup>5</sup> gerwan & eoredmen hleapan up · &  
 het<sup>6</sup> geniman swina micclne wræd<sup>7</sup> & dri  
 fan on horsum ongean þæm elpendum · 10  
 for þon ic wiste ꝥ swin wæron ðæm deorum  
 laðe · & hiora rynig<sup>8</sup> hie meahthe afyrhton ·  
 & þa sona þæs þa elpendas ða swin gesawon  
 þa wæron<sup>9</sup> hie afyrhte · & sona on þone  
 wudu gewiton; Ond<sup>10</sup> we þa niht on þære 15  
 wicstowe gesundlice wicodon · & ic hæfde  
 mid fæstene gefæstnad ꝥ ús nowþer ne  
 deor ne oðer earfeðo sceddan<sup>11</sup> meahthen ·  
 ða hit þa on morgen dæg<sup>12</sup> wæs · þa ferdon  
 we on oper þeodlond india · ða cwomā 20

<sup>1</sup> Cf. fol. 123, l. 13. C: [ge]-tioloden. B: [g]etioloden. H: ·e tioloden (vor dem ersten e vielleicht ein stück von f; übrigsens kann vor diesem buchstaben noch ein andrer gestanden haben). Before *etiol* what appears vs. light to be an *r*. Before *r* space for one or two letters.

<sup>2</sup> C: [þ] we us. B: [þæt] we us.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>4</sup> B: cwomā.

<sup>5</sup> C: [h]ors.

<sup>6</sup> C: [h]et.

<sup>7</sup> C: wræd.

<sup>8</sup> C, B: rymg. H: rymg (oder rying, rynig?). Cf. Notes.

<sup>9</sup> B: wærou. Probably a typographical error.

<sup>10</sup> B: ond.

<sup>11</sup> MS: sceddan.

<sup>12</sup> C, B: morgendæg.

we on sumne micelne feld ða gesawe þær<sup>1</sup> fol. 115 (112)  
ruge wifmen · & wæpned men wæron hie swa  
ruwe & swa gehære swa wildeor wæron hie  
nigon fota uplonge · & hie wæron þa men  
nacod & hie næniges hrægles ne gimdon · 5  
Ðas<sup>2</sup> men indeos hatað ictifafonas<sup>3</sup> & hie  
of ðæm neahēum<sup>4</sup> & merum · þa hronfiscas  
uptugon & þa æton & be þæm lifdon & þ wæter  
æfter druncon; Mid þy ic þa wolde near  
þa men<sup>5</sup> geseon & sceawigon · ða flugon hie 10  
sona in þa wæter & hie þær in þæm stan  
holum hyddon · þa æfter þon gesawon we  
betweoh þa wudu bearwas & þa treo healf  
hundinga micle mængeo · ða cwoman to  
þon þ hie woldon us wundigan & we þa mid stræ 15  
lum hie scotodon · & hie sona onweg allym  
don ða hie eft on þone wudu gewiton · þa  
syddan<sup>6</sup> geferdon we in þa westenn<sup>7</sup> india  
& we þa þær noht wunderlices ne mærlices  
gesawon · Ond<sup>8</sup> we þa eft in fasiacen þart 20

<sup>1</sup> C : þær.

<sup>2</sup> C : ðas.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>4</sup> B : neah-eum.

<sup>5</sup> C omits *men*.

<sup>6</sup> MS : syddan.

<sup>7</sup> B : westenne.

<sup>8</sup> B : ond.

lon]d<sup>1</sup> becwoman þanan we ær ferdon & we þær<sup>2</sup> fol. 115b  
 gewicodon<sup>3</sup> be þæm neahwætrum<sup>4</sup> & we þær ure  
 geteld bræddon ealle on æfen . & þær wæron  
 eac fȳr<sup>5</sup> wel monigo onæled . ða cwom þær  
 semninga swiðe micel wind & gebræc . & to 5  
 þæs unheorlie se wind geweoƿ þ he þara  
 ura getelda monige afylde . & he ða eac  
 u]sse<sup>6</sup> feþerfōtnietenu<sup>7</sup> swiðe swenete  
 ða<sup>8</sup> hōt<sup>9</sup> ic gesomnigan eft þa geteld & seams  
 ealle tosomne . & hie mon þa seams & þa þing 10  
 ðara ura wicstowa earfoðlice tosomne  
 for þæm winde gesomnode . ond ða on ge<sup>10</sup>  
 bliuran dene & on wearman we gewico  
 dan; Mid þy we gewicod hæfdon & ure þing  
 eall gearo . þa het ic eallne þone here þ he 15  
 to swæsendum sæte & mete þigle . & hie þa  
 swa dydon . Mid þy hit æfenne nealehte .  
 ða ongunnon þa windas eft weaxan . & þ weder  
 hreogan<sup>11</sup> & ungemetlic cele geweoƿ on  
 þone æfen ða cwom þær micel snaw & swa 20

<sup>1</sup> C: [land]. B: [lond].<sup>2</sup> C: þær. B: þær. H: von æ  
nur der untere teil erhalten.<sup>3</sup> C, B: [g]ewicodon. H: von g  
nur der untere teil erhalten.<sup>4</sup> B: neah-wætrum.<sup>5</sup> C, B: fyr. Circumflex frag-  
mentary.<sup>6</sup> C, B: [u]sse. H: u nicht mehr

sichtbar.

<sup>7</sup> C, B: feþerfot.<sup>8</sup> C; ða. B: Ða.<sup>9</sup> C, B: het. Circumflex frag-  
mentary.<sup>10</sup> C: ongebliuran.<sup>11</sup> C: breogan. B: breogan. H:  
hreo gan.

miclum sniwdc swelec micel flys feolle<sup>1</sup> fol. 116 (113)  
 ða ic þa unmaetnissc & micelnissc ðæs sna  
 wes geseah · ða þuhte me þ ic wiste þ he wol  
 de ealle þa wicstowe forfeallan · ða het  
 ic þone here þ hie mid fotum þone sna[w<sup>2</sup> 5  
 traedon · & þa fyr eall wæron forneah for<sup>3</sup>  
 þære micelnesse<sup>4</sup> þæs snawes adwæsete  
 & acwencte · hwæþere us<sup>5</sup> þær wæs anes þin  
 ges eþnes · þ se snaw ðær leng ne wunede  
 þonne anc tide · ða sona wæs æfter þon 10  
 swiðe sweart wolcen & genip · & þa eac  
 cwoman of þæm sweartan wolcne byrneu  
 de fyr · þa fyr ðonne feollon on þa corþan  
 swelce byrneude þecelle & for þæs fyres  
 bryne eall se feld born · ða cwædon men 15  
 þte hie wendon þ þ wære goda corre  
 þ usic þær on becwome · ða het ic eald  
 hrægl toslitan & habban wið þæm fyre<sup>6</sup>  
 & sceldan mid · þa secððan<sup>7</sup> æfter þon we  
 hæfdon smolte niht & gode siðþan<sup>8</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> C : feoll. B : feoll[e]. H : nach  
 u noch ein e ?

<sup>2</sup> H : sna (darnach ein buchstabe  
 ausgerissen). B : After *snaw* per-  
 haps one or two letters missing.

<sup>3</sup> C, B : for. H makes no note.

<sup>4</sup> C : micelnisse.

<sup>5</sup> H : ūs. A dot over the u.

<sup>6</sup> C : fyre.

<sup>7</sup> MS : secððan.

<sup>8</sup> B : gode siddan (fol. 113b) usic.

si]ddan<sup>1</sup> usic þa earfeðo forleton · & we ða<sup>2</sup> fol. 116b  
 siodþan butan orenum þingum mete  
 þigdon & usic restan · & ic þær þa bebyrgde  
 m[i]nra<sup>3</sup> þegna · v · hund þe ðær betweoh ða  
 sna]was<sup>4</sup> & earfeþo · & þa fyr þe ús þær in þæm 5  
 wic]um<sup>5</sup> on beowoman þ̅ hie forwurdon & dea  
 de<sup>6</sup> wæron; Ond þa het ic of þære wicstowe  
 siodðan<sup>7</sup> þa ferd faran forð & we þa foron forð  
 be<sup>8</sup> þæm sê · & þær ða hean hos<sup>9</sup> & dene & gar  
 seeg ðone æthiopia we gesawon · swelce 10  
 eac þa mielan & þa mæron dune we gesa  
 won þa mon hated enesios & þ̅ scræf libri  
 þæs godes · ða het ic þær in bescufan for  
 worhte men þ̅ ic wolde gewitan hweþer sio  
 segen soð wære þe me mon ær<sup>10</sup> be þon sægde · 15  
 þ̅ þær nænig mon ingan mehte & eft ge  
 sund æfter þon beon nymþe he mid<sup>11</sup> asegend  
 nisseum ineode in þ̅ scræf · & þ̅ wæs eac æfter  
 þon gecyðed in þara monna deaðe · for þon  
 ðy þriddan dæge hie swulton ðæs þe hie in 20

<sup>1</sup> C: ... usic þa earfeðo. B: (fol. 113b) usic þa earfeðo. H: .. siððan. *siððan* repeated from preceding page. The new margin cuts off the upper part of the italicized letters in this line.

<sup>2</sup> C, B: ða. H makes no note.

<sup>3</sup> C: [minr]a. B: m[in]ra. H: minra (deutlich, nur beschmutzt).

<sup>4</sup> H: .. awas (vom ersten *a* sieht man nur ein stückchen).

<sup>5</sup> C: [feldu]m. B: [feld]um.

H: .. ldum (vom *l* sieht man ein stückchen). Before *um* space for but three letters, the last of which looks like *c*. Second stroke only of *u* remains.

<sup>6</sup> C: [de]. B: de. H: de.

<sup>7</sup> MS: siodðan.

<sup>8</sup> C: [b]e.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>10</sup> C: ær.

<sup>11</sup> C: mid.

þ scraef<sup>1</sup> eodon; Ond ic capmodlice & georn<sup>2</sup> fol. 117 (114)

lice bæd þa godmægen þ hie mee calles

middangeardes kyning & hlaford m[*i*d]<sup>3</sup>

hêau<sup>4</sup> sigum geweorþeden<sup>5</sup> · ond in mae[*e*do<sup>6</sup>

niam ic eft gelæded ware to olimph[*i*a 5

de minre meder & to minum geswustrum<sup>7</sup>

& gesibbum · ða wolde ic eft in fasiaeen þ

lond feran · mid þy ic þa ferde mid mine<sup>8</sup>

weorede · ða ewoman ûs<sup>9</sup> þær on ðæm wege<sup>10</sup>

twegen ealde men togeanes · ða frægn 10

ic hie & ahsode hwæper hie owiht mærlie<sup>11</sup>

in þæm londum wisten · ða ondsworadon

hie mee & sægdon þ nære mara weg þonne

meahte<sup>12</sup> on tyn dagum geferan · hwæpre

mid ealle mine weorede somod ic hit ge 15

feran ne mehte for ðara wega nerwette

ac mid feower þusendum monna ic hit ge

feran meahte · þ ic mærlices hwæthwugo

gesawe · ða wæs ic swiðe bliðe & gefeonde

for þæm hiora wordum · ða cwæð ic eft 20

<sup>1</sup> C : screaf.

<sup>2</sup> C : g[*e*orn-]. B, H : georn.

<sup>3</sup> C : [i*u*d]. First two strokes only of *m* remain.

<sup>4</sup> C : hean.

<sup>5</sup> C : geweorþedon.

<sup>6</sup> C : ma[*e*do-]. B · Mace[*do*]. H : mac · · ·.

<sup>7</sup> First two strokes of *m* (written out) remain.

<sup>8</sup> C : min[*e*]. B, H : mine.

<sup>9</sup> C : us.

<sup>10</sup> C : weg[*e*]. H : wege (ist deutlich).

<sup>11</sup> C : mærl[*e*ce]. B : mærlie[*e*].

<sup>12</sup> Cf. Notes.

to] him & him spræc līdum wordum to <sup>1</sup> fol. 117b  
 s]eġað la mec git ealdon hwæt ꝥ sie  
 mærllices & micellices ꝥ git mec geha  
 tað] <sup>2</sup> ꝥ ic þær geseon mæge · ða & swarode  
 m]e <sup>3</sup> hiora <sup>4</sup> oðer & cwæð þu gesiehest ky  
 n]ing gif þu hit gefereſt · & þa tu trio  
 sunnan <sup>5</sup> & monan on indisc & on greciſe  
 s[p]recende <sup>6</sup> · oþer þara is wæpnedcynnes  
 sunnan trio oþer wifkynnes ꝥ monan  
 trio · & hie geſeġað þæm men þe <sup>7</sup> hie  
 frined hwæt godes oþðe yfles him becu  
 man ſceal · ða ne gelyfde ic him ac wen  
 de ꝥ hi mec onhyscte <sup>8</sup> & on biſmer ſæġdon ·  
 & ic ſwa cwæð to minum geferan · Min  
 þrym is from eaſtewearde middangear  
 de oþ ꝥ weſtan weardne & mec þas <sup>9</sup> foreal  
 dodan <sup>10</sup> elreordeġan nu her byſmergeað  
 mynte ic hie haton yflīan · ða ſworan  
 hie ſwiðe ꝥ hie soð ſæġdon & noht lugen <sup>11</sup>  
 þara þinga · ða wolde ic ġecunnian  
 20

<sup>1</sup> C : [to] him & hine sw[ide] līdum wordum co[stnode]. B : [to] him and him spæc ; līdum wordum co[stnode]. H : · · him and hine swæc līdum — nach co am ende der zeile kein platz. The last word is *to*, after which no space. Rest of line quite plain except the *r* in *spræc*.

<sup>2</sup> C prints [*tað*] at end of line 3.

<sup>3</sup> C prints [*me*] at end of line 4.

<sup>4</sup> C : þiora.

<sup>5</sup> C : [s]unnan. H : sunnan.

<sup>6</sup> C : [sp]recende.

<sup>7</sup> C : þie.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>9</sup> C, B : þas.

<sup>10</sup> MS : ealdodan.

<sup>11</sup> C : lugen.



hwæper<sup>1</sup> hie mec soð sægdon<sup>2</sup> & mec<sup>3</sup> fol. 126 (123)

mine geferan bædon þ hie swelera me[r]<sup>4</sup>

þo bescerede ne waron · ac ðæt we his ge<sup>5</sup>

cunnedon hwæper hit swele wære · ða

hit næs micel to geferranne · Genom<sup>6</sup> 5

þa mid<sup>7</sup> mec þreo þusendo & forlēt<sup>8</sup> mine

fyrd ecleor in fasiacen under pore<sup>9</sup>

þæm kyninge & under minum geref[um]<sup>10</sup>

ðær abidon · ða foran we & usic þa lad

teowas · læddon þurh þa wæðlan stowe 10

wætres & þurh þa unarefdon lond wil

deora & wyrma þa wæron wunderlicum

nomum on indise geceged. Mid þy we þa

nealehtan<sup>11</sup> ðæm þeodlonde þa gesawon we

ægþer ge wif ge wæpned men mid palthe 15

ra fellum & tigriscum þara deora hydum g[e]<sup>12</sup>

gyryde & nanes oðres brucon. Mid þy

ic þa frægn hie & ahsode hwelere ðeode

kyntes hie wæron · ða ondswarodon

hie mec & sægdon on hiora geþeode þæt 20

<sup>1</sup> C: hwæper.

<sup>2</sup> C, B: sægdon.

<sup>3</sup> C, B: mec [þa]. H: mec ·.

<sup>4</sup> C, B: sweler[e cune]. H: *swelere cune* deutlich. What H takes as *cun* is merely the *uno* of fol. 126b, l. 2, showing through the semi-transparent margin. Two strokes only of *m* remain. After *me* traces of either *n* or *r*.

<sup>5</sup> C, B: his cunnedon. H makes no note.

<sup>6</sup> First stroke only of *m* remains.

C: Geno[m]. H: Geno ·.

<sup>7</sup> C: mid.

<sup>8</sup> C: forlet.

<sup>9</sup> C: po[r]re. A letter (*r*?) erased between *o* and *r*.

<sup>10</sup> C, B: geref[um]. H: gerefū. The stroke of abbreviation and part of the first stroke of *u* are visible.

<sup>11</sup> C: nealehton.

<sup>12</sup> C: hydum g[e]. B: hydū g̃. g̃ = ge. No stroke over *g* in MS.

hie] wæron<sup>1</sup> indos · wæs seo stow rum & wyn<sup>2</sup> fol. 126b  
 s]umo<sup>3</sup> & balzamum & recels ðær wæs ge  
 nihtsumnis<sup>4</sup> & þ̅ eac of þæra treowa tel  
 gan weol & þa men þæs londes bi ðy lifdon  
 &] þ̅<sup>5</sup> æton · Mid þy we ða geornlicor þa 5  
 stowe<sup>6</sup> sceawodon & betwih þa bearwas  
 eodon · & ic ða wynsumnesse & fægernes  
 se<sup>7</sup> þæs londes wundrade · ða cwom se  
 b]isceop þære stowe ûs togeanes · wæs he  
 se bisceop · x · fota upheah · & eall him wæs 10  
 se lichoma sweart buton þam toþum  
 ða wæron hwite<sup>8</sup> · & þa earan him þurh þy  
 relode · & earhringas onhangedon of  
 mænigfealdan gimcynne geworhte ·  
 & he<sup>9</sup> wæs mid wildeora fellum gegerwed 15  
 þa he se bisceop to me cwom ða grette  
 he me sona & [h]alette<sup>10</sup> his leodþeawe  
 frægn he eac me to hwon ic þider cwome  
 & hwæt ic þær wolde · þa ondswarede ic him<sup>11</sup>  
 þ̅ mec lyste geseon þa halgan trio · 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: [hie wær]on. H: of s visible.  
 · · · wæron.

<sup>2</sup> C, B: wyn. H makes no note.

<sup>3</sup> C: [sum] &. B: [sum] and.  
 H: ·umo and.

<sup>4</sup> C: [n]ihtsumnis & eac þ̅ of.

<sup>5</sup> C: [& þ̅]æton. B: [and] þæt  
 æton. H: · · þæt æton.

<sup>6</sup> C: [s]towe. H: ·stowe. Top

<sup>7</sup> C: se. B: [s]e. H: ·e. Top  
 of s visible.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>9</sup> C omits he.

<sup>10</sup> MS: & alette. Cf. Ep.

<sup>11</sup> C: him. B: him. MS. plainly  
 him [!].

sunnan <sup>1</sup> & monan ða ondswarede he <sup>2</sup> fol. 127 (124)  
 gif þine geferan <sup>3</sup> beoð elæne from wif <sup>4</sup>  
 gehrine þonne moton hie gongan in þ[o <sup>5</sup>  
 ne godecundan bearo wæs minra gefera <sup>6</sup>  
 na mid me þrio hund monna · þa het s[e <sup>7</sup> 5  
 bisceop mine geferan þ hie hiora gescie <sup>8</sup>  
 & ealne heora gerelan him of adyden · On[d <sup>9</sup>  
 het ic aghwæt swa dōn swa he ūs bebead · [wæs <sup>10</sup>  
 hit þa sio endlefte tid dæges · ða bad se so <sup>11</sup>  
 cerd sunnan setlgongen <sup>12</sup> for þon sunnan 10  
 trio agefeð ondsware æt þæm upgonge  
 & eft æt setlgonge · & þ monan triow gelice  
 swa on niht dyde · ða ongon ic geornlicor  
 þa stowe sceawigan · & geond þa bearwas &  
 treowu gongan þa geseah ic pær <sup>13</sup> balza 15  
 mum þæs betstan stences genoh of þæm <sup>14</sup>  
 treowum utweallan · þ balzammum ægþer  
 ge ic ge mine geferan þær betwih þæm  
 rindum noman þæra trio; þonne wæ  
 ron ða halgan trio sunnan & monan 20

<sup>1</sup> C : [s]unnan.

<sup>2</sup> C : ondswarede [he].

<sup>3</sup> C : feferan.

<sup>4</sup> MS : wig; after which a fragment of a letter. Cf. Ep. B : wige-gehrine. H : wig (dann noch ein buchstabe?).

<sup>5</sup> H : þo (von o nur der untere teil).

<sup>6</sup> C : gefer[e-]. B, H : gefera.

<sup>7</sup> C, B : [se].

<sup>8</sup> C : gesci[os]. B : gescios. H :

gescio (nach o fehlt ein buchstabe).

<sup>9</sup> C : ofadydon · O[nd]. B : Ond. Only a trace of d left.

<sup>10</sup> C : bebead · [wæs]. B : bebead · H[æ]. Part of w still visible.

<sup>11</sup> C : se s[a-]. B : se sacerd. H : sa (von a nur ein stückchen erhalten). Cf. fol. 128, l. 10.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>13</sup> C : þar.

<sup>14</sup> C, B : þe[m]. H : þe (dann fehlt ein buchstabe). MS : þæ.

on mid]dum<sup>1</sup> þæm oðrum treowum mea[h]ton<sup>2</sup> fol. 127b  
 hi]e beon hunteontiges<sup>3</sup> fota upheah · &  
 e]ac<sup>4</sup> þær wæron oþre treow wunderlicre  
 hea]nisse<sup>5</sup> · ða hatað indeos<sup>6</sup> bebronas ·  
 þar]a<sup>7</sup> triowa heannisse ic wundrade · 5  
 &] cwæð þ̅ ic wende þ̅ hie for miclum wæ  
 t]an<sup>8</sup> & regnum swa heage weoxon · ða sæg  
 de]<sup>9</sup> se bisceop þ̅ þær næfre in þæm londum  
 re]gnes<sup>10</sup> dropa ne cwome ne fugel ne wil  
 deor ne nænig ætern wyrm · þ̅<sup>11</sup> her dorste 10  
 gesecan · ða halgan gemæro sunnan  
 & monan · Eac þonne he sægde se bisceop  
 þonne þ̅ eclypsis<sup>12</sup> wære þ̅ is þonne ðæs  
 sunnan asprungnis oðþe þære monan  
 þ̅ ða halgan triow swiðe wepen & mid<sup>13</sup> micle 15  
 sære instyred<sup>14</sup> wæron · for þon hie ondre  
 don þ̅ hie hiora godmægne secoldon beon  
 benumene · ða pohte ic sægde alexander<sup>15</sup>  
 þ̅ ic wolde onsægdnisse þær onseccan<sup>16</sup> · ac þ̅a<sup>17</sup>  
 forbead me se bisceop & sægde þ̅ ðæt nær[e]<sup>18</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> C, B: [on mid]dum. H: .....dum. Fragment of first *d* left. Top of second *d* hidden.

<sup>2</sup> C: mea[h-][t]e beon. B: Mea[hton][hi]e beon. Lower part of *ht* plain.

<sup>3</sup> C: hundteontiges.

<sup>4</sup> C: [ea]c. B: [e]ac. H: ·ac.

<sup>5</sup> C, B: [heah]nisse. H: vor *nisse* sind vier buchstaben ganz abgerieben. Space for no more than three letters before *nisse*.

<sup>6</sup> C: indios.

<sup>7</sup> C: [þ]a triowa. B: [þa]ra triowa. H: ·a triowa.

<sup>8</sup> C, B, H: [t]an. Part of *a* is hidden.

<sup>9</sup> Of *d* a little of the upper stroke remains.

<sup>10</sup> C, B, H: [re]gnes.

<sup>11</sup> B: wyrm þær her dorste.

<sup>12</sup> C: exlypsis. H makes no note.

<sup>13</sup> C: mid.

<sup>14</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>15</sup> C: alexander. B: Alexander. Cf. Notes.

<sup>16</sup> B: þæron seccan'.

<sup>17</sup> C: ac þ̅. B: ac þ̅æ[t̅]. H: ac þ̅ (abgeschnitten).

<sup>18</sup> C, H: ðæt næf. B: ðæt næs'.

alyfed<sup>1</sup> ænigum men þ he þær ænig<sup>2</sup> [ny fol. 128 (125)  
 ten cwealde oppe blodgyte worhte  
 ac mee het þ ic me to þara triowa  
 fotum gebæde · þ sunna & mone me soþ  
 re<sup>3</sup> ondswarege ondwyrdum þara 5  
 þinga ðe ic frune siodðan<sup>4</sup> þas þing þus<sup>5</sup>  
 gedon wæron · þa gesawon we westan  
 þene leoman sunnan & se leoma ge  
 hran<sup>6</sup> þæm treowum ufonweardum ·  
 ða cwæð se sacerð lociað nu ealle up 10  
 & be swa hwylcum þingum swa ge willon  
 frinan · þence on his heortan deagol  
 lice · & nænig mon his geþoht ope  
 num wordum ut<sup>7</sup> ne cyððe · Mid þy we  
 þa wel neah stodan þam bearwum 15  
 & þæm godsprecum · þa ðohte ic on  
 minnum mode hwæper ic meahte eal  
 ne middangeard me on onweald ge  
 slea · & þonne siopþan mid þæm  
 siogorum geweorþað ic eft meahte 20

<sup>1</sup> C: [re wæs] alyfed. Nothing missing before *alyfed*.

<sup>2</sup> After *ænig* is an unintelligible stroke.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Notes.

<sup>4</sup> MS: siodðan.

<sup>5</sup> B omits *þus*.

<sup>6</sup> Above the *an* of *hran* a heavy dot; fragmentary circumflex?

<sup>7</sup> Dot over *u*; circumflex?

bec]uman <sup>1</sup> in macedoniam to olimphi fol. 128b  
 a]de <sup>2</sup> minre meder & minum geswus  
 trum · ða ondswarode <sup>3</sup> me þ þ triow  
 indiscum wordum & þus cwæð <sup>4</sup> · ðu un  
 oferswyðða alexander in gefeohtum <sup>5</sup> 5  
 þu weorðest cyning & hlaford ealles  
 middangeardes · ac <sup>6</sup> hwæpre ne cymst  
 þu on þinne eþel · ðonan þu ferdest ár ·  
 for þon ðin eþel <sup>7</sup> hit swa be þinum heafde  
 & fore hafað aræded · ða wæs ic ungleaw 10  
 þæs geþeodes þara indiscra worda þe  
 þ þ triow me to spræc · ða rehte hit me  
 se bisceop & sægde · Mid þy hit mine  
 geferan gehyrdon þ ic eft ewie ne  
 moste in minne eþel becuman · ða 15  
 wæron hie swiðe unrote for þon · þa wol  
 de ic eft on þa æfentid ma ahsian · ac  
 þa næs se mona þa gyt uppe · Mid þy  
 we þa eft eodon in þone halgan bearo  
 & we þa eft be þæm treowum stodan ge 20

<sup>1</sup> C: [cu]man. H: ·uman. Be-  
 fore c space (?) for two letters. Cf.  
 l. 15 infra.

<sup>2</sup> C: [a]de. B: ade.

<sup>3</sup> C: ondswarade.

<sup>4</sup> So MS. C: cwæð.

<sup>5</sup> H: ipge feo htū.

<sup>6</sup> C: Ac.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Notes.

bædon <sup>1</sup> ūs þa sona to þæm treowum swa [we <sup>2</sup> fol. 129 (126)

ær dydon · & ic eac in mid mec gekædde

mine þrie ða getreowestan frynd · ða

wæron mine syndrige treowgeþoftan ·

þæt wæs ærest perticam & elitomum 5

& pilotan · for þon ic me ne ondred þ me

þæra ænig beswice · for þon þær næs riht

on þære stowe ænigne to acwellanne

for þære stowe weorþunge ; Ða þoh

te ic on minum mode & on minum ge 10

pohte on hwelcre stowe ic sweltan scol

de · Mid þy ða ærest se mona upeode

þa gehrân he mid his sciman þæm trio

wum ufewardum & þ triow ondswarode

þæm minum gepolite & þus cwæð · alex <sup>3</sup> 15

ander fulne ende þines lifes þu hæfst

gelifð · ac þys æftran geare þu swyltst

on babilone on maius monde from

þæm þu læst wenst from þæm þu bist

beswicen · ða wæs ic swiðe sariges 20

<sup>1</sup> C : [b]ædon.

swa (dannach ein strich von b).

<sup>2</sup> C, B : swa [we]. H : treowū

<sup>3</sup> C : Alex.

mo]des<sup>1</sup> · & þa mine frynd swa eac þa me fol. 129b  
 þær mid wæron · & hie weopon swiðe · for  
 þon him wære min gesynto leofre  
 þonne hiora seolfra hælo · ða ge  
 witon<sup>2</sup> we to urum gefeum eft · & hie 5  
 woldon to hiora swæsendum sittan ·  
 & ic wolde for þæm bysegum mines modes  
 me gerestan · ac þa bædon mec mine  
 geferan þ̅ ic on swa micelre modes un  
 reto & nearonisse · mec selfne mid 10  
 fæsteime ne swencte · þigde ða tela  
 micelne mete wið mines modes willan ·  
 & þa tidlice to minre reste eode ·  
 for þon ic wolde beon gearo æt sunnan  
 upgonge · þ̅ ic eft in geeode · ða on 15  
 morgne mid þy hit dagode · þa on  
 bræd ic & þa mine getreowestan  
 frynd<sup>3</sup> awealhte · þ̅ ic wolde in þa hal  
 gan stowe gân · ac þa reste hine  
 se bisceop þa giet · & mid wildeora 20

<sup>1</sup> C : [mod]es. B : [mo]des.<sup>3</sup> C : frynda weahte.<sup>2</sup> C : witon.



fellum wæs gegerwed & bewrigen & [ire fol. 130 (127)  
 nes & leades þa men on þæm londum wæd  
 liad & goldes geniltsumiad & be ðæm  
 balzamum þa men in þæm londe lifgeað <sup>1</sup>  
 & of ðæm nealmunte wealled hluter 5  
 wæter & fæger & þ̅ swide swete · þonne  
 drineað þa men þ̅ & bylifigeað <sup>2</sup> & þonne <sup>3</sup>  
 hie restað þonne restað hie <sup>4</sup>  
 buton bedde & bolstre · ac on wildeora <sup>5</sup>  
 fellum heora bedding bið · ða awehte 10  
 ic þone biseop · hæfde se biseop þreo  
 hund wintra on ylðo · Mid þy he þa  
 se biseop aras · ða code ic on þa god  
 cundan stowe & þa þridan siðe þæt  
 sunnan treow ongon frinan · þurh 15  
 hwelces monnes hond min ende wære  
 getiod · oððe <sup>6</sup> hwelcne endedæg min  
 modor oþðe min geswuster nu gebi  
 dan scoldon · þa ondswarode me þ̅ treow  
 on grecisc <sup>7</sup> & þus cwæð · Gif ic þe þone 20

<sup>1</sup> C : lifgeað.

<sup>2</sup> C : bylifgeað.

<sup>3</sup> MS : & þon. C : & þonne.

<sup>4</sup> After *hie* space for several letters.

<sup>5</sup> C : wildeor[a]. B : wildeora.

H : *a* ist abgerissen. The *a*, though faint, is easily seen.

<sup>6</sup> MS : odde.

<sup>7</sup> C : ungrecisc. H makes no note.

:::::e<sup>1</sup> gesecege þines feores yfelice<sup>2</sup> fol. 130b

þu ða wyrde oncyrrrest & his hond befehst

ac soð ic þe secge þ̅ yb<sup>3</sup> anes geares fyrst

& eahta monað þu swyltst<sup>4</sup> in babilone

nalles mid iserne acweald swa ðu wenst

5

ac mid atre · ðin modor gewited

of weorulde þurh seondlicne deað · & un

arlicne<sup>5</sup> · & heo liged unbecyrged in

wege fuglum to mete & wildeorum · þine

sweostor beoð longe gesæliges lifes ·

10

ðu þonne ðeah þu · þu<sup>6</sup> lytle hwile lifge

hwepre ðu geweorðest an cyning · & hla

ford calles middangeardes · Ac ne frign

ðu unc nohtes ma ne ne axa · for þon wit

habbað oferhleodred<sup>7</sup> þ̅ gemære unces

15

leohtes · ac to fasiacen · & porre þæm

cyninge · eft gehworf þu · & fer ⁊ ðy þa

weopon mine geferan · for þon ic swa

lytle hwile lyfigan moste · ac þa

forbead hit se bisceop þ̅ hi ne<sup>8</sup> weopon ·

20

<sup>1</sup> C: [dæg] geseege. B: [slæge] geseege. H: ⁊ age gesece (vorn abgeschnitten). Before *e gesecege*, two letters now unrecognizable; before these, space for at least three letters. (cf. Ep.

<sup>2</sup> C, B: yfelice.

<sup>3</sup> B: ymb.

<sup>4</sup> B: swylst.

<sup>5</sup> C: arlicene.

<sup>6</sup> So MS.

<sup>7</sup> B: oferhleodred.

<sup>8</sup> C: for. H makes no note.

<sup>9</sup> MS: hine.

þy<sup>1</sup> læs þa halgan treow þurh heora wo[p<sup>2</sup> fol. 131 (128)

& tearas abulgen; Ond ne geherde ða

ondsware þara treowa ma manna

þonne þa mine getreowestan freond

Ond<sup>3</sup> hit nænig mon út cyþan<sup>4</sup> ne most[c<sup>5</sup> 5

þy læs þa elreordegan kyningas ðe ic

ær mid nede to hyrsumnesse gedlyde

þ hie on þ fægion þ ic swa lytle hwile lif

gean moste · Ne hit eac ænig mon

þære ferde ðon ma út mæran<sup>6</sup> moste 10

þy læs hie for ðon ormode wæron & þy sæn

ran mines willan & weorðmyndo · ðas hie

mid mec<sup>7</sup> to fromscipe geferan scoldon ·

Ond me næs se hrædlica ende mines

lifes swa midlun weorce swa me wæs 15

þ ic læs mærdō gefremed hæfde þonne

min willa wære · ðas þing ic write to

þon min se leofa magister þ þu ærest ge

feo in þæm fromscipe mines lifes & eac

blissige in þæm weorðmyndum · Ond<sup>3</sup> eac 20

<sup>1</sup> MS: þy. C, B: þy.

<sup>4</sup> C, B: uteþpan.

<sup>2</sup> C: w[op]. B: wop. MS, rather  
po than wo.

<sup>5</sup> H: mort (*e* fehlt).

<sup>6</sup> C: maran.

<sup>3</sup> B: ond.

<sup>7</sup> C: mec.

swel]ce<sup>1</sup> ecelice min gemynd stonde fol. 131b  
 & h]leonige<sup>2</sup> oðrum eorðcyningum to  
 bysne<sup>3</sup> · ðæt hie witen þy gearwor þ  
 mi]n<sup>4</sup> þrym & min weorðmynd maran  
 w]æron<sup>5</sup> · þonne ealra oþra kyninga  
 þe<sup>6</sup> in middangearde æfre wæron ·  
 fin;t · · ,<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> C: [þ]te. B: [jæt]te. H: · te.  
 MS: ce; before which space for three  
 or four letters.

<sup>2</sup> C: [ic] leonige. B: [Ic]. H:  
 · · leonige.

<sup>3</sup> C: [b]ysne. B: bysne.

<sup>4</sup> C: [min]. B, H: [m]in.

<sup>5</sup> Of *w* a fragment remains.

<sup>6</sup> C: [p]e.

<sup>7</sup> C: [f]init. B: finit[ur]. The  
 rest of the page, thirteen lines, is  
 blank.

## WONDERS OF THE EAST

<p>Seo landbuend on fruman          f]rom <sup>1</sup> antinoline þæm <sup>2</sup>          l]ande <sup>3</sup> þæs landes is on ge          rime þæs læssan milge          tæles þe stadio hatte  <i>fif</i> <sup>4</sup> hund · &amp; þæs miclan þe leones hatte þreo          hund &amp; eahta &amp; · lx · On þæm ealande bið micel          mænegeo sceapa &amp; þanon is to babilonian þæs          læssan milgetæles stadio hundteontig · &amp;          eahta &amp; <sup>5</sup> · lx · &amp; þæs miclan milgetæles þe leones          hatte fiftyne &amp; hundteontig  <i>Seo</i> <sup>6</sup> londbunis is swyðust          cepemonnum <sup>7</sup> geseted          þær beoð weðras acen          ned on oxna micelnes          se þa buað oð meda          burh þære burge nama is archemedon          sio is mæst <sup>8</sup> to babilonia burh þanon syndon          þæs læssan milgetæles stadi · ccc · &amp; þæs          maran þe leon <sup>9</sup> hatte · cc · from archemedon</p>	<p>fol. 98b (97b)</p> <p>5</p> <p>10</p> <p>15</p> <p>20</p>
--	--

K = Knappe. C = Cockayne. H = Holder. T = MS. Cott. Tib. B v.  
 vs. light = with page held up to the light.

<sup>1</sup> K: [f]rom. r split; traces of f remain.

<sup>2</sup> C: antinoline þam.

<sup>3</sup> H: lande (l ist deutlich erhalten).  
 Of l only the lower part remains.

<sup>4</sup> K: fif. MS. charred but easily legible vs. light.

<sup>5</sup> K omits eahta &.

<sup>6</sup> K: [se]o.

<sup>7</sup> MS: ceremonnū. K, H: cepemonnum. T: cypemonnum.

<sup>8</sup> C: post *maxt* plene interpunctum. (?).

<sup>9</sup> K: leones.

þær syndon þa miclan mærdā þ̅ syndon þa weorc fol. 99 (98)  
 þe se micla macedonisca alexsander het ge  
 wyrcan · þ̅<sup>1</sup> land is on lenge · & on<sup>2</sup> bræde · cc · þæs  
 læssan milgetæles stadi & þæs miclan þe leo[n]es<sup>3</sup>  
 hatte · c · xxx & healf<sup>4</sup> mil 5  
 Sum stow is mon fered to  
 þære readan sæ seo is  
 haten lentibelsinea þæm  
 beoð henna acenned onlice  
 þonne<sup>5</sup> þe mid us beoð reades 10  
 heowes · gif hi hwylc man niman wile<sup>6</sup> oþþe him o<sup>7</sup>  
 æthrinēð þonne forbærnað hy sona cal his<sup>8</sup>  
 lic þ̅ syndon ungefrægelicu<sup>9</sup> liblac ·  
 Eac þonne þær beoð wildeor  
 acenned · þa deor þonne 15  
 hy mannes stefne gehy  
 rað þonne fleoð hy feor ·  
 þa deor habbað eahta  
 fet · & wælcyrrian<sup>10</sup> eagan · & twa heafdu gif  
 him hwylc mon onfon wille þonne hiera lichoman 20

<sup>1</sup> K : þæt ; as usually for þ̅. Not noted hereafter.

<sup>2</sup> K : on lenge and bræde.

<sup>3</sup> K : le[ones].

<sup>4</sup> C : half.

<sup>5</sup> K : þon.

<sup>6</sup> H : wile niman.

<sup>7</sup> K : oððe hyro. Cf. fol. 99b, l. 17. Above *o* what appears to be a *y*.

<sup>8</sup> K : [h]is.

<sup>9</sup> H : ungefrælicu.

<sup>10</sup> H : wælcyrrian.

þ hy onælað þ syndon þa ungefrægelicu deor<sup>1</sup>

fol. 99b

*Þe*]os<sup>2</sup> stow hafað næðran · þa næðran habbað

twā heafdu þara eagan seinað nihtes swa

5

*leolite*<sup>3</sup> swa blæcern ·

O]n sumon lande eoselas<sup>4</sup>

*beoð*<sup>5</sup> acende þa habbað swa

micle hornas swa oxan

þa syndon<sup>6</sup> on þære mæstan

10

wæstmē<sup>7</sup> þ is on þa suð healfē

*from* babiloniam<sup>8</sup> þa buað

t]o þæm readan sæ<sup>9</sup> for

þara næðrena mænego

þe in þæm stowum beoð · þa hatton corsias ·

15

þa habbað swa micle hornas swa weðeras ·

gif hy hwilene man sleað oppe ā æthrined

þonne swylteð he sona ·

On þam landum bið pipores genihtsumnis

þone pipor healdap þa næddran on heora

20

<sup>1</sup> MS: deor. K: deor. K, C, H make no note.

<sup>2</sup> K: [þe]os.

<sup>3</sup> K: leolite.

<sup>4</sup> C: Eoselas.

<sup>5</sup> K, H: byð. C makes no note.

*beoð* scorched, but quite legible vs. light.

<sup>6</sup> K: syndan.

<sup>7</sup> C: wæstmē. H: wæst ne.

<sup>8</sup> K: from Babiloniam. H: from.

<sup>9</sup> K: sæ.

geornnesse<sup>1</sup> · pone pipor mon swa nimeð þ<sup>2</sup> mo[n fol. 100 (99)

þa stowe mid fyre onæled<sup>3</sup> & þa nædran þonne

of dune on þa eorþan þ fleoð for þon se pipor bið<sup>4</sup>

sweart from babiloniam oð persiam þa burh · þar

se pipor weaxed is þæs læssan milgeteles þe 5

stadia hatte eahta hund mila · of þæm is ge

teald þæs miclan milgeteles þe leones hatte

· vi · hund & · xxiii · & an<sup>5</sup> healf mil. Seo stow is un

wæstmberenlicu<sup>6</sup> for þara nædrena mænego<sup>7</sup>

Eac swylce þær beoð cende 10

healfhundingas þa syndon

hatene conopenas<sup>8</sup> hy hab

bað horses mana & coferes

tuxas & hunda heafdu & heo

ra oroð bið swylce fyres leg 15

þas land beoð neah þæm bur

gum þe beoð eallum worldwe

lum gefylled þ is on þa sud healfe egypta

na landes ·

On sumon lande beoð men acende þa beoð 20

<sup>1</sup> MS : geneornnesse. T : geornful-  
nyse.

<sup>2</sup> K : þæt.

<sup>3</sup> K : onæled.

<sup>4</sup> K : bið.

<sup>5</sup> C : XXIII & healf.

<sup>6</sup> C : unwæstmberlicu.

<sup>7</sup> H : mænego.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Notes.



on lenge<sup>1</sup> syx fotmæla · hi habbað bear fol. 100b  
d[as op cneow side & feax oð helan · homodubii  
hy syndon hatene þ beoð twimen & be hreawum  
fixum hy lifiað & þa etap  
Capi<sup>2</sup> hatte seo êa in þære ilcan stowe þe is 5  
haten gorgoneus · þ is wælkyrging þær beoð  
cende<sup>3</sup> æmetan swa micle swa hundas hy habbaþ<sup>4</sup>  
swelce [fet]<sup>5</sup> swa græshoppan hy syndon reades heowes  
&<sup>6</sup> blaces heowes þa æmettan delfað gold ûþ<sup>7</sup>  
of eorþan from foran nihte oð ða<sup>8</sup> fiftan tid 10  
dæges · þa men þe to þon dyrstige beoð þ hi þæt<sup>9</sup>  
gold nimen þonne lædað hy mid him olfendan  
meran mid hyra folan & stedan þa folan hy ge  
sælað ær hy ofer þa ea faren · þ gold hio ge  
fetað on þa meran & hy sylfe onsittað & þa 15  
stedan<sup>10</sup> þær forlætað · þonne þa æmettan  
hy onfindað & þa hwile þe þa æmettan embe  
þone<sup>11</sup> stedan abysgode beoð · þonne<sup>12</sup> þa men  
mid þam merun<sup>13</sup> & mid þam golde ofer þa ea  
fared hy beoð swa hrædlice<sup>14</sup> ofer þære êa 20

<sup>1</sup> Before *on lenge* space for six letters.

<sup>2</sup> K: Capi.

<sup>3</sup> MS: cendē. H: kende. K makes no note.

<sup>4</sup> C: Habbað.

<sup>5</sup> MS: swelce swa. T: habbað fet swelce. C, H: sweelce.

<sup>6</sup> Before *blaces* traces of &.

<sup>7</sup> K: up.

<sup>8</sup> MS: oðða.

<sup>9</sup> K: beoð, þæt hi þæt.

<sup>10</sup> Over *e a dot*; ê (?). H: stēdan.

<sup>11</sup> T: ymbe ða stedan.

<sup>12</sup> K: þonne.

<sup>13</sup> K, H: meran.

<sup>14</sup> K: hredlice.

þæt<sup>1</sup> men wenað þæt hy fleogan ·

fol. 101 (100)

5

10

15

Betwih<sup>2</sup> pysson twam ean is londbunis · loco

theo hatte þ<sup>3</sup> is betwih nile & bryxontes<sup>4</sup>

geseted seo nil is<sup>5</sup> ealdor fallicra<sup>6</sup> êa · & heo

flowed of egypta lande · & hi nemnað þa

êa archoboleta þ is haten þ micle wæter

20

<sup>1</sup> K, H : þæt.

<sup>2</sup> K, H : Betwih. H : *h* auf *n*.

<sup>3</sup> K : þæt.

<sup>4</sup> H : bryxonte. *tes* very faint.

<sup>5</sup> K : geseted. Seo Nil is. H :  
geseted nīl (≈ ?) is.

<sup>6</sup> K : fullicra.

On <sup>1</sup> þyssum [stowum] beoð <sup>2</sup> acende þa miclan mænego fol. 101b  
olfenda

Ðær beoð cende men

hy beoð fiftyne

fota lange & hy hab 5

bað hwit lic & twa

neb on anum heafde

s]et & cneowu <sup>3</sup> swyðe

reade & lange nosa & sweart feax · þonne hy

cennan willað þonne farað hy on scipum to 10

indeum · & þær hyra gecynda in world bringaþ

Ciconia in gallia hatte

þ land þær beoð men a

cende on drys heowes <sup>4</sup>

para heafdu beoð ge 15

monu swa leona heaf

du · & hi beoð · xx · fota

lange & hy habbað

micelne muð swæ fon · gyf hwylene mon

nan on þæm landum ongitað odde geseop <sup>5</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> K, H : On.

<sup>2</sup> MS : þyssum beoð.

<sup>3</sup> K, C : heafde & cneowu. H :  
(abgeschnitten)t and cneowu. Cf.  
Notes.

<sup>4</sup> K : ondrys[ulices] heowes. Cf.

Notes.

<sup>5</sup> K : geseoð. At bottom of page  
in a later hand : odde him hw[ile  
man] folgian[de]. K reads : odde  
hym man folgian.

odde <sup>1</sup> him hwile man folgiende bið · þonne feor <sup>2</sup> fol. 102 (95)

þ hi fleod & blode hy swætað · þas beoð men gewende

Begeondan brixonte

þære ea east þonon

beoð men acende lange 5

& micle þa habbað <sup>3</sup> fet

& sconcan · xii · fota lange

sidan mid breostum seofon

fota lange · hostes hy

synd nemned <sup>4</sup> cuplice 10

swa hwylene man swa hy

gelæccað þonne fretað hi hyne ·

✓ Donne seondon

wildeor þa batton

lertices hy hab 15

bað eoseles ea

ran <sup>5</sup> & sceapes

wulle & fugeles

fet ·

þonne syndon opere ealond suð from b[r]ixon[te] <sup>6</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> MS: odde.

<sup>2</sup> C, K: feor. H: feor · · · ·.

<sup>3</sup> Lacuna after *h*.

<sup>4</sup> C: nemnad.

<sup>5</sup> Lacuna after *ran*.

<sup>6</sup> MS: bixon. K: Brixon[te].  
H: brixon.

on þon beoð [men] buton <sup>1</sup>

fol. 102b

heafðum <sup>2</sup> þa habbað

on hyra breostum

heora eagan & muð

hy seondon eahta

5

fota lange & eahta

fota brade .

10

Ðar <sup>3</sup> beoð [dracan] cende <sup>4</sup> þa beoð on lenge hundteo[n]tige[s <sup>5</sup>

f]tmæla <sup>6</sup> lange . & fiftiges hy beoð greate

swa stænene <sup>7</sup> sweras micle . for þara dra

cena micelnesse ne mæg <sup>8</sup> nan man

na yþelice <sup>9</sup> on þ land gefaran

15

F]rom <sup>10</sup> þisse stowe is

oðer rice on þa suð

healfe garsegges <sup>11</sup>

þ <sup>12</sup> is geteald þæs

l]æssan <sup>13</sup> milgeteles

20

<sup>1</sup> MS: beoð buton.

<sup>2</sup> Several interlineations occur on this page: above *heafðum*, *hafðum*; above *habbað*, *hyra*, *breostum*, *brade*, *beoð*, *fiftiges*, &c., are written *habbyt*, *hyre*, *brestum*, *brode*, *beth*, *fifty*, &c.

<sup>3</sup> K: Ðær. H: þar, þ ist teilweise abgeschnitten.

<sup>4</sup> MS: beoð cende. T: beoð dracan kende.

<sup>5</sup> MS: hundteotige. H: hund

teontige.

<sup>6</sup> K: [f]otmæla. H: fotmæla.

<sup>7</sup> Before *ene* lacuna.

<sup>8</sup> Lacuna after *m* cuts off part of *æ*.

<sup>9</sup> C: rayþelice.

<sup>10</sup> K, H: From. A trace only of *F* in the margin.

<sup>11</sup> H: garsegges.

<sup>12</sup> Before *þ* space for at least two letters.

<sup>13</sup> MS: ··æssan. K: [læ]ssan.

þe stadia hatte · ecc · xxxiii · & þæs miclan<sup>1</sup> fol. 103 (96)

þe leones hatte · cc · liii · & an mil þær beoð

cende homodubii þ beoð · [twimen] hy<sup>2</sup> habbaþ<sup>3</sup> oð ðone

nafolan on menniscum<sup>4</sup> gesceape & syþþan on

eoseles gelicnesse & hy habbað longe sconcan<sup>5</sup> 5

swa fugelas & lipelice stefne<sup>6</sup> · Gif<sup>7</sup> hy hwilene

man on þæm landum ongytað oððe geseoð

þonne fleoð hy feor ·

Ðonne is oþer stow

elreordge men<sup>8</sup> beoð 10

on · & þa habbað cyni

gas under þara is

geteald · c · þ syn

don þa wyrstan men & þa elreordegestan<sup>9</sup> & þar

syndon twegen seapas · oþer is sunnan oþer 15

monan se sunnan seað se bið dæges hat & nih

tes ceald · & se monan seað se bið nihtes hat

& dæges ceald · heora widnes<sup>10</sup> is · cc · þæs læssan<sup>11</sup>

milgeteles stadia · & þæs maran þe leones

hatte · cxxxiii & an healf mil 20

<sup>1</sup> K: mic[lan]. *l* split; *an* plain.

<sup>2</sup> MS: beoð · hy.

<sup>3</sup> K changes *habbaþ* to *beoþ*.

<sup>4</sup> K: menniscum.

<sup>5</sup> K, H: sconcan.

<sup>6</sup> C: efne per errorem. H: stefne (*st* ist nur etwas abgerieben).

<sup>7</sup> H: gif.

<sup>8</sup> MS: el reord · ge m̃. K: elreordige men.

<sup>9</sup> C: elreordestan.

<sup>10</sup> C: wide.

<sup>11</sup> K: læssan. H: *n* nicht mehr sichtbar.

*On þisse*<sup>1</sup> stowe beoð treow fol. 103b  
 cyn þa beoð lawernbeame<sup>2</sup>  
 & eletreowum onlice of  
 þæm treowum balzamum  
 se deorweorðesta<sup>3</sup> ele 5  
 bið acenned · seo<sup>4</sup> stow is  
 þæs<sup>5</sup> læssan milgeteles þe stadia hatte  
 · c · li & þæs miclan þe leones · lii ·<sup>6</sup>  
*Don*[ne is s]um<sup>7</sup> ealond  
 in þære<sup>8</sup> readan sê 10  
 þær is mancyn þæt  
 is mid us donestre  
 nemmed<sup>9</sup> þa syndon  
 geweaxene<sup>10</sup> swa fr[ih  
 teras<sup>11</sup> fram<sup>12</sup> þam 15  
 heafde oð<sup>13</sup> ðone nafolan & se oðer dæl bið  
 mennisce onlic<sup>14</sup> · & hy cunnon mennisce ge  
 reord þonne hy fremdes cynnes mannan  
 geseoð þonne nemnað hy hyne & his magas  
 eupra<sup>15</sup> manna naman & mid leaslicum 20

<sup>1</sup> K : On þisse.

<sup>2</sup> MS : lawernbeabe. H : lavern-beabe. T : laurbeame.

<sup>3</sup> K : deorweorðesta.

<sup>4</sup> K : Seo.

<sup>5</sup> K : [þæ]s.

<sup>6</sup> MS : leō · lii.

<sup>7</sup> K : Ð[onne is sum].

<sup>8</sup> K, H : þære.

<sup>9</sup> K : Domestre [gen]emned. H : ðones tre | · · · nemned. Before *nemned* no space.

<sup>10</sup> C : feaxene. K reads *gefæxene*,

but prints [ge]weaxene. H makes no note.

<sup>11</sup> MS : fr[i]f teras. Between *fr* and *f* space for only an *i*; *eras* faint but legible. C : frefteras. H : frif | teras. K reads *frefteras*, and prints *frch*[teras]. T : quasi divine; read by scribe *divini*.

<sup>12</sup> K : [fro]m.

<sup>13</sup> MS : oð.

<sup>14</sup> Over *ic* a straight line in later ink. H, K, C make no note.

<sup>15</sup> MS : · · tupra.

wordum hy hine beswicað<sup>1</sup> & hine gefoð & æfte[r]<sup>2</sup> fol. 104 (101)

þan hy hine fretað ealne buton þon heafd[e

& þonne sittað & wepað ofer þam heafde .

Ðonne is east þær beoð men acende þa beoð

on wæstme fiftyne fota lange & . x . brade<sup>3</sup>

5

hy habbað micel heafod & earan swæ fon<sup>4</sup> oþer<sup>5</sup>

eare hy him on niht

underbrêdað<sup>6</sup> & mid

oþran hy wreoð . him

beoð þa earan swiðe

10

leohte & hy beoð swa

on lichoman<sup>7</sup> swa hwi

te swa meole gyf hy

hwilene<sup>8</sup> mannan on

þæm lande geseoð

15

oðþe ongytað þonne nymað hy hyra earan<sup>9</sup>

him<sup>10</sup> on hand & fleoð swyðe . swa hrædlece<sup>11</sup> swa is

wen þæt<sup>12</sup> hy fleogen

Ðonne is sum ealond on þæm<sup>13</sup> beoð men acende

þara eagan scinap<sup>14</sup> swa leohte swa *man*<sup>15</sup>

20

<sup>1</sup> K, H : beswicað.

<sup>2</sup> K : æfte[r]. Something visible vs. light after r ; possibly an e.

<sup>3</sup> a written above the line.

<sup>4</sup> C, K : fan.

<sup>5</sup> K : oþer. Between *þ* and *e* a small hole.

<sup>6</sup> H : bredað. K : bredað. Only a fragment of the circumflex remains.

<sup>7</sup> K emends : beoð onlichoman.

<sup>8</sup> H : hwilene.

<sup>9</sup> C, K, H : earan. a very faint.

<sup>10</sup> C : earan bun.

<sup>11</sup> C, K : hrædlice.

<sup>12</sup> C : swalewen þæt.

<sup>13</sup> K, H : ealond on þam.

<sup>14</sup> K : scinað.

<sup>15</sup> K : swa is an micel. H : is (?) an micel. Last stroke of *m* and part of *a* very faint.



m]icel <sup>1</sup> blacern oncle <sup>2</sup> fol. 104b

þeostre <sup>3</sup> nihte

Ðon]ne <sup>4</sup> is sum ealond þ̅ is

þ̅æ]s <sup>5</sup> læssan milgeteles

þ̅e <sup>6</sup> stadia hatte on len 5

ge & on bræde . ccc . & lx .

ð̅ þ̅[æ]s <sup>7</sup> miclan þ̅e leones

hatt]e <sup>8</sup> . cx . þ̅ær wæs getymbro on beles dagum

&] iobes <sup>9</sup> temple of isernum geworcum <sup>10</sup> . & of glæs

gegotum & on þ̅ære 10

ilean stowe is æt

sunnan upgange <sup>11</sup>

setl quietus þ̅æs

stillestan biscopes

se nænine oþerne 15

mete <sup>12</sup> ne þ̅ige buton

sæ ostrum & be þ̅am

he lifede

Ðonne is gylden wingearð æt sunnan upgonge

se hafad bergean hundteontiges fot <sup>13</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> K, H: micel. Before *icel* a doubtful letter or letters.

<sup>2</sup> K: onele[d]. H: æle.

<sup>3</sup> K: [on] þeostre. H: ·· þeostre (*eo* undeutlich). Before *þeostre* nothing.

<sup>4</sup> H: ··· ne. Of first *n* traces remain.

<sup>5</sup> K: [þ]æs.

<sup>6</sup> K: [þ]e. H: ·e (*d* nur halb sichtbar).

<sup>7</sup> H: · þæs. Of ð̅ þ̅ and of *s* only the upper part remains.

<sup>8</sup> K: [hatt]e. H: ···· e.

<sup>9</sup> K: [and] Iobes. Before *iobes* space for two letters.

<sup>10</sup> C: geweorcum.

<sup>11</sup> K: upgonge.

<sup>12</sup> K, C: [me]te. H: mete.

<sup>13</sup> After *fot* there seems to be an erasure of an uncertain number of letters.

mæla & fiftiges of þæm	fol. 105 (102 ?)
bergean beoð cende	
saragimmas	
Ðonne is oþer rice on	
babilonia landum · þær	5
is seo mæste dun be	
twih meda <sup>1</sup> dune & armoenia · seo is ealra <sup>2</sup>	
duna mæst & hyhst ·	8
[þær syndon gedefelice menn þa habbað him] <sup>3</sup>	
to cynedome þone re[a	8
dan <sup>4</sup> sæ & to anwalde þær beoð cende sarogi <sup>5</sup>	9
	10
	15
Ymb þas stowe beoð wif acenned þa habbað	17
beardas swa side oð hyra breost · & horses	
hyða hy habbað him to hrægle gedon [þa syndan] <sup>3</sup> hundic	
gean <sup>6</sup> swiðast nemde <sup>7</sup> · & [fore hundum] <sup>3</sup> tigras & leon <sup>8</sup>	20

<sup>1</sup> K : Med[i]a. Between *d* and *a* a letter seems to have been erased.

<sup>2</sup> K : ealra.

<sup>3</sup> Bracketed words supplied from T.

<sup>4</sup> K : re[a]dan. H : readan.

<sup>5</sup> K : sarogimmas. H : sarogi

<sup>6</sup> (nimus nicht sichtbar). After

sarogi space for only one letter unless the margin were used.

<sup>6</sup> K : huntigean. T : huntigys-tran. Lat. text : venatrices.

<sup>7</sup> K, C, H : nemde.

<sup>8</sup> C : leon[es].

ð loxas þ hy fedað<sup>1</sup> þæt

fol. 105b

syndon<sup>2</sup> þa cenestan

d]eor<sup>3</sup> & ealra para

wil]deora<sup>4</sup> cyn þe on

þære<sup>5</sup> dune acende

5

beoð mid heora sein

: : e þ hy tohuntaþ<sup>6</sup>

Ðon]ne<sup>7</sup> syndan opere

wif]<sup>8</sup> þa habbað eoferes

tuxas & feax<sup>9</sup> oð helan

FO

side · & oxan tægl on

lendunum · þa wif syndon þryttyne fota lange

& hyra lic bið on mar

morstanes hiwnesse<sup>10</sup>

&] hi<sup>11</sup> habbað olfendan

15

fe]t<sup>12</sup> & eoscles<sup>13</sup> teoð of

hyra micelnesse hy

gefylde wæron from

pæm miclan macedo

niscan alexandre

20

<sup>1</sup> MS: *nennde* · & from *tigras* & *leon* ð *loxas* þ *hy fedað*. T: *genemnde* & fore *hundum tigras* & *leopardos* þ *hi fedað*. C, K, H omit ð, and print *tozas*.

<sup>2</sup> K, H: *syndon*.

<sup>3</sup> Part of *d* still visible.

<sup>4</sup> K: [wil]deora. H: · · ldeora. Top of *l* remains. Top of *d* cut off.

<sup>5</sup> K: [þ]ære. H: ·ære. MS. burnt, but þ still legible.

<sup>6</sup> MS. unintelligible. C: heora sem · · · þ *hy tohuntaþ*. K: sein · · · e

*þæt hy tohuntaþ*. H: sein | ·e · þ *hy to huntiaþ*. Before *e* space for three letters, the third of which is (?) *n*.

<sup>7</sup> K: [Ðon]ne. H: · · · ne.

<sup>8</sup> Supplied from T.

<sup>9</sup> K reads *feor*.

<sup>10</sup> K emends: *hwitnesse*.

<sup>11</sup> K: *and hi*. H: · *hy* (der untere teil von *h* nicht sichtbar).

<sup>12</sup> K: [fe]t. H: · et.

<sup>13</sup> K emends: *coferes*.

þa cwealde he hy þa he hy <sup>1</sup> lifiende oferfon fol. 106 (103)

ne mehte for þon <sup>2</sup> hy syndon æwisse on

lichoman & unweorþe .

Be þæm garsege [is] <sup>3</sup> wildeo

ra cyn þa batton cati

5

nos þær <sup>4</sup> syndon frea

wliti deor & þær syndon

men þe be breawum flæs

ce . & be hunie hy lifiað

On þæm wynstran dæle

10

þæs rices þe þa deor on beoð catinos & <sup>5</sup> þær beo

gæstliþende <sup>6</sup> men .

cyningas þa habbaþ <sup>7</sup>

under monigfealde

leod hatan . heora <sup>8</sup>

15

landgemæra buaþ

neah þæm garsege

þanon fræm þæm

wynstran dæle syn

den fela cyninga .

20

<sup>1</sup> H : þa cwealde be hy ofer fon |  
ne mehte lifiende for þon hy. (?)

<sup>2</sup> K : fordon.

<sup>3</sup> Supplied from T.

<sup>4</sup> K : þa syndon.

<sup>5</sup> K : Catinos, þær.

<sup>6</sup> C : gæstliþende.

<sup>7</sup> K : habbað

II : hatan heora.

Dis m]ancyn <sup>1</sup> lyfīd <sup>2</sup> fela

fol. 106b

ge]ara & hy syndon

f]remfulle <sup>3</sup> men gif

h]wile <sup>4</sup> mon him to cymd <sup>5</sup>

þo]n <sup>6</sup> gifad hy him wif

5

ær] <sup>7</sup> hy hine onweg læ

ten <sup>8</sup> · se [ma]cedoniscā

a]lexander <sup>9</sup> þa he him

t]o com þa was he wun

driende <sup>10</sup> hyra menniscnesse ne wolde he

10

hi cwellan ne him nan lað [d]on <sup>11</sup>

Ðonne syndon treowcyn

on þæm þa deorwyrþystan <sup>12</sup>

s]tanas <sup>13</sup> synd of acende

þ]onon <sup>14</sup> hy growað ·

15

Ðær] <sup>15</sup> moneyn is <sup>16</sup> seondon

sweartes hyiwes on onsyge

þa mon hateð

sigelwara <sup>17</sup> ·

<sup>1</sup> K : [Dis ma]ncyn.

<sup>2</sup> K, H : lyfað.

<sup>3</sup> K : [fr]emfulle. C : scenfulle (?).

<sup>4</sup> K : [h]wile. H : · wile. Second stroke of *h* remains; lower part of *i* gone.

<sup>5</sup> C : cymed.

<sup>6</sup> K : [þa]n. H : · · · n.

<sup>7</sup> K : [ær].

<sup>8</sup> K, H : katen.

<sup>9</sup> K : Macedoniscā [Al]ex. H : mace donis ca | · · · ex. *ma* now erased.

<sup>10</sup> K : wundrende.

<sup>11</sup> MS : lað on. T : lades don. C : laþ.

<sup>12</sup> C : deorwyrþstan.

<sup>13</sup> K : stanes. Of first *s* only a trace.

<sup>14</sup> K : [þ]onon. H : · · onon. Top most part of *þ* remains.

<sup>15</sup> K : [Ðæ]r. H : (Ð ausge-schnitten)or.

<sup>16</sup> C : monecynes

<sup>17</sup> In red ink, after *sigelwara*, what appears to be *würbasu*.

# LIFE OF ST. CHRISTOPHER

mines dryhtnes hælendes cristes ac þ[u<sup>1</sup> fol. 94 (93)  
 dysig & unsnotor þu ðe ne ondætst dryht[en<sup>2</sup>  
 se ys ealra þinga scyppend · Se cyni[n]ge þa<sup>3</sup>  
 yrre geworden wæs & het gebindan his [handa<sup>4</sup>  
 & hys fet tosomne & he hyne<sup>5</sup> het swingan mi[d<sup>6</sup> 5  
 isernum<sup>7</sup> gyrdum & he het settan on his heaf[de<sup>8</sup>  
 þry<sup>9</sup> weras · þa cempa[n] þa ðe hyne swungan g[e<sup>10</sup>  
 cwædon to ðam cyninge cadig wæs<sup>11</sup> ðu dagnus gi[f<sup>12</sup>  
 þu næfre geboren nære þu ðe þus wæl[grimlice<sup>13</sup>  
 hetst tintregian þillicne godes cempa[n]<sup>14</sup> 10  
 Se cyninge<sup>15</sup> þa yrre geworden wæs & he het<sup>16</sup>  
 þære ylcan tide þa weras acwellan<sup>17</sup> : : : : :  
 Se halga cristoforus cigde to þæm cynig[e<sup>18</sup>  
 & cwæð gyf þu hwylice maran witu be me geþ[oh]t<sup>19</sup>  
 hæbbe hrædlice do ðu þa for ðon þine tintre[go<sup>20</sup> 15  
 me synt swettran þonne huniges beobra[ð<sup>21</sup>  
 Se cyninge þa het bringan isenne scamol se<sup>22</sup>  
 wæs emneah þæs mannes upwæstme<sup>23</sup> þ wæs<sup>24</sup>  
 twelf fæðma lang & he hyne het aset[tan  
 on middan þa ceastre & þone halgan crist[o<sup>25</sup> 20

H = Herzfeld. E = Einkenel. vs. light = with page held up to the light.

<sup>1</sup> H: cristes . . . . E: cristes : : .  
*ac þ* faint but legible. After *þ* a  
 letter now unrecognizable because of  
 the wrinkled state of the MS.

<sup>2</sup> H: dryh[ten]. E: dry[hten].  
*t* recognizable; *en* faintly visible vs.  
 light.

<sup>3</sup> H: cyn[ing] yrre. E: cyni[ng]  
 : : yrre. Of second *n* only first stroke  
 remains.

<sup>4</sup> H: his [handa]. E: [his  
 handa]. *h* of *handa* badly torn, but  
 nearly all remains.

<sup>5</sup> H: hine. <sup>6</sup> E: [mid].

<sup>7</sup> E: [is]ernum.

<sup>8</sup> H: on his heaf[de]. E: [on]  
 mi[dda]n. (?).

<sup>9</sup> After *þry* an erasure of an (?) *h*.  
 H, E make no note.

<sup>10</sup> H: hyne i[swencton ?]. E:  
 hyne sw[un]gon cwædon. gan or  
 gon. <sup>11</sup> H, E: wæs.

<sup>12</sup> H: dagnus g[if]. E: d[a]g nus  
 [gif]. *gi* quite visible though faint.

<sup>13</sup> H: wæl[hreowlice]. E: wæ[l-  
 hreowlice]. After *wæl* space for but  
 eight (?) letters. Cf. fol. 96, l. 11.

<sup>14</sup> H: cempa[n]. E: [cempa[n].

<sup>15</sup> H: cyninge.

<sup>16</sup> H: he þa (?) [het]. E: [he þa  
 het]. *t* very faint, after which some-  
 thing?

<sup>17</sup> E: acwell[a]n. H: Hiernach  
 eine rasur.

<sup>18</sup> H, E: þan cynin[ge].

<sup>19</sup> H: be me ge . . . . hæbbe. E:  
 be me g[earu] hæbbe.

<sup>20</sup> H: tintre[go]. E: [tintrego].  
*int* very faint.

<sup>21</sup> H: bread. E: bre[ad].

<sup>22</sup> E: scamol: se wæs. After  
*scamol* a letter (l?) seems to have  
 been erased. After *se* there seems  
 to have been either *o* or *t*: seo (?);  
 set[l] (?). *Scamull* is masc. at fol.  
 94b, l. 14. <sup>23</sup> H: ufwæstme.

<sup>24</sup> H: wæs. E: w[æs].

<sup>25</sup> H: cristo. E: halg[an][cristo].

forus <sup>1</sup> he het þær to gebindan & he het beneoðan fol. 94b  
 him þ̅ unmetoste fyr onælan <sup>2</sup> & myt ty þe þæs  
 fyre[s] lig <sup>3</sup> on þære mæstan hæto wæs he þær ofer  
 : :: *het* <sup>4</sup> geotan tyn orcas fulle . eles þ̅ he wolde  
 þ̅ þæs fyres hæto þe reðre wære & þe ablæstre 5  
 on þone halgan man . Se halga cristoforus þa  
 on middum þam reðestan & þam unmetostan <sup>5</sup>  
 liges <sup>6</sup> bæle he cigde to drihtne beorhtre  
 s]te[fn]e <sup>7</sup> & he cwæð to ðam cyninge þas tintrego  
 /e <sup>8</sup> ðu on me bringan helst to þinre gecyndnesse 10  
 & to þinre forwyrdre becumað . & ic me næfre þine  
 tintrego ne ondræde ne þin yrre . & mit ty þe  
 he] þis <sup>9</sup> cwæð se halga on middes þæs fyres mænigo  
 se scamull him wæs geworden eall swa gepýwed weax  
 þa geseah dagnus se cyninge <sup>10</sup> þone halgan cristo 15  
 f]orus <sup>11</sup> on middum þam fyre standende & he ge  
 seah þ̅ his ansyn wæs swýlee rosan blostma  
 Myt ty þe he þ̅ geseah <sup>12</sup> he wæs on micles modes  
 wafunga <sup>13</sup>

& for þæs eges fyrhto he wæs

20

<sup>1</sup> H : foros (94b). E : (fol. 94b) foros.

<sup>2</sup> H, E : on ælan.

<sup>3</sup> H : fyre[s]lig. E : fyre[s] lig.

<sup>4</sup> H, E : ofer het. E : oberer teil von *h* und *t* abgebrochen. ofer hit het?

<sup>5</sup> At end of line *liges* erased. E : unmetostan [lige] liges.

<sup>6</sup> H : *liges* ; Auf rasur ! (?) .

<sup>7</sup> H : [stefne]. E : [stefn]e.

<sup>8</sup> H : þe. E : [þ]e. þ̅ doubtful ;

possibly a *æ*.

<sup>9</sup> H : mit ty þus cwæð. E : ein wort von 3-4 buchstaben überklebt [before *þis*] ; *he* . . . ist etwas zu kurz. *he* is not too short ; cf. fol. 95, l. 4 ; fol. 96, l. 7 ; &c.

<sup>10</sup> H : cyning.

<sup>11</sup> H : forus. *f* nearly obliterated.

<sup>12</sup> E : þe he þe seah.

<sup>13</sup> Rest of the line and about a third of the next erased.

swa abreged þ he gefeol on eorðan & þær læg fol. 95 (94)  
 fram þære ærestan tide þæs dæges oð ða nigoba[n]<sup>1</sup>  
 tide þ þa geseah se halga cristofoerus he hyne<sup>2</sup>  
 het up arisan & myt ty þe he up aras he him to<sup>3</sup>  
 cwæð · þu<sup>4</sup> wyrresta wilddoor hu lange dystlæccst<sup>5</sup> 5  
 þu þ ðu þis folc fram me tyhtest swa þ him nis a  
 lyfed þ hi minum<sup>6</sup> godum onsecgen<sup>7</sup>.  
 Se halga cristofoerus hin<sup>8</sup> andswarode & cwæð  
 nu git micel folces mænio þurh me gelyfað<sup>9</sup>  
 on minne drihten hælende crist & æfter þon þu<sup>10</sup> 10  
 selfa · Se cýninge þa him &swarode bysmerige[n]de<sup>11</sup>  
 & him to cwæð is þæs wen þ ðu me swa beswican mæge<sup>12</sup>  
 þ ic þone god gebilde & minum widsace wite þu<sup>13</sup>  
 þonne þ ðys mergenlican dæge æt þisse sylfan t[i]d[e]<sup>14</sup>  
 ic wrece minne teonan on þe & ic gedo þ ðu byst<sup>15</sup> 15  
 forloren & pin nama of þys gemynde & of þyssum<sup>16</sup>  
 life adilgod & þu secalt wesian ealra<sup>17</sup> bysen para<sup>18</sup>  
 þe ðurh þe on ðinne god gelyfað<sup>19</sup> ·  
 Oðre dæge þa se cýninge het<sup>20</sup> þone halgan cristo<sup>21</sup>  
 forus to him gelædan & him to cwæð ongít m[in]<sup>22</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> H : nigod[an]. E : nigob[an].

<sup>2</sup> H, E : h[ine]

<sup>3</sup> H : he [him to].

<sup>4</sup> H : þu.

<sup>5</sup> H : dyst[læcces]t. E : dyst  
 h[ec]st. *est* is cramped and dark-  
 ened, but all three letters are dis-  
 tinguishable, especially vs. light. Cf.  
 fol. 97b, l. 13; and fol. 97b, l. 16.

<sup>6</sup> E : himminum.

<sup>7</sup> After *onsecgen* an unintelligible  
 stroke; then space for twelve letters.

<sup>8</sup> So MS (!).

<sup>9</sup> H : gelyfað f[æste?] on. E :  
 gelyf[ad] on. After *gelyfað* nothing  
 in line 9.

<sup>10</sup> H : þon [þu].

<sup>11</sup> H : bysmerigende. E : bys-

merige[n]de].

<sup>12</sup> H : mæge. E : m[æge].

<sup>13</sup> H, E : þu.

<sup>14</sup> H : sylfan [stede?]. E : syl-  
 fan : :.

<sup>15</sup> E : ðu [byst]. *byst* faint but  
 quite legible.

<sup>16</sup> H : of þyssum. E : [of] þ[y]s-  
 s[um]. *of þyss* is faint but quite  
 legible; *um* fragmentary.

<sup>17</sup> H, E : ealra.

<sup>18</sup> H : para.

<sup>19</sup> After *gelyfað* rest of line erased.  
 H makes no note.

<sup>20</sup> E : he[t].

<sup>21</sup> H : cristo. E : cr[isto].

<sup>22</sup> H : ongít min. E : on [git  
 min].



word <sup>1</sup> & onsaga <sup>2</sup> minum godum þ þu on swa mane fol. 95b  
 gum tintregum <sup>3</sup> ne forweorðe · swa ðe gegear  
 w]ode <sup>4</sup> synt · Se halga him andswarode & cwæð  
 sym]e <sup>5</sup> þine goda ic laðette & him teonan dō <sup>6</sup>  
 for þon <sup>7</sup> þe minne geleafan ic <sup>8</sup> unwenne geheold 5  
 þone þe ic on fulwihite onfeng <sup>9</sup>  
 Se] <sup>10</sup> cyninge þyder þa het bringan unnætre  
 m[i]celnesse <sup>11</sup> treow þ was efnheah <sup>12</sup> þæs halgan  
 mannes <sup>13</sup> lengo & he hit het asettan beforan  
 þære healle & he hyne het þær on gefæstnian 10  
 & <sup>14</sup> bebead þ ðry <sup>15</sup> cempa hyne scotedon mid hyra  
 strælum oð þ he wære acweald · þa <sup>16</sup> cempa hyne  
 þa scotedon <sup>17</sup> fram þære ærestan tide þæs dæges  
 oð æfen · Se cyninge <sup>18</sup> þa wende þ ealle þa strælas  
 on his lichaman gefæstnode wæron ac ne furpon 15  
 an his lichaman ne gelhran ac godes mægen wæs  
 on ðam winde hangigende æt þæs halgan man  
 nes swyðran <sup>19</sup> healfe & se cyninge þa æfter sun  
 nan setlgange he sende to ðam cempum & he bead  
 þ <sup>20</sup> hi hyne <sup>21</sup> swa gebundenne geornlice heoldon <sup>22</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> H : word (95 b) [!]. E : w[o]rd.

<sup>2</sup> H : & onsaga. E : & [o]nsaga.

<sup>3</sup> H, E : tintregum. First *t* very faint.

<sup>4</sup> H : wode. E : [wode]. *o* faint ; of *w* a trace remains.

<sup>5</sup> H : [eall?]e. E : [eall]e. Visible vs. light : lower part of *s*, all of *y*, most of *ml*. All four letters are very faint, and can be seen only by careful adjustment of the light. They are quite distinguishable from the *him to* which shows through from fol. 95, l. 4.

<sup>6</sup> E : do ; von einem akzent sehe ich nichts. The circumflex is very clear.

<sup>7</sup> E : [for] þon.

<sup>8</sup> H : e unwenne. Typographical error.

<sup>9</sup> After *onfeng* the line is blank, but no erasure, as E says.

<sup>10</sup> E : [se]. Fragments of *Se* visible vs. light.

<sup>11</sup> H : micel. E : [mi]cel.

<sup>12</sup> H : efnheah.

<sup>13</sup> H, E : mannes. First stroke of *n* visible only vs. light.

<sup>14</sup> H, E : &. Of & only the down-stroke remains.

<sup>15</sup> H : dry.

<sup>16</sup> H, E : þa.

<sup>17</sup> H : þa scotedon. E : [þa] scotedon.

<sup>18</sup> H : cyninge.

<sup>19</sup> H : swiðran.

<sup>20</sup> H : þ.

<sup>21</sup> H : hine.

<sup>22</sup> In lower margin a later hand has written the catchword *fordon* followed by 91, the old number of the next folio. The 1 has been scratched through, and a 6 written above it. 96 is the present foliation.

for ðon he wende þ þ cristene folc hyne wolde <sup>1</sup> fol. 96 (91)  
 onlysan · þy mergenlican dæge <sup>2</sup>  
 þa se cyninge <sup>3</sup> wæs ut gangende to þam halga[n <sup>4</sup>  
 cristoforus & him to cwæð hwær ys þin god f[or <sup>5</sup>  
 hwon ne com he & þe gefreolsode of minum 5  
 handum & of þyssum <sup>6</sup> egeslican strælum  
 Hrade þa myt ty <sup>7</sup> þe he þas word gecwæð twa <sup>8</sup>  
 flana of þam strælum scuton on þas <sup>9</sup> cyninges  
 eagan & he þurh þ wæs ablend <sup>10</sup>.  
 Þ <sup>11</sup> þa geseah se halga cristoforus he him <sup>12</sup> 10  
 to cwæð þu wælgrimma & þu <sup>13</sup> dysega wite þ[u <sup>14</sup>  
 þ dis mergenlican dæge æt þære <sup>15</sup> eahtodan  
 tide þæs dæges ic onfo <sup>16</sup> minne sigor & dryht[en <sup>17</sup>  
 sylf me wæs ætywed þ cristene men cumað <sup>18</sup>  
 & onfoð mines lichaman & hyne gesettap <sup>19</sup> 15  
 on ða stowe þe him fram drihtne ætywe[d <sup>20</sup>  
 wæs · Cum þonne to minum lichaman & ny[m <sup>21</sup>  
 þære eorðan lâm <sup>22</sup> þe ic <sup>23</sup> on gemartyro[d <sup>24</sup>  
 wæs & meng wið min blod & sete on þine <sup>25</sup>  
 eagan þonne <sup>26</sup> gif þu gelyfst on god o[f <sup>27</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> H : hine wolde. E : hyne  
 wol[de]. n very faint.

<sup>2</sup> After *dæge* erasure of ten to  
 twelve letters.

<sup>3</sup> H : cyninge.

<sup>4</sup> E : zweite a unsicher und für  
 ... n kaum noch raum. First stroke  
 of n still visible.

<sup>5</sup> H : f[or]. Fragment of f gone.

<sup>6</sup> H : þissum.

<sup>7</sup> H : mytty.

<sup>8</sup> H : twa. E : [twa] A little  
 of w torn.

<sup>9</sup> H : þæs.

<sup>10</sup> H : ablendod ; die beiden letzten  
 buchstaben ausradiert. E : ablen[d].  
 d very plain ; after *ablen* rest of line  
 erased.

<sup>11</sup> H, E : þ.

<sup>12</sup> E : hym. he him faint but  
 legible.

<sup>13</sup> H : ðu.

<sup>14</sup> H : wite h . . .

<sup>15</sup> H : dære.

<sup>16</sup> E : onfo, von einem akzent ist  
 jetzt nicht mehr zu sehen.

<sup>17</sup> E : t unsicher.

<sup>18</sup> H : cunnad. E : cumad.

<sup>19</sup> H : gesett[ad]. E : gese[ttad].  
 tt faint ; aþ dark ; but all four letters  
 quite legible.

<sup>20</sup> H : ætywed. E : æty[wed].

<sup>21</sup> H : nim. E : ni[m]. Trace of  
 m remains.

<sup>22</sup> E : lam.

<sup>23</sup> H : ic'.

<sup>24</sup> H : martyrod. E : martyr[od].

<sup>25</sup> H : þine [twa]. After þine  
 nothing.

<sup>26</sup> H : þonne (96b) gif.

<sup>27</sup> H, E : [of].

ealre heortan þære sylfan tide þu bist gehæled fol. 96b  
 fram <sup>1</sup> þinra eagna blindnesse · Wite þu þ̅ seo  
 t̅id [n]ealæced <sup>2</sup> þ̅ crīstoforus godes se gecorena  
 on]fēhd <sup>3</sup> his gewinna mede & geliffæsted ferd  
 to <sup>4</sup> drihtne þy <sup>5</sup> mergenlican dæge ær þam 5  
 þe <sup>6</sup> he fram þam cempum æweald <sup>7</sup> wære ·  
 þ̅yssum <sup>8</sup> wordum he ongan gebiddan & cwēpan <sup>9</sup>  
 drihten <sup>10</sup> ælmihtig þu ðe me of gedwolan ge  
 hwyrdest <sup>11</sup> & godne wisdom gelærdest þ̅ ic þin <sup>12</sup>  
 þeow nu on þysse tide þe bidde gearwa hyt 10  
 me þ̅te <sup>13</sup> on swa hwylere stowe swa mines lie  
 haman ænig dæl sy ne sy þær ne wædl ne fyres  
 broga <sup>14</sup> · & gif þær neah syn untrume men & hig  
 cumon to þinum þam halgan temple & hig  
 þær <sup>15</sup> gebiddon to þe of ealre heortan & for 15  
 þinum naman hi ciggen minne naman ge  
 hæl þu þone <sup>16</sup> drihten fram <sup>16</sup> swa hwylcere un  
 trumnesse swā hie forhæfde · & on ðære  
 ylean tide stefn wæs gehyredu to him cwe  
 þendu crīstoforus min þeow þin gebed ys 20

<sup>1</sup> H : fram. E : [f]ram.

<sup>2</sup> H : tid nealæced. E : [tid  
 nea]læced.

<sup>3</sup> H, E : [on]fēhd. Second stroke  
 of n and part of circumflex visible.

<sup>4</sup> H : to. E : [to].

<sup>5</sup> H : þy.

<sup>6</sup> H : þe.

<sup>7</sup> E : æweald, akzent jetzt ver-  
 schwunden.

<sup>8</sup> H : [þ̅]yssum. E : [p̅]yssum.

<sup>9</sup> E : cwēdan.

<sup>10</sup> H : ·· drihten. Nothing after  
 cwēpan or before drihten.

<sup>11</sup> H, E : hwyrdest.

<sup>12</sup> E : akzent jetzt nicht mehr zu  
 sehen. Circumflex very plain.

<sup>13</sup> H : [me?] þ̅te. E : me þ̅ te.

<sup>14</sup> E : : broga. Before b merely  
 the e of drihten showing through  
 from fol. 96, l. 13.

<sup>15</sup> H : þær.

<sup>16</sup> So MS.

gehyred <sup>1</sup> þeah þin lichama ne sy on þære stowe fol. 97 (92)  
 swa hwylle geleaffulle men swa þines naman  
 on heora gebedum <sup>2</sup> beoð gehælede fram hyr[a <sup>3</sup>  
 synnum & swa hwæs swa hie rihtlice biddaþ for <sup>4</sup>  
 þinum naman & for þinum gecearningum hig 5  
 hyt onfoð · Mit ty <sup>5</sup> þe þeos wuldorlice spræc  
 of heofenum wæs gehyredu <sup>6</sup> & gefylledu  
 hraðe fram þam cempum he wæs slegen & he  
 on þære mæstan blisse & unaseegendlican  
 wuldre he ferde to criste & þ̅ wæs wundor þæs 10  
 folces þe se halga cristoforus þurh his lare <sup>7</sup>  
 gode gestrynde · þæt <sup>8</sup> wæs eaht & feower  
 þusenda manna & hundteontig · & fiftyne  
 Opre dæge þa se cyninge cwæð <sup>9</sup> to his þegnum  
 uton gangan & geseon hwær þa cempa hyne[<sup>e</sup> <sup>10</sup> 15  
 gesett habbon · & mit ty þe hie becomon  
 to þære stowe þær se halga lichama wæs  
 Se cyninge cigde micelre stemme & cwæð  
 cristoforus ætyw me nu þines godes soð  
 fæstnesse & ic gelyfe on hyne & he genam <sup>11</sup> 20

<sup>1</sup> H : gehyred (97a) þeah.

<sup>2</sup> H : gebedum hie beoð. After  
*gebedum* a verb (not *hie*) is lacking :  
*gemunon* ?

<sup>3</sup> H : hyra. E : hyr[a].

<sup>4</sup> H : for. E : [f]or.

<sup>5</sup> H : Mitty.

<sup>6</sup> Between *hy* and *redu* a lacuna.

H makes no note.

<sup>7</sup> H : lare. E : lar[e]. *re* written  
 as a ligature, the sole instance in this  
 text.

<sup>8</sup> H : þæt.

<sup>9</sup> H : cwæþ.

<sup>10</sup> H, E : hy[ne].

<sup>11</sup> E : ge[nam].

dæl <sup>1</sup> þære eorðan þær þæs cristes martyr <sup>2</sup> wæs fol. 97b  
 on þrowigende <sup>3</sup> & medmiceð þæs blodess & mengde to  
 sonne & sette on his eagan & he cwæð <sup>4</sup> on naman  
 cristoforus <sup>5</sup> godes ic þis dem <sup>6</sup> & hraðe on ðære <sup>7</sup> yl  
 can tide his eagan wæron ontynde & gesihþe 5  
 he onfeng & he eigde micelre stemme & he cwæð  
 beforan callum <sup>8</sup> þam folce wuldorfæst <sup>9</sup>  
 ys & micel cristenra manna god þæs wuldorge-  
 wor]ces <sup>10</sup> nane mennisce searwa ofercuman  
 ne magon . Ic þonne nu fram þyssum dægenlican 10  
 dæge ic sende mine bebodu geond eall min rice  
 þto nan mon þe to mines rices anwealde belimpe  
 ne gedyrstlæce nan wuht do ðngean þæs leo  
 fonlican godes willan þe cristoforus beceode .  
 Gif <sup>11</sup> þonne ænig man þurh deofles searwa to 15  
 þon beswicen sy þ <sup>12</sup> hyt gedyrstlæce on þære  
 ylean tide sy he mid <sup>13</sup> swyrde witnod for þon ic  
 nu soðlice wat þ nan eorðlic anweald ne nan  
 gebrosnodlic nys noht butan his ances & swa  
 þa wæs geworden þurh godes miht & þurh 20

<sup>1</sup> H: [an?] dæl.

<sup>2</sup> After *martyr*, *e* erased. E: ich kann davon nichts sehen. The remains of the *e* are quite plain.

<sup>3</sup> H: on þrowigende. E: n [of on þ] and *r* 'unsicher'.

<sup>4</sup> H: ewæþ.

<sup>5</sup> H, E: cristoforus. Only a trace of *i* remains.

<sup>6</sup> So MS. Cf. Notes.

<sup>7</sup> H: þære.

<sup>8</sup> Between *callum* and *þam* a lacuna.

<sup>9</sup> H: wuldorfæst & [eee?] ys. After *fæst* nothing.

<sup>10</sup> H: wuldorge[writ] es. Cf. fol. 98a. l. 3.

<sup>11</sup> H, E: Gif. Large part of *G* and lower part of *if* cut off.

<sup>12</sup> H: þ he hyt.

<sup>13</sup> H: myd.

geearnunga þæs eadigan cristoforus þte fol. 98 (97)  
 se cyninge<sup>1</sup> gelyfde se wæs ær<sup>2</sup> deofles will[au  
 full þæs eadigan cristoforus<sup>3</sup> wuldorgeworc<sup>4</sup>  
 synd nu lang to asecgane þe dryhten þurh  
 hyne geworhte to herennesse his naman 5  
 & nu oð þyssne dæg wyrcð for þon<sup>5</sup> þe þær nu<sup>6</sup>  
 blowað & growað his þa halgan gebedu & þær<sup>7</sup>  
 ys drihtnes<sup>8</sup> hynes mid calre sybbe & ge<sup>9</sup>  
 fean & þær ys gebletsod crist godes sun[u  
 lyfigendes se rixað mid fæder & mid suna 10  
 & mid þam halgan gaste a butan ende  
 þyses eac bæd se halga cristoforus of<sup>10</sup>  
 þære nihtan tide ær he his gast on  
 sende & cwæð drihten min god syle gode<sup>11</sup>  
 mede þam þe mine þrowunga awrite 15  
 & þa cecean edlean þam þe hie mid tear[um<sup>12</sup>  
 ræde<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> H: cyninge.

<sup>2</sup> E: ar. æ plain.

<sup>3</sup> The second *o* from a *u*.

<sup>4</sup> H: geworc. After *geworc* nothing in line 3.

<sup>5</sup> H: forðon.

<sup>6</sup> H: þær in ... E: þær, danach weitere 3-4 buchstaben gänzlich verdunkelt. *n* plain; *u* visible vs. light; after which nothing but the *jif* of fol. 98b, l. 6 showing through.

<sup>7</sup> H: gebedu & ... E: gebedu.

<sup>8</sup> H: dryhtnes.

<sup>9</sup> H: sybbe & [mid ge]fean. E: sybbe; hiernach 3-4 buchstaben verdunkelt.

<sup>10</sup> H: on. E: o[u].

<sup>11</sup> H: gode. E: *e* unsicher. *d* split; *e* quite legible.

<sup>12</sup> H: tear[um]. Half of *u* remains.

<sup>13</sup> H: ræde. & ... . After *rwæde* there is a figure similar to but not identical with the abbreviation of *ond*. Cf. ante, fol. 107, foot-note 4.

## PREFACE TO THE LATIN TEXTS

THE following version of the *Epistola Alexandri* represents as closely as possible the text of MS. C.C.C. Oxon. 82. No attempt has been made to establish a critical text. The notes, accordingly, have been reduced to a minimum, only such being given as are sufficient to illustrate the relation of the MSS. In one or two instances all available variant readings have been cited in order to indicate the nature of the work necessary in the preparation of a critical edition. The exact and restricted purpose has been, however, to make accessible a hitherto unprinted text, which, in unedited form, will better serve as a companion piece to the Old English version than any edition compiled from numerous MSS.

MS. C.C.C. Oxon. 82 is a beautifully executed folio of the twelfth century on vellum. It is written in two columns with extremely wide margins, and, instead of the usual foliation, is numbered by pages. The *Epistola Alexandri* begins at page 156. Two peculiarities mark the script: an indiscriminate use of *t* and *c*—preserved throughout the transcript—and a frequently pointless employment of *e* with the cedilla. Only when this latter peculiarity is obviously the graphic representation of the ligature *æ* has it been retained and the normal expansion made. The punctuation, being meaningless, has been neglected. All contractions have been expanded in italics.

It will be observed that throughout the Old English translation occasional phrases and entire sentences of the Latin text are omitted, and that, at the end, a long passage in the original is completely ignored by the Old English scribe.

In the notes, MSS. are referred to by the abbreviations used by Kübler and Hilka. Through a hopeless confusion in the use of these abbreviations the critical apparatus of Hilka's edition is often worthless. In such cases, reference is made, not to his variant readings, but to his edited text. The abbreviations used in the present edition are as follows:

K. Kübler's edition.

Nar. Cockayne's text in his *Narratiunculæ*.

- Ep. *Epistola Alexandri* according to MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 82.  
 Ep<sup>2</sup>. *Epistola Alexandri* as edited by Pfister from the Bamberg MS.  
 L. Leyden, Voss. Q. 20.  
 M. Leyden, Voss. Q. 29.  
 H. Leyden, Bibl. Pub. Lat. 20.  
 G. Guelf. Aug. 56. 16.  
 B. Paris, Bibl. Nat. 8518.  
 P. Paris, Bibl. Nat. 4880.  
 V. Vienna, 150 (U. 863).  
 Mp. Montpellier, Fac. de Méd. H. 31.  
 a. Montpellier, Fac. de Méd. 384.  
 p. Paris edition of 1520.  
 bl. Basle edition of 1556.

Other abbreviations will be easily understood by reference to the list of MSS. given at pp. xxxiv-xxxv of the Introduction.

The Latin version of the *Wonders of the East* follows the text of MS. Cott. Tib. B v as closely as possible. All contractions are expanded in italics. Capitalization and punctuation have been preserved. Variant readings are recorded from Cockayne's *Narratiunculæ* (C.) and from Knappe's dissertation (K.).

The *Vita Sancti Christophori* fragment is reproduced from the *Acta Sanctorum* for the 25th of July. Eickenel's departures from the text are recorded in the foot-notes. Attention is occasionally called to the reading given by Boninus Mombritius (Momb.) in his *Sanctuarium seu Vitæ Sanctorum*.



## EPISTOLA ALEXANDRI

Incipit *epistola alexandri regis magni macedonum ad suum magistrum aristotilem de situ indiae & itinerum uastitate.*

Semper memor tui etiam inter dubia bellorumque nostrorum pericula karissime *præceptor* ac *secundum matrem meam* sororesque meas acceptissime. Et *quoniam* te deditum phylosophiae noueram scribendum tibi de regionibus indiae ac de statu caeli innumerisque serpentium & hominum ferarumque generibus existimaui ut aliquid per nouarum rerum cognitionem studio & ingenio possit accidere<sup>1</sup>. Quamquam \* in te consummata prudentia nullumque adiutorium expostulet ratio<sup>2</sup> doctrinae quæ a te<sup>3</sup> & tuo secundo ac futuris temporibus conueniet<sup>4</sup>. Tamen ut mea gesta cognosceres quæ diligis & ne quid inusitatum<sup>5</sup> haberes ea quæ in india uidi per summos labores ac pericula macedonum scribenda tibi putauī. Etenim sunt digna memoria singula ac multis modis coaceruata quemadmodum inspexi. Non crederem quique<sup>6</sup> esse tot prodigia nisi subiecta ipse meis oculis prius cuncta ponderassem<sup>7</sup>. Mirari est terram quantum aut bonarum rerum pariat aut malarum contempnatrice<sup>8</sup> ex[is]tat & parens publica ferarum ac fructuum metallorumque atque animalium. Quæ si omnia intueri licet<sup>9</sup> homini uix suffectura tot uarietatibus rerum ipsa crediderim nomina. Sed ego de his quæ primum cognoui eloquar daturus operam ne aut fabula \* aut turpi mendatio dignus efficiar. etiam naturam animi mei cum scias<sup>11</sup> *præceptor* non ignoras solere me terminum æquitatis custodire & partius omnia loqui quam gesta sunt. Et nunc

<sup>1</sup> MSS: accedere. Ep<sup>2</sup>: ut . . . crescat ingenium et studium.

<sup>2</sup> MSS: ratio. Throughout the text *t* and *e* interchange capriciously. Not noted hereafter.

<sup>3</sup> Interlinear gloss: *uel tibi*. Mp: quæ vel tibi vel tuo sæculo.

<sup>4</sup> Interlinear gloss: *uel at*; i. e., *conueniat*.

<sup>5</sup> Nar: inuisitatum.

<sup>6</sup> Mp, K: crediderem cuiquam. Nar: Crediderim.

<sup>7</sup> Mp, H, Nar: ponderauissem.

<sup>8</sup> Mp, p: miranda est terra. K: mira est terra. Nar, H: mirandum est terra.

<sup>9</sup> Nar, K, H: contemplatrix.

<sup>10</sup> Nar, Hilka, K: liceat.

<sup>11</sup> MSS: cum (p: cuius) fueris præceptor.

<sup>12</sup> Hilka prints *quæ* from Mp; in his *Nachtrag*, however: *quam* ista besser.

spero cognosces<sup>1</sup> nichil me tamquam captantem iactantamque<sup>2</sup>  
 pg. 157 gloriam miliciæ nostræ \*asserere quæ utinam minus fuisset<sup>3</sup> labo-  
 riosa nobis nec tot rebus experimenta necesse esset cognoscere.  
 Ago gratias macedonicum iuuenum uirtuti & inuicto exercitui  
 5 nostro qui in ea<sup>4</sup> patientia perseuerauerunt ut rex regum appellarer.  
 Quo tibi meo titulo misso letari karissime preceptor si dubito  
 delinquo & a mea tuaque abhorreo<sup>5</sup> pietate nisi tibi aut olym-  
 piadæ<sup>6</sup> matri sororibusque meis de singulis regni mei commodis  
 [ad f. 108<sup>b</sup>] scribam quæ tibi & illis communia esse arbitror<sup>7</sup> idque nisi \*feceris  
 10 non<sup>8</sup> parum de nobis simpliciter iudicare uideberis. Prioribus  
 litteris significaueram tibi de solis lunæque eclipsi & de incon-  
 stantia<sup>9</sup> syderum ærisque inditiis quæ omnia non sine magna  
 cura ordinata tibi misi & has nouas implicaturus<sup>10</sup> hystorias omnia  
 kartis commendabo. Quæ cum relegis scito esse talia quæ cura<sup>11</sup>  
 15 alexandri tui complecti decuerunt.

Mense maio rege persarum dario apud granicum<sup>12</sup> amnem superato  
 accepta in deditionem<sup>13</sup> omni eius regione ordinarios populatores-  
 que<sup>14</sup> nostros preposuimus<sup>15</sup> orientis prouintiis multis opibus rebus-  
 que<sup>16</sup> ditati ut in priori epistola significaueram tibi. Et nunc ne sim  
 [ad f. 109] scribendi<sup>17</sup> multiplex \*priora facta iam percognita<sup>18</sup> pretereo. Mense  
 21 iulio deficiente in india<sup>19</sup> fasiacen<sup>20</sup> peruenimus ubi mira celeritate  
 poro rege deuicto potiti ingentibus diuitiis regia gaza repleti sumus.  
 Quiddam quod noui quia memorabile fuit æquum est describere<sup>21</sup>

<sup>1</sup> So bl. Mp, K: quod cognoscis.  
 Nar, p: quod agnoscis.

<sup>2</sup> MSS: iactantemque.

<sup>3</sup> Nar, Hilka, H: fuisset. Hilka,  
 Nachtrag: fuisset (Mp, p) ist richtig.

<sup>4</sup> H: in mea patientia. Nar: in  
 patientia mea.

<sup>5</sup> Hilka, K: aberro.

<sup>6</sup> Hilka, K: Olympiadi. Nar:  
 Olympiadi.

<sup>7</sup> Mp: arbitrator.

<sup>8</sup> So L, G, B, M. Nar, Mp: fe-  
 ceris parum.

<sup>9</sup> So Mp. MSS: constantia.

<sup>10</sup> So Mp, H, K. Nar, Hilka: ex-  
 plicaturus.

<sup>11</sup> So MSS. Hilka, a, bl, K: curam.

<sup>12</sup> Nar, Mp, K: gangem.

<sup>13</sup> So bl. Mp, p, K: in dicionem.

Nar: in conditiones. H: in con-  
 dicionem.

<sup>14</sup> So Mp. Nar, Hilka: præpre-  
 toresque. K: præparatoresque.

<sup>15</sup> Hilka, K: præposuimus. Nar:  
 proposuimus.

<sup>16</sup> So Mp, bl. Nar, Hilka: opibus  
 regalibus ditati. K: opibus ditati.

<sup>17</sup> So Nar, Mp. K: et ne sim  
 multiplex.

<sup>18</sup> Nar, Hilka, K: præcognita.

<sup>19</sup> So Nar. Hilka, K: Indiam.

<sup>20</sup> Nar: faciacen. Mp: fassiassem.  
 Hilka: Phasiacem. K: Phasiacen.  
 Cf. Ausfeld, *Griechische Alexander-  
 roman*, p. 177; and Becker, *Zur  
 Alexandersage*, p. 10.

<sup>21</sup> K: Quædam adham novi, quia  
 memorabile et æquum visum est de-

de innumerabili exercitu eius in quo fuere preter peditum copias  
 . xiii . cim milia <sup>1</sup> . Dece . te quadrigæ omnes falcatæ. Capitaque  
 elephantum <sup>2</sup> . eccc . ta qui suppositi <sup>3</sup> cum armatis iaculatoribus turres  
 gestauerunt <sup>4</sup>. Ipsam urbem regiam pori domumque cum armis  
 inuasimus \* columpnas <sup>5</sup> aureas solidasque ingenti grossitudine & [ad f. 109<sup>b</sup>]  
 altitudine cum suis capitellis admodum . eccc . tas <sup>6</sup> numeravimus 6  
 auratosque parietes laminarum digitalium grossitudine. Quos cum  
 uellem aestimare <sup>7</sup> aliquibus locis intercedi. Vineam quoque solidam  
 auro argentoque inter columpnas pendentem miratus sum. In qua  
 folia aurea racemique cristallini & lichites <sup>8</sup> erant interpositi dis- 10  
 tinguentibus smaragdis Thalami cubiliaque omnia margaritis &  
 unionibus & carbunculis exornata erant. Fores æburnæ miri  
 candoris & hebene <sup>9</sup> sacro <sup>10</sup> lacunaria nittebant <sup>11</sup> & testudinibus  
 cupressinis <sup>12</sup> quibus lauri <sup>13</sup> \* in <sup>14</sup> insigni loco & in balnearibus erant <sup>15</sup>. [ad f. 118]  
 aureum solium <sup>16</sup> cum crateribus aureis statuæ & innumeri thesauri. 15  
 Fores in domibus paratæ <sup>17</sup>. Innumerabilia auium genera uariis  
 coloribus oberrabant <sup>18</sup> inter aureos platanos unguibus rostrisque  
 inauratis in cruribus torquibusque margaritas & uniones gerentia.  
 Multa gemmea & christallina uasa potatoria & sextaria alia multa <sup>19</sup>  
 aurea inuenimus & raro argentea. Quibus in potestatem redactis 20

scribere. H : repleti sumus. Sed  
 ut cognoscas ea, quoniam mihi me-  
 moria digna esse videbantur, quædam  
 enim novi, quæ memorabilia fuerunt,  
 æquum est visum mihi scribere.  
 Hilka (following Mp) : repleti sumus.  
 Sed ut cognoscas ea, quæ mihi digna  
 memoriæ esse videbantur, quiddam  
 quod novi quia memorabile fuit,  
 æquum est mihi visum scribere.

<sup>1</sup> So bl. Nar, Mp, H : xvi milia.  
 K : quattuordecim milia. Nar, H,  
 P, L, G, B, M : milia equitum.

<sup>2</sup> Nar, Hilka : captisque elephantis.  
 K : captis quadringentis elephantis.

<sup>3</sup> Nar, Hilka, K : superpositas.

<sup>4</sup> Nar, Hilka, K : gestauerant.

<sup>5</sup> MSS : in qua columnas.

<sup>6</sup> Nar, H, bl : quadringentas.  
 Mp : trecentas. K : triginta.

<sup>7</sup> Mp, a, K : visere.

<sup>8</sup> Mp : lignis. Nar, H : ligis. bl :  
 tychnites. B, M, a : lichnitis. L :

lienis. G, V : lichnis. p : cristallini  
 et ignitis. Ep<sup>2</sup> : Vineæ quoque de  
 auro pendebat inter columnas, quæ  
 folia aurea habebat, et racemi illius  
 erant de crystallo, et interpositas habebant  
 gemmas ignitas et smaragdos.

<sup>9</sup> Mp, L, G, B, M : candoris fuerunt et ebenina.

<sup>10</sup> MSS omit : sacro.

<sup>11</sup> MSS : nittebant.

<sup>12</sup> So Nar, Mp, bl. K : cyresscis.

<sup>13</sup> Nar, K, Mp : lavari.

<sup>14</sup> K (from C) : ut in insigni.

<sup>15</sup> Nar, K, Mp : erant soliti.

<sup>16</sup> Mp : aureæ quoque solidæque.  
 K : aureæ quoque solidæ.

<sup>17</sup> Hilka (from p) : fores domus et  
 parietes ornabant et innumerabilia.  
 K : Foris in domus parietibus avium  
 innumerabilia.

<sup>18</sup> So Mp. K : oberraverunt.

<sup>19</sup> Mp : ut sextarii mensura alta  
 multa. Nar, K : et sextariola multa.

interiorem indiam perspicere cupiens cum uniuerso caspias portas<sup>1</sup>  
 perueneram exercitu. Ibi cum fertilissimarum regionum commi-  
 rarer felicitatem<sup>2</sup> quodam gaudio elatus quia digna cognoueram  
 [ad f. 118<sup>b</sup>] loca quamquam predixerant regionis incolæ ne \* serpentes & rabida<sup>3</sup>  
 5 ferarum genera incideremus quæ plurima in his uallibus & campis  
 siluisque ac montibus habitabant nemorum ac saxorum latebris  
 occulta. Sed ego ut fugientem ex prelio<sup>4</sup> porum primum asse-  
 querer antequam in desertas orbis terrarum abiret solitudines com-  
 pendiosa quantum potui itinera<sup>5</sup> eligere malui. Acceptis igitur  
 10 . c . l . ducibus qui breuitates itinerum nouerant mense augusto per-  
 feruentes solis harenas<sup>6</sup> & egentia humoris loca profectus sum.  
 Pollicitus his præmia qui nos preuii<sup>7</sup> regionum ducebant per  
 ignota indiæ loca si me cum incolumi exercitu in bactriacem  
 perduxissent penitusque ad abditos seres. Quæ gens arborum foliis  
 [ad f. 119] decerpendo lanuginem ex siluestri uellere \* uestes detexunt. Sed  
 16 illi maiorem hosti quam michi fauorem accommodantes efficere  
 pergebant ut nos in exiciabilia<sup>8</sup> loca & rabida<sup>9</sup> ferarum beluarum-  
 que genera ignaros regionum inducerent. Quod illos cogitasse ex  
 ipsis patebat experimentis. Tunc ego cernens ex parte mea id  
 20 accidisse. qui utilia consilia spreueram amicorum pariter & caspio-  
 rum hominum qui prædixerunt<sup>10</sup> michi ne ita uincere festinarem  
 ut mihi nullo dolo interueniente adimenda esset uictoria imperaui  
 militibus omnibus ut induti armis me sequerentur<sup>11</sup> propterea  
 pg. 158 quod auri ex ra \* pina margaritarumque non paruam predam secum  
 25 ueherent & timendum esset ne occulte<sup>12</sup> hostes sua ablaturi uictori-  
 [ad f. 119<sup>b</sup>] bus insidiarentur. Et sane \* miles ita locupletatus<sup>13</sup> erat ut uix  
 auri pondus posset ferre. Accedebat quoque armorum non parua  
 grauitas quia omnes aureis induti erant laminis<sup>14</sup>. Ita totum

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Ausfeld, *Griechische Alexanderroman*, p. 182.

<sup>2</sup> MSS: admirarer. Mp, H: fecunditatem.

<sup>3</sup> Nar, Mp, et MSS. alii: rapida.

<sup>4</sup> Nar: ea pugna. Mp, K: ex proelio.

<sup>5</sup> Nar, Hilka: compendiosa magis quam tuta itinera.

<sup>6</sup> Nar, Hilka, K: per feruentes sole arenas. (K: harenas; Nar: arenasque.)

<sup>7</sup> MSS: periti. Mp: per iter.

<sup>8</sup> Nar: execrabilia. MSS: exitiabilia.

<sup>9</sup> Nar, Mp, et MSS. alii: rapida.

<sup>10</sup> So Mp, a, L, G, B, M. Hilka, K: prædixerant.

<sup>11</sup> Nar, Hilka, K: agmen sequerentur.

<sup>12</sup> So C, P, H, p. Nar, Hilka, K: occulto.

<sup>13</sup> So Mp, Nar, H. K (from L, G, B, M): locuples.

<sup>14</sup> Nar: quæ omnia ego aureis incluseram laminis. Ep<sup>2</sup>: quia omnia

agmen me ueluti sydere<sup>1</sup> fulgore clarum radiantibus aureis<sup>2</sup> insigni-  
bus sequebatur cum signis & uexillis. Eratque interea uarietatis  
spectaculum in conspiciendo tali exercitu quia ornatu pariter ac  
uiribus inter gentes ceteras eminebat. Ego certe respiciens felici-  
tatem meam in<sup>3</sup> insigni numero immenso afficiebar gaudio. Sed ut 5  
aliquid plerumque \* in secundis<sup>4</sup> fortuna obstrepit accidit nobis siti [ad f. 120]  
laborare. Quam cum iam uix sustinerem<sup>5</sup> miles zeferus michi  
inuentam in lapide concano aquam galea pertulit ipse siciens<sup>6</sup> quia  
animæ meæ magis quam suæ consulebat uitæ. Quam ego  
conuocato exercitu palam effudi ne me bibente magis sitire miles 10  
inciperet. Collaudataque erga me zeferi benivolentia dignis eum  
muneribus \* ornaui.<sup>7</sup> Que res cum animo-æquiores<sup>8</sup> fecisset exer- [ad f. 120<sup>b</sup>]  
citum ceptum<sup>9</sup> iter agere institui nec longe michi in desertis locis  
flumen apparuit cuius ripas sexagenorum pedum harundo uestiebat  
pinorum abietumque robora uincens crassitudine qua indi materia 15  
ad conficienda ædificia utebantur. Tum ergo quoniam quadrupedia  
& exercitus siciebant iussi continuo castra poni a metatoribus.  
Quæ dum ponuntur ipse sitim leuare cupiens amariorum elleboro  
aquam fluminis gustari quam neque homo bibere neque ulla pecus  
haurire sine tormento posset. Angebar autem magis pro mutis 20  
animalibus quam pro nostra necessitate durabiliorem hominem  
cunctis in rebus cognoscens quam \* peccidem. Quippe mecum [ad f. 121]  
erant qui aurum uehebant elefantes ingentis magnitudinis admodum  
mille quadringentæ quadrigæ equorum omnes falcatæ. Bigæ  
mille ducentæ Equitum turma .xx. <sup>ti</sup> milia peditum ducenta quin- 25  
quaginta milia mulorum castrensiū ad subuehenda arma <sup>10</sup> &  
sarcinas militum uehendas circiter duo milia. Qui frumentum  
uehebant <sup>11</sup> & animalia ad usum cotidianum ingens numerus seque-

ego feceram includere in auro. Hilka :  
quæ ego omnia, etc. K : quia omnes  
ego, etc.

<sup>1</sup> Nar, Hilka, K : sidere.

<sup>2</sup> Nar, Hilka, K : auro.

<sup>3</sup> MSS : meam insigni.

<sup>4</sup> MSS : secundis rebus.

<sup>5</sup> MSS : sustineremus.

<sup>6</sup> MSS : sitiens.

<sup>7</sup> Nar, H : honoravi.

<sup>8</sup> Nar : anime quietiorem. Hilka,  
K : anima-æquiores.

<sup>9</sup> So Nar. Hilka, K : coeptum.  
MS : ceptū, *c* and *e* being so close  
together as to look like an *o*, *e*  
ligature.

<sup>10</sup> So Mp. K : castrensiū subar-  
malia et sarcinas. VB : ad saunas  
et sarcinas.

<sup>11</sup> Mp : duo milia, asinorum came-  
lorum, dromedum, bouum duo milia,  
qui frumenta uehebant. The figures  
given in this passage vary in the  
different MSS. Cf. Nar, p. 71.<sup>7</sup>

batur. Ceterum in equis & mulis<sup>1</sup> & elephantis aurea quoque frena luxus *non* parum nobis uictoriarum<sup>2</sup>. Sed tunc inasperata<sup>3</sup> ipsa pecora uix se continere<sup>4</sup> poterant. Milites quoque nunc ferramenta lambendo nunc oleum gustando diram aliquo modo 5 differre sitim conabantur. Vidimus etiam plerosque pudore amisso suam ipsam urinam uexatos ultimis necessitatibus haurientes. Que [ad f. 121<sup>b</sup>] res me dupliciter<sup>5</sup> torsit. \* Primo de statu exercitus magis quam de proprio meo sollicitus sum periculo. Iussique tunc ut armati sequerentur legemque me dixi in eum animaduerrum<sup>6</sup> qui non 10 legitimis indutus insignibus in acie deprehensus esset. Quod ipsi quoque mirabantur quod ita ubi nullus appareret hostis necesse esset in tanta siti armatos ingredi sed ego sciebam per bestiosa loca serpentinaque<sup>7</sup> nobis iter esse ac ne ut imprudentes circumueniremur & ne inopinato periculo uerberaremur. Ripam igitur fluminis 15 sequentes hora diei octaua ad oppidum peruenimus quod in medio [ad f. 122] amne in insula ex his arundinibus quos \* paulo ante descripsimus edificatum erat. Tum paucos indorum seminudos notauimus homines qui uisis nobis continuo intra tectorum suorum culmina delituerunt. Quorum ego praesentiam desideraus<sup>8</sup> uti dulcem ignaris 20 aquam demonstrarent apparente nullo paucas iacere in ciuitatem sagittas imperaui ut si uoluntate sua uollent procedere metu belli coacti exhiberentur. Tanto magis propter timorem cunctis abditi diu apparente nemine ducentos milites ex macedonibus leuibus armis misi per amnem nataturos. Iamque quartam partem fluminis 25 enatauerant cum horrida res uisu subito nobis conspecta est [ad f. 122<sup>b</sup>] maiores \* elephantorum corporum<sup>9</sup> hyppotami<sup>10</sup> inter profundos aquarum emersi apparuerunt gurgites raptosque in uerticem crudeli pena uiros flentibus nobis absumpserunt. Iratus ego ducibus qui nos in insidias deduxerunt<sup>11</sup> centum in flumen mitti<sup>12</sup> iussi. Quibus

<sup>1</sup> Hilka, K: mulis et camelis et elephantis.

<sup>2</sup> Hilka: permiserat uictoria. Nar, Mp: promiserat uictoriarum. K: permiserat uictoriarum.

<sup>3</sup> So Mp, K, a. Nar: in spectata aqua ipsa pecora. Hilka: inspectata aqua.

<sup>4</sup> So Mp, a, p, K. Nar, Hilka: sustinere.

<sup>5</sup> Hilka: Quae res dupliciter me.

<sup>6</sup> So MS. Nar, Mp, H, V, p, bl: animaduersurum. L, G, B, M: arma uersurum.

<sup>7</sup> Nar, K: serpentiosaque.

<sup>8</sup> Nar, H: videre desideraus.

<sup>9</sup> Nar, K, Hilka: corporibus.

<sup>10</sup> So MS. Mp: ypotami. Nar: hypopotami. K: hippopotami.

<sup>11</sup> So Mp. H, p, Hilka. Nar: deduxerant. K, a: perduxerant.

<sup>12</sup> Mp: proici.

propulsis natantes<sup>1</sup> inuiti<sup>2</sup> rursum hyppotami<sup>3</sup> dignos iustaque  
 pena afficere. Sed maior decemuplicato numerus beluarum quam  
 prius adfuit ad spem subinde contingentis<sup>4</sup> cibi. Ubi cum ap-  
 paruissent<sup>5</sup> ueluti formicibus flumen uisum est feruere. & \* ne<sup>6</sup> pg. 159  
 noctu cum aquarum prodigiis bella gereremus iussi tubicino<sup>7</sup> ad 5  
 iter militem aptari. Quid enim in tali manere sicientibus proderat  
 loco. Igitur ab hora diei decima cum ad undecimam iter fecissemus  
 uidimus homines per medium amnem factis ex arundine rotundis  
 preteruehi nauiculis. Quos \* cum dulcem aquam percunctaremus<sup>8</sup> [ad f. 123]  
 sua lingua ubi inueniri posset dixerunt ingens nos stagnum dulceis- 10  
 sinæ aquæ inuenturos quo & ipsi nos .i. itinerum duces erant  
 deducturi. Et quoniam fato nobis contigit tot perpeti mala<sup>9</sup> nocte  
 tota ambulauimus siti & honore<sup>10</sup> armorum confecti<sup>11</sup>. Quibus  
 necessitatibus illa quoque aditiebantur incommoda quod tota nocte  
 incursantibus leonibus ursisque & tigridibus pardisque ac lincibus 15  
 pariter resistebamus. Quæ genera ferarum promiscua nobis in  
 siluis occurrebant. Tandem ad horam circiter .viii.<sup>am</sup> postero  
 die cum iam fere siti defecissemus ad predictum nobis stagnum  
 peruenimus quod erat coronatum uenustissima habundantique<sup>12</sup>  
 silua mille passus patens. Cum ergo aqua potatoria alacer \* pecora [ad f. 123<sup>b</sup>]  
 & iumenta<sup>13</sup> cum exercitu refecissem<sup>14</sup> mox cum lassa quadrupedia 21  
 militum refecissem otio castra in longum stadia uiginti duo toti-  
 demque in latum collocari iussi. Quibus celeriter erectis iubeo  
 cedi nemus ut facilior aquatoribus esset accessus ad stagnum quod  
 unicum in illis regionibus erat. Igitur in ipsa tentoria aggrega- 25  
 bantur<sup>15</sup> & iumenta<sup>16</sup> & helefanti & in media castrorum parte collo-

<sup>1</sup> Hilka, K, Nar: natantibusque.

<sup>2</sup> Mp: invitati. Nar, K: inuicti.

<sup>3</sup> So MS. Hilka, H: hippopotami.  
 Nar: hypopotami.

<sup>4</sup> So Mp, Nar, p. L, G, B, M:  
 contingentes. K: contingendi.

<sup>5</sup> Nar, K, Hilka: apparerent.

<sup>6</sup> Nar, H: ne qua noctu.

<sup>7</sup> Nar: dato signo buccine. Mp,  
 L, G, B, M: tubicino. K, a, bl:  
 tubicinio.

<sup>8</sup> MSS: percunctaremur.

<sup>9</sup> Hilka, K: facta sunt nobis tot  
 instantia perpeti mala.

<sup>10</sup> MSS: onere.

<sup>11</sup> So Nar, H, p, bl. Mp, C, P:  
 afflicti. L, G, B, M: conficti.

<sup>12</sup> K: erat circumdatum uetustis-  
 sima abundantique. Nar: erat coro-  
 natum uetustissima circumdatumque  
 habundanti.

<sup>13</sup> Nar: cum ergo ego dulci aqua  
 potata gaudio alacer pecora et im-  
 pedimenta. Mp: alacer et iumenta.

<sup>14</sup> Hilka, K: refeci. Nar, H: cum  
 exercitu pariter et lassa.

<sup>15</sup> So L, G, B, M, a, bl. Nar, H,  
 p. Hilka: aggerabantur.

<sup>16</sup> Nar, K, Hilka: impedimenta et  
 elephanti (Nar: elefanti).

cabantur ut aptius contineri possent si quis nocturnus casus<sup>1</sup>  
 oriretur pauor tumultusque aliquis nouus cum mille quingenti  
 [ad f. 124] extrinsecus essent ignes accensi \* sufficiente silua quantum uellemus  
 hora deinde undecima instante<sup>2</sup> bucina cibum & ipse cepi &  
 5 militibus capere imperaui. Accensis lampadibus aureis admodum  
 duobus milibus tum ad primos lunæ radiantis<sup>3</sup> ortus subito arreptis<sup>4</sup>  
 caudarum aculeis a pasqualibus indici<sup>5</sup> scorpionibus<sup>6</sup> consuetam  
 petentes aquationem ad castra innumeri confligere<sup>7</sup> tumultu<sup>8</sup>  
 acciti nostro an siti incertum erat. Inde quæ<sup>9</sup> ad nocendum promp-  
 10 tissima est insecuta immensa uis cerastarum humidorumque<sup>10</sup>  
 serpentium uariis distincta coloribus. Nam quædam rubentibus  
 squamis erant quædam nigri & candidi coloris quædam auri  
 [ad f. 124<sup>b</sup>] fulgore consimilis<sup>11</sup> inspiciebantur. \* Sibilabat tota regio non  
 paruum nobis inferentes metum sed frontem castrorum densauerat-  
 15 mus clipeis & in manibus longas habebamus hastas. Quarum  
 acutissimis spiculis malas pestes configebamus & ignibus plures  
 aliquando necabamus. Quæ res nos prope duas horas in eo

<sup>1</sup> So H, p. Mp, a, K: nocturno tempore.

<sup>2</sup> So Mp. Nar, L, G, B, M, a, bl: testante. Ep<sup>2</sup>: sonante bucina.

<sup>3</sup> K, a: radiantes.

<sup>4</sup> Mp, bl, p: arrectis. Nar, K: erectis.

<sup>5</sup> Nar, H, L, V, M, p: indicis. C, P: indices.

<sup>6</sup> Gloss: uel nes; i. e., *scorpiones*. Nar, Hilka, K: *scorpiones*. Ep<sup>2</sup>: Cumque luna lucere inciperet, subito coeperunt scorpiones venire ad bibendum in ipso lacu; deinde coeperunt venire magnæ bestię et serpentes, et omnes habebant varios colores, alii rubicundi, alii nigri et candidi coloris, alii aureum habebant colorem, et tota ipsa terra resonabat de sibilis illorum et magnum nobis pavorem miserunt.

<sup>7</sup> Hilka, K: confluerunt. Nar: confluxere.

<sup>8</sup> Hilka, K: utrum tumultu.

<sup>9</sup> Hilka: indeque ad. V, L, G, B, M: ac si ad. H: sed ad. C, P:

aut si ad.

<sup>10</sup> So MSS. *Pseudo-Call.*, III, 17: ἀμμοδύται. J. Valerius: ammodytae. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 8: Julius Valerius hat alle Namen genau übersetzt, den *odontotyrannus* aber . . . hinzugefügt und an einer Stelle . . . aus dem Eigenschaftswort, das den Scorpionen gegeben ist, ein besonderes Tier gemacht und diese beiden noch durch die gehörnten Schlangen vermehrt. . . Schlangen und Scorpione werden in der Litteratur so oft zusammen genannt, dass ihre Verbindung schon in alter Zeit fast sprichwörtlich geworden zu sein scheint. . . Ammodyten und Cerasten werden manchmal neben einander genannt. . . Daraus geht hervor, dass es für den lateinischen Bearbeiter des Pseudocallisthenes sehr nahe lag, das falsch verstandene ἀμμοδύται seines Originals durch *ammodytae* . . . nec non *cerastae* wiederzugeben.

<sup>11</sup> Hilka, K: fulgori consimiles.



opere sollicitos tenuit. Potataque aqua minores abire ceperunt<sup>1</sup> serpentes maiores cum ingenti nostro gaudio latebras pecierunt. Cum ad horam noctis terciam binorum ternorumque<sup>2</sup> capitum cristati serpentes indici<sup>3</sup> columpnis<sup>4</sup> grossitudine<sup>5</sup> aliquanto proceriores ad potandam aquam ex uicinis montium speluncis<sup>5</sup> processere oribus squamisque suis humum adtercentes. Quorum pectora erecta \* cum trisulcis linguis falces<sup>6</sup> exertabant<sup>7</sup> scintillan- [adf. 125] tibus ueneno oculis quorum halitus quoque erat pestifer. Cum his hora amplius una debellati sumus xxx.<sup>ta</sup> seruis & xx.<sup>ti</sup> militibus amissis. Orabam macedones ne aduersitatibus cederent<sup>8</sup> nunc 10 deficerent animo in periculis quamquam & ipsorum dura patientia esset omnes afficiebantur opere<sup>9</sup>. Post discessum serpentium cancri immodicæ multitudinis cocodrillorum<sup>10</sup> pellibus contexti<sup>11</sup> ad castra uenerunt. Quæ prodigia ex duricia thoracata<sup>12</sup> ferrum respuebant. Multa ignibus usta multa se in stagnum receperunt. Iam nos 15 uigiliis inquietos quinta noctis hora bucina ammonerat quiescendum. Sed adfuere albi leones taurorum magnitudine comparandi corporibus cum ingenti marmure concussis ceruicibus stantibus alte iubis qui in modum fulminum in nos impetum faciunt exceptique uenabulis ruunt. \* Tantus repentinus oriebatur tumultus [adf. 125<sup>b</sup>] cumulante circa<sup>13</sup> nocte. Nec minus apri setis<sup>14</sup> formæ ingentis 21 ueluti uallo horrentibus metuendi mixti maculosis lineibus tigridibusque & horribilibus pantheris miscebantur<sup>15</sup> prelia nulla iam peste se comparante<sup>16</sup>. Sed & 17 uespertilionum uis ingens qui columbis corporibus<sup>18</sup> æquales in ora uultusque nostros inferebantur. 25

<sup>1</sup> MSS: coeperunt.

<sup>2</sup> Hilka, K: tertiam aliquam nobis sperantibus requiem binorum ternorumque. Nar: sperantibus nobis requiem binorum trinorumque.

<sup>3</sup> Hilka, K: indici uenerunt.

<sup>4</sup> MSS: columnarum.

<sup>5</sup> K: crassitudine consimiles.

<sup>6</sup> MSS: fauces. Ep<sup>2</sup>: buccas apertas.

<sup>7</sup> K, a: exsertabant. Nar: exerebant. Hilka: exserebant. Mp: excitabant.

<sup>8</sup> MSS: ne aduersis casibus cederent.

<sup>9</sup> Hilka: omnes se offerebant operi. K: se afficiebant operi. H, Mp:

afficiebant.

<sup>10</sup> Mp: cocodrillorum. Hilka, K: crocodillorum.

<sup>11</sup> Hilka, K: contexti.

<sup>12</sup> K: thoracae. Hilka: thoracis.

<sup>13</sup> Nar: cera (i. e. sera) nocte. [!].

<sup>14</sup> So Mp. Nar, p, c: iactis dentibus ueluti. K conjectures: acutis dentibus.

<sup>15</sup> Nar, Mp, H, K: miscebant.

<sup>16</sup> So K. Nar, H: nulli iam peste comparanda. Mp: nulli . . . comparandi.

<sup>17</sup> & interlinear.

<sup>18</sup> Nar, H, p: columbinis corporibus. Mp, L, G, B, M: columbis corpore.

pg. 160 Habebant dentes in morem hominum quibus artus militum mo- \*  
lere uolebant<sup>1</sup>. Vna preterea noui generis bestia maior elephanto  
comparuit tribus armata in fronte cornibus quam indii appellare  
dentem tyrannum<sup>2</sup> soliti sunt equi<sup>3</sup> simile caput<sup>4</sup> atrii coloris hæc  
[ad f. 110] potata aqua castra intuens in nos \* impetum subito dedit nec ignis  
6 oppositi<sup>5</sup> tardatur ardoribus. Ad quam sustinendam cum oppo-  
suissem macedonum manum .xxvi.<sup>6</sup> occidit duos<sup>7</sup> & .l. calcatos  
inutiles fecit<sup>8</sup> uixque ab ipsis defixa uenabulis occubuit<sup>9</sup>. Ante  
lucanum deinde tempus aliquæ e cælo pestes apparuere candidæ  
10 uersicolore<sup>10</sup> in modum zonarum. Cum quibus mures indici in  
castra uenerunt uulpibus similes quorum morsibus uulnerata quad-  
[ad f. 110<sup>b</sup>] rupedia \* statim expirabant. Hominibus autem idem morsus non  
usque ad interitum nocebat<sup>11</sup>. Appropinquante luce nicticoraces<sup>12</sup>  
uenere aues uulturibus similes quorum corpora immanitate supera-  
15 bant colore fuluo rostro & pedibus nigris totam stagni compleuere  
ripam non nobis perniciem inferentes sed solitos pisces cum unguibus  
extrahebant insumebantque. Quas nos aues neque fugare neque  
abigere ausi eramus tum siccatis unguibus de conspectu nostro  
abiere. Tum ego locorum demonstratores qui nos in insidias  
[ad f. 111] deducebant pessime meritos crurifragio puniri iussi ut \* nocte uiui  
21 spirantesque a serpentibus consumerentur ut nos consumi uolue-  
runt<sup>13</sup>. Mamis quoque eis confringi imperaui ut meritis pro factis  
suis uterentur suppliciis. Habita deinde contione ut constantes  
milites essent neue aduersis ut feminae casibus afficerentur. Castra  
25 concentu bucinarum repente commoueri & ad nothi uenti spira-  
mina<sup>14</sup> tendi iussi. Vbi collectis barbarorum indorumque uiribus

<sup>1</sup> MSS: militum uiolabant.

<sup>2</sup> So Nar, p. Ep<sup>2</sup>: dendetyrano. Interlinear gloss: uel odon; i. e., *odontotyrannum*; so Mp. K: odontotyrannum. Hilka; J. Valerius, III, 17 (Müller, p. 123): odontotyrannum. Passage lacking in Müller's Greek text. Cf. *Pseudo-Call.*, III, 10 (Müller, p. 105): *ὀδοντοτύραννον*. Cf. Zacher, *Pseudo-Call.*, pp. 153-158.

<sup>3</sup> MSS: equo.

<sup>4</sup> Hilka, K: caput gerentem. Nar, H, V, p: gerens.

<sup>5</sup> So V. Hilka, K: oppositis. Nar, H, p: ignium compositis.

<sup>6</sup> Hilka, K: triginta sex.

<sup>7</sup> So Nar, H, p. Mp: quinque. K: tres.

<sup>8</sup> Ep<sup>2</sup>: conculcavit.

<sup>9</sup> Hilka: vixque ipsa defixa uenabulis occubuit. K: vixque ipsam defixam uenabulis occidimus.

<sup>10</sup> K: tempus de coelo pestes uenere candido respersi colore.

<sup>11</sup> So p, VB. Hilka, K, Nar: nocebant.

<sup>12</sup> So Mp. Hilka, K, Nar: nocticoraces.

<sup>13</sup> Mp, a, K: uoluerant.

<sup>14</sup> Nar, K, Hilka: spiracula.

nona conspirantes<sup>1</sup> bella cognoueram & meis militibus ingentes erant animi nimis quibus & sensus<sup>2</sup> uictoriarum suppeditabat & felicitas. Relictis periculosis inuisisque locis munimur uix tandem tandem<sup>3</sup> iter calcauimus & in loca bactrianorum<sup>4</sup> auro diuitiisque oppulenta peruenimus. Benigneque excepti a comitantibus cum \* [ad f. 111<sup>b</sup>] persarum confinia adiacerent agri in reparando bello castra per 6 .xx.<sup>ti</sup> dies statui. Ocio facto mox dierum .vii. itinere peruenimus ubi porus cum collecto consederat exercitu propriae deditioni magis quam praelio. Nam & comitatus nobis palam non ut hostis dedit potestatem. Cupidusque me nosse milites meos subinde com- 10 meantes interrogabat ubi ego essem uel quid agerem. Qui cum incerta responderent ipse auditis eius interrogationibus omnia enim michi regi magno macedonum referebant. Sumpto habitu militari positoque<sup>5</sup> meo cultu perueni in castra uinum & carnes<sup>6</sup> quidem empturus. \* Casu porus sciscitans me interrogauit quid faceret [ad f. 112] alexander aut cuius esset aetatis. Quem eludens mendatio tem- 16 poris tamquam homo senior inquam dux noster in tabernaculo se accenso igni<sup>7</sup> colore reficit. Tum ille gaudio alacer quia cum de- crepito seno esset praelium commissurus cum esset ipse iuuenis elatus tumore. Quid ergo inquit. Non respicit aetatem suam. 20 Respondi uno id proposito ignorare me quid faceret alexander cum essem \* gregarius ex macedonico miles exercitu. Tradidit michi [ad f. 112<sup>b</sup>] minis plenam epistolam quam si regi alexandro darem pollicitus est prae- mium. Cui hylaratus<sup>8</sup> dixi futurum ut in manus eius ha- litterae peruenirent. Reuersusque protinus in castra & antequam 25 legerem & postquam legi epistolam in magno risu sum dissolutus. Cuius tibi & matri meae sororibusque meis superbiam<sup>9</sup> ut barbari molitamque<sup>10</sup> temeritatem mireris<sup>11</sup> exemplar misi<sup>12</sup>. Mox cum

<sup>1</sup> Nar, H, Hilka : conspirari.

<sup>2</sup> MSS : census.

<sup>3</sup> So MS.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 13, note 2.

<sup>5</sup> So Nar, H, p. Hilka, K : de- positoque.

<sup>6</sup> Mp : carnem. K : vini et carnis empturus.

<sup>7</sup> K : ignis. Hilka : igni se cale- fiat.

<sup>8</sup> Hilka, K : cui iurans dixi. Nar, H : iuratus.

<sup>9</sup> MSS : superbiam.

<sup>10</sup> So MS [!]; (inclitamusque?). V : inclitamusque. Hilka, K : inclina- tamque.

<sup>11</sup> Mp, p : mirareris. bl : mira- turis. MSS : mirari. Ep<sup>2</sup> : ut mi- raremini de superbia et presumptione ipsius barbari.

<sup>12</sup> At this point several MSS. (Trin. Coll. Camb. O. 7. 7; Gonv. and Cuius 177/210; Nero D viii; Sloane 1785; H, in the lower margin) give Porrus' letter to Alexander in full.

[ad f. 113] indiis contuli manum superatisque ita \* ut uolebam erepta armis  
 poro regna restitui. Qui ut insperato honore dignatus est mihi  
 thesauros suos manifestauit quos tantos esse ignorabam ex quibus  
 me & comites meos & uniuersum ditauit exercitum factusque  
 5 amicus ex hoste macedonibus ad herculis liberique trophea nos  
 duxit. In orientis autem ultimis horis <sup>1</sup> aurea utraque deorum  
 constituta erant simulachra quæ an solida essent ego scire cupiens  
 [ad f. 113<sup>b</sup>] omnia perforaui <sup>2</sup> & cum uiderem solida simili metallo compleri \*  
 liberumque & herulem deuotis <sup>3</sup> uictimis placauì. Ultra deinde  
 10 progressi <sup>4</sup> si quid memorabile cerneremus nichil preter desertos  
 campos siluasque ac montes audiuius in quibus habitare elefanti  
 pg. 161 & serpentes dicebantur. Pergebam tamen ad mare si possem or- \*  
 bem terrarum circumuehi & nauigare oceanum quem tenebrosum  
 uadosumque mihi locorum incolæ affirmabant & quoniam herculis  
 15 & liberi ultra ausus non esset necesse accedere præstantissimos  
 deos tanto maiorem me ipsis uideri quod ultra pacientiam mortali-  
 um sacra uestigia preterirem. Quibus honoratis collaudatisque  
 sinistram partem indiæ scrutari institui ne quid michi in ignotis  
 subtraheretur locis. Poro non detractante <sup>5</sup> ne abdita tegere uide-  
 20 retur regni sui bona palus erat sicca & canna habundans per quam  
 [ad f. 114] cum transitum temptaremus belua noui generis prosilnit \* serrato  
 tergo duo capita habens alterum leoni <sup>6</sup> simile uel ypocami <sup>7</sup> corco-  
 drilli alterum simillimum duris munitum dentibus. Quod caput  
 pene duos milites ictu occidit repentino quam ferreis uix unquam  
 25 comminuimus malleis quam astis <sup>8</sup> non ualebamus transfigere. Am-  
 mirati satis diu nouitatem peruenimus deinde ad siluas indorum  
 ultimas. Vbi cum castra per .l. in longum stadia & per latum  
 fere collocauimus iuxta amnem buemar <sup>9</sup> ceperamus uelle soporari <sup>10</sup>  
 sub nocte hora dici .xi. <sup>ma</sup>. cum subito pabulatores lignatoresque ex-  
 30 animati omnes aduenerunt simul nunciantes ut celerius arma  
 [ad f. 114<sup>b</sup>] caperemus \* uenire siluis elephantorum immensos greges ad ex-

<sup>1</sup> Hilka, K: oris.<sup>2</sup> K: omnia iussi perforari.<sup>3</sup> Nar: directis. bl: deustis. K: deiectis. Mp: deos cæsis.<sup>4</sup> K: progressuris. Nar. Hilka: progressuri.<sup>5</sup> Hilka, K: detrahente.<sup>6</sup> C, P, bl, L, G, B. M: luna.<sup>7</sup> Hilka: hippopotami pectore.<sup>8</sup> Hilka, K: hastis.<sup>9</sup> So Mp, H, bl, p, Ep<sup>2</sup>. C, L, G, B, M: Buebar. Cf. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, p. 20.<sup>10</sup> So K, Nar, C, VB: epulari. Ep<sup>2</sup>: comedere.

pugnanda castra. Imperavi ergo thessalicis equitibus ut ascenderent equos secumque tollerent sues quorum grunitus timere bestias noueram & hoc corripere primum<sup>1</sup> elephantem iussi. Deinde alios cum hastis armatos subsequi equites & tubicines omnes in prima adesse acie & equos insilientes<sup>2</sup> precedere pedites omnes in 5 castris remanere iussi. Ipse cum poro rege & equitatu procedens uideo agmina bestiarum in nos erectis promuscidibus tendentia quarum terga nigra & candida & rubri coloris et uaria quaedam erant. Hos poros capi ab illis michi in usu bellorum affirmabat facileque auerti posse si ab equitibus uerberari sues non 10 desisterent quod nichilominus fiebat<sup>3</sup>. Nec mora trepidantes elephantem<sup>4</sup> conuersi quam plures quam pugnae priores saltus petere cepere bucinis hominum grunitibus suum attoniti quorum equites cedendo poplites admodum ·dececc·lxx· occidimus. Detractusque cornibus seu dentibus insigni onustus<sup>5</sup> preda in castra perueni. 15 Iussi tunc clipeis<sup>6</sup> & lorica uellem precingi ne quid iniuriæ noctu elephantorum molestia<sup>7</sup> ferarumque aliarum afferret. Queta nox fuit usque in luce omnesque sompno refecti sumus. Primum deinde aurore diluculo in alias indiae profecti regiones \* iam in [ad f. 115] campo patenti uidimus mulieres uirosque pilosos in modum ferarum 20 toto corpore nudos pedum altos nouenorum<sup>8</sup>. Hos indi hictisas<sup>9</sup> appellant. Hii assueti fluminibus nec non & stagno quam terris edunt<sup>10</sup> crudos pisces tantummodo & aquarum haustu uiuentes. Quos cum adire<sup>11</sup> uellemus uicinis se maris immersere uorticibus. Deinde cenocephalis ingentibus plena inuenimus nemora qui nos 25 lacessere temptabant & ictus sagittarum fugiebant. Iam deserta intrantibus nobis loca nichil dignum spectaculo ab indis ultra superesse referebatur. Igitur rediturus fasiacen \* unde ueneram [ad f. 115<sup>b</sup>] signa conuerti imperavi ut ex eo loco ad x·<sup>millia</sup> miliarium castra uicina aquationi poneremus. Eque tentoria cuncta erecta erant 30 largique ignes accensi cum repente euri uenti tanta uis<sup>12</sup> exorta est

<sup>1</sup> MSS: et occurrere quam primum.

<sup>2</sup> Hilka, K: equis insidentes.

<sup>3</sup> So C, bl. II: qui nihilominus fugiebant. <sup>4</sup> MSS: elephanti.

<sup>5</sup> MSS: onustus.

<sup>6</sup> So Nar, Mp, H, p. G: pluteis.

<sup>7</sup> MSS: violentia.

<sup>8</sup> Mp, p, Nar: novem.

Paris 6831, M, a: ictifanos. G:

Harl. 2682: ictifangos. B: istifanos. Laud. Misc.: ictifaunos. Paris 8519, Paris Nouv. acq. 310: ictifaunos. Sloane 1619: iotifaos. Arundel 242: ictifans. C.C.C.C. 370: fagos. bl: ictiophagos. MSS. alii: faunos.

<sup>10</sup> MSS: erant.

<sup>11</sup> L, G, B, M, a: videre.

<sup>12</sup> Nar, Hilka, K: vis flantis.

ut omnia tabernacula principio<sup>1</sup> conturbauerit euerteritque maiore<sup>2</sup> in modum. Stupentibus nobis quadrupedia multo uehementius uexabantur. Ex his itaque scintillis & ticionibus in terga uenientibus adurebantur. Tum hortor milites quia æquinoctiali tempore  
 5 id accidisset non deorum ira quod october mensis autumpnisque urgeret. Vix tandem recollectis sarcinis ex integro in apriori ualle sedem castrorum inueni. Ordinatis rebus omnibus cenare militem iussi. Nam & flatus euri ceciderat & frigus ingens uespertino aderescebat tempore cadere \* mox in modum uelleris immense  
 [ad f. 116] 10 ceperunt niues. Quarum aggeratione metuens ne castra cumlarentur calcare milites niuem iubebam. Vt quam primum iniuria pedum tabesceret ne perderentur ignes quia niue penæ erant extincti. Vna tunc res saluti fuit quod momento temporis niues deletæ sunt imbre ueniente largo. Quem protinus atra nubs<sup>3</sup>  
 pg. 162 sub \* secuta est uisæque nubes celo ardentes tamquam faces decideret ut incendio earum totus campus arderet. Verebamur<sup>4</sup> dicere  
 16 ne deorum nos præmeret ira quod homo herculis liberique uestigia transgredi conatus essem. Iussi tamen militibus scissas uestes opponere ignibus. Nox serena continuo reddita est nobis orantibus.  
 [ad f. 116<sup>b</sup>] 21 bus. \* Tum ignes ex integro accenduntur & ab securis epulæ capiuntur. Et triduo continuo sine sole claro id nobis accidit  
 25 minaci pendente nube. Et ego sepultis admodum .d. tis. militibus qui inter niues perierunt castra deinde mutare<sup>5</sup> imperaui. Nam & edita celo promunctoria ad oceanum in ethyopia uidimus ad  
 dionisios<sup>6</sup> quoque uenimus montes & antrum liberi quo perditos inmisimus qui dicebantur terciâ die febribus mori quia speluncam dei introissent. Quod fuisse manifestum mortibus eorum pro-

<sup>1</sup> So Mp. Nar, Hilka, K : principiaque.

<sup>2</sup> K : maiorem. Hilka (from bl) : omnem modum ultra stupentibus.

<sup>3</sup> MSS : nubes.

<sup>4</sup> MSS : verebantur.

<sup>5</sup> Nar, bl : mutari.

<sup>6</sup> H, C, Linc. 96, C.C.C.C. 59, Gouv. & Caius 177/210, Paris 5062, Paris 4877, Sloane 1619 : enesios. M : eneseos. G : nysseos. P, a : thenesseos (cf. Strabo 770). C.C.C.C. 370 : tenesseos. Laud. Misc., Peter.

269, Mm. V. 29, Kk. IV. 25, Dd. X 24, Roy. 13 A 1, Roy. 15 C vi : ethneos. L : thenesaeos. B : eneseos. Mp : entheos. bl : dionysios. Trin. Coll. Camb. O. 7. 7 : tetimos. Pemb. Camb. 258, Roy. 12 C iv : tethneos. Kk. II. 22 : dionisios. Paris 6831 : theneseos. Paris 8519, Paris Nouv. acq. 310 : enisos. Sloane 1785 : tetimosque. Roy. 13 A v : ethenos. Harl. 2682 : nisseas. St. John's Coll. Camb. G. 16 : Igniosi. Escorial Q. I. 18 : ethnos.

bauimus quia intrari *præter religionem* & sine muneribus specus  
 non poterat. \* Suplex orabam numina ut me regem totius orbis [ad f. 117]  
 terrarum cum sublimibus trophæis triumphantem in macedoniam  
 olympiade<sup>1</sup> matri meæ remitterent. Quam rem frustra me petere  
 ita cognoui *quoniam* dum seiscitor siquid etiam adhuc uidere 5  
 possem dignum admiratione indis id negantibus tunc diuerſi signa  
 in fasiacem iussi antinothi uenti flatum secutus. Tum itinere  
 sumpto agmen sub signis ducente me duo senes facti sunt nobis  
 obuiam. Quos cum interrogarem numquid nossent in illa regione  
 dignum aliquid ad spectaculum responderunt michi esse uiam .x.<sup>10</sup>  
 non amplius dierum *per quam* difficilis tamen esset ascensus<sup>2</sup>  
 propter aquæ penuriam proque tantis impedimentis si cum uni-  
 uerso *pergere* uellem exercitu. Ceterum si *commeatus* .xl.<sup>ta</sup> milia  
 hominum proponerem propter itinerum angustas semitas & bestiosa  
 satis loca posse contingere mihi ut aliquid incredibile perspicerem. 15  
 Tum ego lætus \* factus eos mulcens dicite inquam mihi quid sit [ad f. 117<sup>b</sup>]  
 istud quod michi illustre & tam magnificum pollicemini. Tum  
 uiri exhyllarati blanda mea uoce uidebis inquit<sup>3</sup> rex quicumque  
 es duas solis & lunæ arbores indice & grece loquentes. Quarum  
 unum uirile robur est solis alterum femininum est lunæ & ab his 20  
 quæ tibi instant<sup>4</sup> bona aut mala nosse poteris. Qua re tam in-  
 credibili illudi me a barbaris senibus existimans pena eos impingi  
 & aliqua contumelia iussi notare<sup>5</sup> illos dicens. Itane eo maiestas  
 mea *peruenit* ab occidente usque ad orientem ut a senibus bar-  
 baris ac decrepitis illudi posse uidear quibus iurantibus se nichil 25  
 posse falsi *comminisci* experire me modo posse \* an uera dicerent [ad f. 126]  
 operiendum<sup>6</sup> in breui putauit non esse uanum. Orantibus quoque  
 amicis comitibus ne tantæ rei *experimento* fraudarentur xxx.<sup>ta</sup>  
 milia mecum equitatus traxi remissis in fasiacem copiis cum qui-  
 busdam præfectis exercituque cuncto elephantis & rege poro & 30  
 impedimentis omnibus mox lecto robore iuuentutis admirabilia  
 uisuri spectacula ducentibus indorum senibus qui nos ut dixerunt  
*per inania* & egentia plerumque aquarum *per* aliqua serpentium  
*ferarumque* loca deduxerunt in proximam oraculi sedem. De

<sup>1</sup> Hilka, K : Olympiadi.<sup>2</sup> Hilka : accessus.<sup>3</sup> Hilka : unus ex illis exhilaratus  
 . . . inquit.<sup>4</sup> So K, bl. Nar, Mp, p : instant.<sup>5</sup> MSS : notari.<sup>6</sup> So Mp. Hilka : aperiendum.  
 Nar : appariturum breui.

quibus feris & serpentibus quia innumerae & indica lingua nocitae  
 erant scribendum tibi non putavi. Cum appropinquaremus regio-  
 nem a nobis petitam <sup>1</sup> uidimus feminas uirosque aliquos aliquos <sup>2</sup>  
 panterarum tygridumque pellibus contextos. A quibus cum  
 5 <sup>3</sup> quereremus quinam hominum essent indos se esse sua lingua dice-  
 [ad f. 126<sup>b</sup>] bant. \* Locus autem erat largus thure & oppobalsamo immenso  
 habundabat quae plurima ramis eorum innascebantur nemorum &  
 uesci incolae eius regionis consueuerant. Et cum sacrarium nobis  
 praedictum & multis incognitum inaccessissemus pedum amplius .x.  
 10 statura altior nigro corpore dentibus caninis antistes oraculi  
 apparuit perforatis auribus ex quibus uniones dependebant & anuli  
 qui erat <sup>4</sup> & pellibus textus <sup>5</sup>. Et cum me more ritumque suo saluaret  
 interrogare coepit quid ego uenissem. Tum ego dixi me cupientem  
 [ad f. 127] inspicere sacras arbores \* solis & lunae. Tum barbarus. Si a coitu  
 15 puerili inquit & feminino contactu uacas scilicet intrabis diuinum  
 locum secutumque me cum amicis & commilitonibus meis uocatis  
 ponere anulos uestesque cunctas cum calciamenti imperauit.  
 Parui per omnia homini ut pareremus religioni. Undecima diei  
 pg. 163 hora \* erat expectabat sacerdos solis occasum. Nam solis arborem  
 20 loqui aut responsa dare ad primos iubaris ortus adfirmabat. Item  
 noctis eadem tempora custodire lunae narrabat ipsam arborem.  
 Quae res michi mendatio quam ueritati similis uidebatur. Igitur  
 perambulare incipio nemus quod intra parietem erat non magno  
 aedificatum opere uideo <sup>6</sup> oppobalsamum cum optimo odore omnibus  
 25 undique arborum ramis habundantissime manantem <sup>7</sup>. Cuius  
 odore captus & ipse elibulas <sup>8</sup> de corticibus peruellebam & idem  
 comites mei faciebant. In media autem luci parte sacrae arbores  
 [ad f. 127<sup>b</sup>] consistebant \* diuersis frondium generibus circumstantibus. He  
 pedum alte centenorum <sup>9</sup> erant easque bebrorias <sup>9</sup> indi appel-

<sup>1</sup> K : praedictam.

<sup>2</sup> So MS.

<sup>3</sup> H, L, G, B, M, a, bl : anulique  
 et erat.

<sup>4</sup> MSS : vestitus.

<sup>5</sup> Mp, p : vidi.

<sup>6</sup> So Mp, p. Nar, Hilka : manans.

<sup>7</sup> So Hilka, K, H. Nar : dibulas  
 (hoc est, paropsidas).

<sup>8</sup> K : He pedem alte centum.

<sup>9</sup> So MS. Interlinear gloss. uel

belbriones. Mp, p, St. J. Camb. G.  
 16, Kk. IV. 25 : belbrionas. Trin.  
 Coll. Camb : belbriones. Paris Nouv.  
 acq. 310, Paris 6831, bl, C.C.C.C.  
 370 : bebrionas. Peter, 269 : bebrio-  
 nes. a : brebrionas. C, H, C.C.C.C.  
 59, Paris 5062, Paris 4877, G. & C.  
 177/210 : brebionas. L, G, B, M :  
 bebrorias. V : bebrorias. C, P : bre-  
 brorias. Pemb. Camb. 258, Mm. V.  
 29, Dd. X. 24 : hibrionas. Kk. II. 22 :



lant. Eas cum mirarer diceremque frequentibus imbris in tantum creuisse sacerdos affirmabat mihi numquam in his locis beluam neque pluuiam neque feram aut auem aut ullum uidisse<sup>1</sup> serpentem. Illas autem arbores antiquitus ab indorum maioribus consecratas<sup>2</sup> soli & lunæ affirmabat easque in eclypsi solis & lunæ 5 uberrimis lacrimis sacræ arbores commoueri de numinum suorum statu tumentes<sup>3</sup>. Et cum sacrificare instituerem & uictimas immolare prohibitus sum a sacerdote quia negebat \* licere aut thus [ad f. 128] in eo sacrario igne uri aut animal ullum interfici. Precipit obuolutis<sup>4</sup> truncis arborum oscula dare oraremque solem & lunam ut ueridica michi darent responsa. Quod ego cum facturus essem interrogandum tamen sacerdotem existimaui indice an grece michi essent arbores responsuræ. Tum ille inquit. Vtraque lingua solis arbor pronuntiat futura lune greco sermone incipit indico finit. Dum ea geruntur uidimus ab occidente iurare fulgentibus phebii radiis 15 percussa arborum cacumina. Et sacerdos inquit. Sursum ait omnes intuemini & de quibus quisque rebus consulturus est occulte cogitet silentio nemo palam pronuntiet. Tum ego & amici & commilites accuratius sumus intuiti ne inter nemorum densitatem aliqua in morem uacce bestiola docta nos hominum ue aliquis 20 eluderet<sup>5</sup>. Mox interueniente nullo dolo tali usque ad cacumina ramosque perspeximus stantibus nobis comminus diuina auribus aucupamur oracula. Cogitabam si deuicto orbe terrarum in patriam triumphans \* ad olympiadem matrem meam sororesque carissimas [ad f. 128<sup>b</sup>] possem reuerti. Tum subito indico sermone sono tenuissimo arbor 25 respondit. Inuicte bellis alexander ut consulisti unus eris orbis terrarum dominus sed niuus in patriam non redibis amplius amplius<sup>6</sup> quoniam fata tua ita de capite tuo statuerunt. Hæc ego audiens mente percussus<sup>7</sup> sum displicuit enim mihi quod tam multos adduxi mecum ad sacras arbores simul & amici mei & 30

briones. Paris 8519: berionas. J. Val., III, 17 (Müller, p. 124): myrobalanos. *Pseudo-Call.* (Müller, p. 123): *μυροβάλανος*.

<sup>1</sup> MSS: adire.

<sup>2</sup> So Mp, p. Nar, Hilka, K: serpentem. Terminos . . . consecratos.

<sup>3</sup> MSS: timentes.

<sup>4</sup> K: Sed præcepit, ut provolutus arborum truncis oscula darem.

<sup>5</sup> H: aliqua seductione in morem voce [conjectured. Mp: uacce] docta nos hominum aliquis eluderet. K: aliqua in morem hominum nos illuderet falsitas. Ep<sup>2</sup>: ne forte inter ramos arborum essent pica aut psithacus, quia sollent quasi vocem humanum mittere.

<sup>6</sup> So MS.

<sup>7</sup> So Mp. Hilka, H: percussus.

comites qui mecum erant fleuerunt ualde & contristati sunt. Quos ego partim minis partim muneribus consolatus sum precepique eis ut nemini hæc responsa dicerent. Aliud eram consulturus & intrare uespertinum<sup>1</sup> uidens sed non dum exorta erat luna cum [ad f. 129] rursus intrantes locum<sup>2</sup> iuxta uel sacras arbores constitissemus \* 6 mox solita consuetudine adoramus. Tres fidelissimos mecum induxeram amicos perdicam & elitonam & phyloton quia nullum metuebam ultra nec in me quicquam metuendum erat ubi neminem fas erat interfici. Consulto igitur ubi moriturus essem tum ad 10 primum lunæ ortum percussa cornua<sup>3</sup> splendoreque accepto arbor grece respondit. Alexander inquit plenum iam ætatis finem habes sed sequenti anno mense maio in babylone morieris. A quo [ad f. 129<sup>b</sup>] minime speras decipieris. Tunc lacrimas \* effudi amicique circumstantes flebant nullumque ab his dolum aut scelus resurrecturum 15 existimaui sed<sup>4</sup> mea salute mori paratos. Neque enim ego quicquam de fidelissimis michi amicis consulerem ut illos<sup>5</sup> cauendos alexandro premoneret oraculum. Discessu deinde facto iam ad epulas uertebamus<sup>6</sup>. Ego animo eger ad requiem uado. Rogantibus amicis ne me anxietate & ieiunio conficerem paululum cibi 20 contra animi mei uoluntatem accipere cepi<sup>7</sup> meque ut presto essemus \* ad primum solis ortum in sacrario collocaui. Postero die matutino expergefactus diluculo amicos etiam sensi sopore<sup>9</sup> ex- [ad f. 130] citos. Sed adhuc ipse sacerdos uelatus pellibus ferinis quiescebat. \* .pg. 164 Positaque ante eum \* intabella<sup>10</sup> ingens libatura erat<sup>11</sup> quæ ei<sup>12</sup> 25 ex præcedenti<sup>13</sup> cena superfuerat & culter eburneus. Nam ære & ferro & plumbo egent auro habundant oppobalsamo & thure uescuntur. Cadentemque riuo puram ex uicino monte potant aquam<sup>14</sup> accubantes & quiescentes sine ullis ceruicalibus stratisque

<sup>1</sup> K: uespertino tempore . . . Sed.

<sup>2</sup> K: rursus invitati ad lucum.

<sup>3</sup> So C. Nar, Hilka, K: cornu.

<sup>4</sup> Nar, Hilka, K: sed, magis pro mea.

<sup>5</sup> K, Hilka: consuleram, an illos.

<sup>6</sup> Hilka: vertimur. MSS: cum . . . reverteremur.

<sup>7</sup> MSS: sumere coepi.

<sup>8</sup> MSS: essem.

<sup>9</sup> Nar: semisopore somno excitatos uidi. Hilka: semisopore excitos uidi.

K: semisopore somno excito.

<sup>10</sup> So p, bl. Hilka, K: in tabula.

<sup>11</sup> So p, bl. K: eliba turis erat. Nar, Hilka, Mp: elibatura [Nar: intellige, placenta elibano cocta] erat. Ep<sup>2</sup>: magna gleba de libano in tabula ebena.

<sup>12</sup> MSS: illi.

<sup>13</sup> Nar, K, Hilka: pridiana.

<sup>14</sup> Hilka, K: aquam homines, accubantes.

tantum pellibus ferarum his amictibus contexti uiuunt ibidem annis fere .ccc. .tis. Excitato sacerdote lucum intraui iii. .o. consulturus eandem arborem sacratissimam solis citius mortem manu percussoris habeam cauendam quemue exitum mater mea sororesque meae habituræ essent<sup>1</sup>. Arbor grece dixit. Si \* mortis tuæ tibi [ad f. 130<sup>b</sup>] insidiatorem prodidero sublato eo facile instantia fata mutabis.<sup>6</sup> Michi quoque tres irascuntur sorores quod ueridico oraculo earum pensa impedierim clothos · lachesis · atropos. Igitur post annum & menses .vii. .te.<sup>2</sup> babylone morieris non ferro quod suspicaris sed ueneno. Mater tua turpissimo miseranda quandoque exitu in-<sup>10</sup> sepulta iacebit in uia preda auium ferarumque. Sorores tuæ felices erunt fato diu. · Tu etiam si breue superes<sup>3</sup> tempus dominus tamen orbis terrarum eris. Nuuc modo caue ne nos ulterius scisciteris unde<sup>4</sup> excede terminos luci nostri & ad fasiacen porumque reuertere. Sed & sacerdos monuit ut exiremus \* dicens fletum & [ad f. 131] ululatum nostrum sacras arbores offendisse. Tum ego continuo<sup>16</sup> hortatus uniuersos milites dixi ut porum & fasiacen ex responso peteremus quod nobis faustum felixque esset futurum. De tempore uitæ uero meæ ne a commilitonibus meis redditus per desperationem inter alienigenas destituerer obsecrabam per eas uoces quas<sup>20</sup> ex responsis una mecum audierant ut nullo manifestarent loco. Qui his nominibus appellantur. Sermicion protesilay filius & mystemis & thimotheus & lacon & traseleon & deditus & machaori & enocles & symbrus & sumfidus & perdican & filii octau & præfectus prætorii præcedas<sup>5</sup>. Sed silentio quæ audierunt<sup>6</sup> & sua fide & meo<sup>25</sup> tegebant consilio<sup>7</sup>. Iamque a sacris excesseramus arboribus. Sed etiam non odore thuris oppobalsamoque nares uerberantur. Indii autem sacra deorum ad oceanum tenebant dicentes non paruum quoque me esse immortalem quod usque eum penetrare potuissem. Quibus ego quod de nobis opinarentur talia gracias agebam.<sup>30</sup> Peruenimus deinde ad uallem iordeam in qua serpentes habitabant habentes in collo lapides qui smaragdi appellantur. Hii

<sup>1</sup> Nar, K, Hilka : sint. .

<sup>2</sup> So MS. VB, a, bl : octo.

<sup>3</sup> MSS : superest.

<sup>4</sup> Hilka, K : proinde.

<sup>5</sup> Hilka: Sermition, Præsidis filius, et Nestorinus et Timotheus et Lacon et Thrasyleon et Declitus et Machaon

et Onocles et Simbrus et Susiclus et Perdiccas et Philotas et præfectus prætorii Diarotas.

<sup>6</sup> Hilka, K : audierant, ex sua.

<sup>7</sup> At this point the O.E. translation is abruptly interrupted and brought rapidly to its close.

lumen in oculis *per*fusum accipiunt. Hii uallem a nullo *inuaden-*  
*dam incolunt.* Hii serpentes lasere & albo pascuntur pipere. Nam  
 super uallem hanc sunt pyramides institutæ pedum tricenorum &  
 quinque ab antiquis indorum ob hanc causam ædificatæ. *Sed* hii  
 5 serpentes quos paulo ante diximus inter se quotannis uere primo  
 depugnant multique morsibus depereunt. Inde nos paucos extuli-  
 mus ingentis formæ smaragdos. *Per* magna deinde pericula in-  
 cedimus & inschitas tali generis bestias habentes capitales caudas  
 unguibus binis latæ ad vi- quippe pedum mensuram quibus  
 10 uerberabantur homines ut inutiles fierent. His erant intermixti  
 grifi rostra habentes aquilarum ex alia parte corporis dissimili qui  
 mira uelocitate in oculos nostros insiliebant. Pedum binorum ternor-  
 umque ferebantur scuta clypeosque nostros caudis crudelem in mo-  
 dum uerberabant. Qui partim sagittis partim contis a militonibus<sup>1</sup>  
 15 conficiebantur. Perdidit in eo certamine cc-vi. <sup>tos.</sup> milites. Bestia-  
 rum utriusque generis muribus occidimus admodum .xx. <sup>ti.</sup> vii. <sup>tem.</sup>  
 milia. Inde ad ocellas flumen uenimus qui sine flexu rectus ad  
 oceanum ferebatur. Latius stadio ad ripam alteram .xx. <sup>ti.</sup> Arun-  
 dines erant & .ccc. <sup>te.</sup> per littora. Quarum unam uix .xxx. <sup>ta.</sup> milites  
 20 ferre possent. Excedebant autem arborum procerissimarum altitu-  
 dinem. In his arundinetis stratum potentissimo euro uidimus.  
 Inhabitabant enim locum eundem milia elephantorum innumera  
 qui nos nescio quo pacto nec lacessere temptabant alioquin crude-  
 lissime perculcant. Multis collectis ratibus ramis<sup>2</sup> ex arundine  
 25 factis transnauigauimus amnem. Inhabitabant littus ulterius indii  
 pg. 165 beluarum contexti pellibus. Hii non fuere \* inhospitales qui  
 nobis spungias albas purpureasque in manus dedere cum bucinis  
 & genere conclerum capientes binos ternosque congios & stragula  
 mollis tunica. Sexus tulorum marinorum pellibus factas cocleas  
 30 preterea sextariales escæ pulcherrimæ. Item uermes ex ipso  
 flumine extractos femore humano crassiores qui nobis omni piscium  
 genere sapore præferendi sunt. Et fungos immensa magnitudine  
 uincentes & cocco rubriores. Posuerunt nobis & murenas habentes  
 pondera .cc. <sup>ta.</sup> affirmantes maiores esse in uicino ipsius oceano quod

<sup>1</sup> So MS.<sup>2</sup> Interlinear gloss: uel remis.

erat ad miliarium tertium & .xx. .<sup>ti</sup>. pisces preter scabras pondus  
centum quinquagenum habentes qui gurgitibus uasis eburneis  
capiebantur ne arundines morsu confringerent aut capillatæ mu-  
lieres quæ pisce uinebant aquis immersæ prenderent quæ ignaros  
homines regionum in flumine natantes aut tenendo in gurgitibus 5  
suffocabant aut tractos in arundineta cum essent specie mirabiles  
affectu suo auide uictos ruperunt<sup>1</sup> aut neneria exinaniebant<sup>2</sup>  
uoluptate. Quarum duas tantum modo cepimus colore niueo  
similes nimphis diffusos post terga capillos habentes. & in gange  
flumine erant admirabilia portenta de quibus ne tibi fabulosus 10  
uiderer scribendum non putavi nisi quod apud flumen borea sola &  
eufrates & noti uenti spiracula exeunt. Quorum fluminum ripæ  
altera ab alia conspicuæ non sunt earum aquarum latitudine. Inde  
ad castellam quod indii incolant peruenimus. Vbi commonita a  
senibus optimis accepimus qui nos recte deducentes ire per caspias 15  
portas ad porum in fasiacen deducebant. Nos auditis his semper  
dolum suspicantes flatus euri uenti secuti incidimus in ceteras  
feras de quarum capitibus uelut gladii a uertice acuti serrataque  
eminebant ossa quæ more arietino in aduersos occurrunt homines  
ut tunc inuictæ feræ plurimorum militum clypeos cornu suo trans- 20  
uerberarent. Quibus occisis admodum .viii. .<sup>io</sup>. milibus .cccc. .<sup>tis</sup>. l. .<sup>ta</sup>.  
sic inde ad porum exercitus meus cum summo tandem labore ac peri-  
culo metuque militum peruenit. Ibiq[ue] legato meo precepi quem  
in perside preposueram nomine alticonem ut fori prepararentur per-  
sæ & babyloniorum pilas solidas aureas .ii. .<sup>as</sup>. pedum uicenorum 25  
quinorum & in his omnia acta scriberet faceretque in ultima india  
ultra liberi & herculis trophea. Quorum .c. erant in diuersis  
regionibus. Et ego .v. mea æque aurea eis altiora denis pedibus  
statui imperaui quæ miraculo futura sunt karissime preceptor  
posteris seculis non parua admiratione nouum<sup>3</sup> perpetuumque 30  
uirtutibus<sup>4</sup> statnimus monumentum ut inuidendum mortalibus<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Marginal gloss: *uel rumpebant*.  
K: corrumpebant. MS: ru'perant.

<sup>2</sup> K: exanimabant.

<sup>3</sup> Hilka conjectures: admiratione  
dignum.

<sup>4</sup> Hilka, bl: virtutis.

<sup>5</sup> Nar: immortalitas esset perpetua  
et nobis opinio et animi industria op-  
tini aristotelis iudicium.

esset perpetua & <sup>1</sup> nobis opinio & animi industria <sup>2</sup> optime aristotiles inditium. <sup>3</sup>

Explicit *epistola alexandri magni ad aristotilem præceptorem suum de situ indic & itinerum uastitate.*

<sup>1</sup> Hilka, K : de.

<sup>2</sup> Hilka : opinio fieret. Hæc animo et industria, optime Aristoteles, ponderaris. K : opinio, et animo et industria, optime Aristoteles, ponderatis.

<sup>3</sup> Ep<sup>2</sup> : Nunc autem, karissime præceptor, propter miracula, quæ futura

sunt in posteris sæculis, magnam admirationem monstravimus, et novum atque perpetuum exemplum in virtutibus nostris, ut in venientibus magna esset fama de nobis et tu, magister, cognosceres sollicitudinem et ingenium atque studium animi mei.

## DE REBUS IN ORIENTE MIRABILIBUS

### I.

Colonia est initium ab antimolima quid<sup>1</sup> habet stadia numero quingenta quae faciunt leuvas trecenta sexaginta octo quae insula habet multitudinem ouium et inde ad babiloniam stadia sunt centum sexaginta octo numero quae faciunt leuvas.<sup>2</sup>

### II.

Hæc colonia est maxime negotiatorum ubi nascuntur herbices 5 magnitudine bouum habitantes usque ad medorum civitatem cui nomen est archemedon quae<sup>3</sup> maxima est ad babiloniam<sup>4</sup> inde sunt stadia ad babiloniam numero .ccc. quæ<sup>3</sup> faciunt leuvas .cc. ab archemedone \* ibi sunt illa magna insignia quæ<sup>3</sup> magnus alexander [ad f. 99] operari iusserat quae terra habet in longitudine et latitudine 10 stadia numero .cc. quae faciunt leuvas .cxxxiii. et dimidium miliarium.

### III.

Est locus euntibus ad mare rubrum qui dicitur lentibelsinea in quibus gallinae<sup>5</sup> nascuntur quales apud nos rubicundo colore has cum aliquis adprehendere<sup>6</sup> voluerit manum suam quam<sup>7</sup> 15 tetigerit totumque corpus comburit.

### IV.

Preterea ibi bestiae<sup>8</sup> nascuntur hæ cum sonum audierint hominum statim fugiunt pedes habent octenos oculos habent gorgoneus bina capita habent si quis eos<sup>9</sup> voluerit adprehendere<sup>6</sup> corpora sua \* inarmant. [ad f. 99<sup>b</sup>]

### V.

Hascellentia babiloniam proficiscentibus<sup>10</sup> habet stadia .ix. 21 quae subiacet regionibus medorum omnibus bonis plena.

<sup>1</sup> C: quia. K: que.

<sup>2</sup> K supplies: centum quindecim.

<sup>3</sup> C: que.

<sup>4</sup> Gloss: excepto babilonia. C: ad babiloniam excepto babilonia.

<sup>5</sup> C: galline.

<sup>6</sup> C: apprehendere.

<sup>7</sup> K: qua.

<sup>8</sup> C: bestie.

<sup>9</sup> So MS. K: eas.

<sup>10</sup> C: proficiscentibus.

## VI.

Hic locus serpentes habet capita bina habentes quorum oculi nocte sicut lucernae <sup>1</sup> lucent.

## VII.

Nascuntur et ibi onagri cornua boum habentes forma maxima hi in dextera parte a <sup>2</sup> babilonia ducunt se in occulto ad mare  
 5 rubrum propter serpentes qui in illis locis nascuntur qui vocantur corsias habentes cornua similia arietibus hii quem percusserunt moritur ubi nascitur abundantia piperis quod serpentes servant  
 [ad f. 100] sua \* industria hoc piper sic tollunt incendunt ea loca et serpentes sub terram fugiunt ideo nigrum est piper a babilonia  
 10 usque persiam civitatem ubi nascitur piper stadia sunt .DCCC. quae faciunt leuvas .DCXX. et dimidium miliarium loca illa sterilia sunt propter multitudinem serpentium.

## VIII.

Similiter ibi nascuntur cenocephali quos nos conopoenas appellamus habentes iubas equorum aprorum dentes canina capita  
 15 ignem et flammam flantes hic est civitas vicina dives omnibus bonis plena dexteriore parte ducitur illa terra ab ægypto.

## IX.

[ad f. 100<sup>b</sup>] [I]n <sup>3</sup> aliqua <sup>4</sup> nascuntur homines \* statura pedum .VI. barbas habentes usque ad genua comas usque ad talos qui homodubii appellantur et pisces crudos manducant.

## X.

20 Capi fluvius in eodem loco appellatur gorgoneus ibi nascuntur formice <sup>5</sup> statura canum habentes pedes quasi locustae <sup>6</sup> rubro colore nigroque fodientes aurum et quod per noctem fodiunt sub terra profertur foras usque diei horam quintam homines autem qui audaces sunt illud tollere sic tollent apud camelos <sup>7</sup> masculos  
 25 et foeminas <sup>8</sup> illas quae habent foetos <sup>9</sup> autem trans flumen gargulum alligatos relinquunt et camelis foeminis aurum inponunt

<sup>1</sup> C: lucerne.

<sup>2</sup> C: ab

<sup>3</sup> C: In.

<sup>4</sup> K: aliquo loco.

<sup>5</sup> C: formice.

<sup>6</sup> C: locuste.

<sup>7</sup> K: tollunt apud se camelos.

<sup>8</sup> C: feminas.

<sup>9</sup> C: foetas.



illae<sup>1</sup> autem pietate ad suos pullos festinantes ibi masculi remanent et illae<sup>1</sup> formicae sequentes inveniunt eos masculos et comedunt eos dum circa autem eos occupatae sunt foeminae<sup>2</sup> transeunt flumen cum hominibus sunt autem tam veloces \* ut putes eos [ad f. 101] volare. 5

## XI.

Inter duas has annes colonia est locothea quae inter nilum et brixontem posita est nam nilus<sup>3</sup> est capud fluviorum et per aegyptum fluit quam<sup>4</sup> aegypti archoboleta vocant quae est aqua magna \* in his locis nascitur multitudo magna elephantorum. [ad f. 101<sup>b</sup>]

## XII.

Nascuntur et ibi homines habentes statura<sup>5</sup> pedum .xv. corpus<sup>10</sup> habentes candidum duas in una<sup>6</sup> habentes capite facies rubra genua naso longo capillis nigris cum tempus gignendi fuerit suis manibus<sup>7</sup> transferuntur in indianam et ibi prolem reddunt.

## XIII.

Item liconia<sup>8</sup> in gallia nascuntur homines tripartito colore quorum capita leonum pedibus .xx. ore amplissimo sicut vannum<sup>15</sup> hominem cum cognoverint \* aut si quis persequatur longe fugiunt [ad f. 102] et sanguine sudent<sup>9</sup> hi putantur homines fuisse.

## XIV.

Tras<sup>10</sup> brixontem flumen ad orientem nascuntur homines longi et magni habentes foemora<sup>11</sup> et surras .xii. pedum latera cum pectore .vii. pedum colore nigro quos hostes rite appellamus nam<sup>20</sup> quoscunque<sup>12</sup> capiunt comedunt.

## XV.

Sunt et aliae bestiae<sup>13</sup> in brixonte quae lertices apellatur<sup>14</sup> auribus asininis vellere ovino pedibus ovum.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>1</sup> C: Ille.<sup>2</sup> C: foemine.<sup>3</sup> K: nam est capud.<sup>4</sup> So MS. K: quem.<sup>5</sup> C: statura[m].<sup>6</sup> So MS. K: in uno.<sup>7</sup> So MS. K: navibus.<sup>8</sup> K: Item [in] Liconia<sup>9</sup> So MS. K: sudant.<sup>10</sup> K: Tra[n]s. C: Trans.<sup>11</sup> C: femora.<sup>12</sup> C: quoscunque.<sup>13</sup> C: alie bestiulae.<sup>14</sup> So MS. K: appellatur.<sup>15</sup> So MS. K: avium.

## XVI.

[ad f. 102<sup>b</sup>] Est et alia insula in brixonte ad meridiem\* in qua nascuntur homines sine capitibus qui in pectore habent oculos et os alti sunt pedum .VIII. et lati simili modo pedum .VIII.

## XVII.

Nascuntur et ibi dracones longitudinem habentes .CL. pedum 5 vastitudine columnarum propter multitudinem draconum nemo facile adire potest trans flumen.

## XVIII.

[ad f. 103] Post hunc locum alia est regio oceano dexteriore parte\* stadia .CCCXXXIII. quae faciunt leuwas .CC.LVI. et miliarium unum ubi nascuntur homodubii qui usque ad umbilicum hominis speciem 10 habent reliquo corpore onagro similes longis pedibus ut aves lena voce sed hominem cum viderint longe fugiunt.

## XIX.

Est et alius locus hominum barbarorum habens sub se reges numero .CX. genus pessimum et barbarorum est sunt et alibi loci<sup>1</sup> duo unis<sup>2</sup> solis et alius lunae qui solis est die calidus nocte 15 frigidus qui lunae est nocte calidus die frigidus longitudo eorum .CC. stadia sunt qui<sup>3</sup> faciunt leuwas .C.XXXIII. et dimidium miliarium.

## XX.

[ad f. 103<sup>b</sup>] \*Hoc loco arbores nascuntur similes lauro et olivae in quibus arboribus basamum<sup>4</sup> nascitur et inde proficiscentibus locus est 20 qui habet stadia .C.LI. qui<sup>5</sup> faciunt leuwas .L. et .I. miliarium.

## XXI.

Itaque insula est in rubro mari in qua hominum genus est quod apud nos appellatur donestre quasi divine<sup>6</sup> a capite usque ad umbilicum quasi homines reliquo corpore similitudine humana 25 nationum linguis loquentes cum alieni generis hominem viderint ipsius lingua appellabunt eum et parentum eius et cognatorum

<sup>1</sup> So MS. K : lacus.

<sup>2</sup> So MS. K : unus.

<sup>3</sup> So MS. K : quæ.

<sup>4</sup> So MS. K : balsamum.

<sup>5</sup> So MS. K : quæ.

<sup>6</sup> So MS. K : divini.

nomina blandientes \* sermone ut decipiant eos *et* perdant eumque [ad f. 104] comprehenderit eos perdunt eos *et* comedunt *et* postea comprehendunt caput ipsius hominis quem comederunt *et* super ipsum plorant.

## XXII.

Ultra hoc ad orientem nascuntur homines longi pedum .xv. lati 5 pedum .x. caput magnum *et* aures habentes tamquam vammum unam sibi nocte substernunt de alia se cooperiunt *et* tegunt se his auribus leve *et* candido corpore sunt quasi lacteo homines cum viderint tollunt sibi aures *et* longe fugiunt quasi putes eos volare.

10

## XXIII.

Est *et* alia insula in qua nascuntur homines quorum oculi sicut \* [ad f. 104<sup>b</sup>] lucerna lucent.

## XXIV.

Est *et* alia insula stadia habens longitudine *et* latitudine .ccc.l.x. quæ faciunt leuvas .cx. ubi est belis templum in diebus regis *et* iobis æreo *et* ferreo opere constructum quod etiam beliolibis 15 dicitur *et* inde est edis<sup>1</sup> solis ad orientem ubi est sacerdos quietus qui illa oppida maritima observat.

## XXV.

Est *et* vinea aurea in oriente ad solis ortum quæ habet uvas pedum \* .c.l. de qua nascentes pendent margaritæ. [ad f. 105]

## XXVI.

Est *et* altera regio in terra babiloniae<sup>2</sup> *et* mons ibi est maximus 20 inter mediam *et* armeniam mons maximus *et* altissimus sunt ibi homines honesti hi retinent mare rubrum imperio ubi nascuntur margaritæ pretiosissimæ.

## XXVII.

Circa hunc locum nascuntur mulieres barbas habentes usque ad mamillas pelliculas equorum ad vestimentum habentes *et* hæc 25 venatrices maxime pro canibus tigres *et* leopardos \* nutriunt *et* [ad f. 105<sup>b</sup>] omnia genera bestiarum quæ in eodem monte nascuntur eum illis venantur.

<sup>1</sup> So MS. K: ædes.<sup>2</sup> C: babilonic.

## XXVIII.

Et aliae sunt mulieres ibi dentes aprorum habentes capillos usque ad talos in lumbis caudas boum quae sunt altae pedum .XIII. specioso corpore quasi marmore candido pedes habentes cameli apinos<sup>1</sup> quarum multae ex ipsis ceciderunt pro sua ob-  
 [ad f. 106] scoenitate<sup>2</sup> a magno nostro macedone alexandro \* quia illas vivas  
 6 adprehendere non potuit occidit ideo quia sunt publicato corpore et inhonesto.

## XXIX.

Secus oceanum sunt genera bestiarum quæ catini nuncupantur isti formosi sunt et ibi sunt homines cruda carne et melle  
 10 vementes.

## XXX.

In sinistra parte regio est catinorum et ibi reges sunt hospitales sub se multos habentes tyrannos confines secus oceanum a sinistra parte sunt reges complures.

## XXXI.

[ad f. 106<sup>b</sup>] \*Hoc genus hominum multos vivit annos homines sunt benigni  
 15 et si qui ad eos venerint cum mulieribus eos remittunt alexander autem macedonis<sup>3</sup> cum ad eos venisset miratus est eorum humanitatem nec voluit eis nocere nec ultra voluit occidere.

## XXXII.

Sunt arbores in quibus lapides pretiosi nascuntur et ibi germinantur.

## XXXIII.

20 Aliud genus est hominum valde nigrum qui ethiopes<sup>4</sup> vocantur.

## XXXIV.

Est et vineola ubi est lectus cburneus longitudine .ccc.vi. pedum.

## XXXV.

Est et mons adamans ubi est griphus avis quæ .iiii. pedes habet caput aquilinum et caudam bovis<sup>5</sup> in eo etiam monte est

<sup>1</sup> So MS. K: dentes aprinos.

<sup>4</sup> MS: &hiopes. K: Aethiopes.

<sup>2</sup> C: obscenitate.

<sup>5</sup> C: bonis [l. bouis].

<sup>3</sup> So MS. K: Macedo.

avis foenix quae<sup>1</sup> habet cristas quasi orbes<sup>2</sup> pavonis nidum habet  
de cinnamomo ipsa in sinu suo post mille annos ignem incendit et  
nova de sa filla<sup>3</sup> exurget.

XXXVI.

Est et alius mons ubi sunt homines nigri ad quos nemo accedere  
potest quia ipse mons ardet.

5

<sup>1</sup> C: que.

<sup>3</sup> So MS. C: [l. se filia]. K:

<sup>2</sup> K: quasi pavonis.

de favilla.

## VITA SANCTI CHRISTOPHORI

Ego non sum stultus, sed sum servus Domini Jesu Christi; tu autem stultus es, & insipiens, qui non confiteris Dominum Jesum Christum, sed confiteris satanam patrem tuum. Et iratus rex jussit ligari manus & pedes ejus, & cædi ad virgas ferreas<sup>1</sup>: & mitti  
5 in caput ejus cassidem igneam. Tunc dixerunt tres ex consulibus: Beatus fueras Dagne, si natus non fuisses, quoniam talia tormenta fieri jussisti Famulo Dei. Iratus rex jussit eos decollari.

Tunc sanctus Christophorus dixit ad eum: Si amplius potueris tormenta mihi facere, fac rex stulte: mihi vita æterna est, &  
10 dulciora super mel & favum tormenta tua. Tunc jussit rex fieri scamnum ferreum secundum statum ejus. Et venerunt artifices & tulerunt mensuram ejus, quæ erat cubitorum duodecim. Et factum est secundum jussionem regis, & posuerunt eum in medium civitatis,  
[ad f. 94<sup>b</sup>] [&] \* jussit eum rex ibi ligari; & ignem supponi: & jussit quadra-  
15 ginta<sup>2</sup> orcas olei mitti super eum. Respondit Sanctus Dei de medio igne; & dixit: Hæc tormenta tua, quæ mihi facis in tua turpitudine, & diis tuis consumentur<sup>3</sup>. Ego semel tibi dixi: quia non timebo tormenta tua, nec iram tuam. Cum hæc dixisset de  
20 multitudine flammæ<sup>4</sup>, scamnum illud factum est tamquam<sup>5</sup> cera. Veniens autem rex, & videns sanctum Christophorum in medio igne stantem & orantem (& erat facies ejus tamquam rosa nova)  
[ad f. 95] videns eum rex, cecidit in faciem suam a timore magno \* ab hora prima usque ad horam nonam.

Postquam vero surrexit, dixit sancto Christophoro: Fera mala,  
25 non tibi sufficiunt peccata animarum, quas errare fecisti, & non permisisti sacrificare diis; sed omnem populum meum traxisti ad te? Respondit sanctus Christophorus, & dixit: Adhuc multæ animæ per me credere habent [in] Dominum Jesum Christum, & tu ipse. Et blasphemavit rex eum: & dixit ad Sanctum Christo-  
30 phorum Numquid & me vis in tuis maleficiis adducere? Et iratus

<sup>1</sup> Mombrinius: atque virgis cædi.

<sup>2</sup> So Eiuinkel. *Actu SS*: quadra-  
draginta. MS. Bibl. Nat. Paris.  
Nouv. acq. 2179 (*Anlecta Bolland.*  
1, p. 402): decem et octo.

<sup>3</sup> Momb: Nam ista omnia quæ  
mihi infers: in tua erubescencia et  
confusione ac diis tuis retorquebuntur.

<sup>4</sup> Eiuinkel: flammæ.

<sup>5</sup> *Acta SS*: tamquam.

valde rex dicit<sup>1</sup> ad sanctum Christophorum: Sic mihi faciant dii mei, & sic mihi reddant, si non crastina ista hora perdidero animam<sup>2</sup> tuam, & ad exemplum omnium te faciam pervenire. Alia autem die jussit adduci sanctum Christophorum: & cum venisset ante conspectum ejus, dicit ad eum: \* Jam sacrificia diis & intellige [ad f. 95<sup>b</sup>] verba mea, ut non per multa tormenta pereas. Sanctus Christophorus dixit: Ego diis tuis abominationem feci; quia fidem meam habeo, quam in baptismo accepi.

Tunc jussit rex exhiberi<sup>3</sup> lignum magnum secundum statum ejus, & poni ante palatium; & vocati sunt milites, & jussit famulum<sup>4</sup> Dei Christophorum ad lignum adligari. Et venientes milites secundum ordinationem regis ternas sagittas sagittaverunt super eum, ut citius interficeretur Famulus Dei. Et dixit rex: Videamus, si Dominus ejus potest venire, & liberare eum de manibus meis, & de sagittis his. Et sagittaverunt eum ab hora prima usque<sup>5</sup> 15 horam duodecimam; & putabat rex stultus quod totæ<sup>6</sup> sagittæ in corpore ejus fixæ essent. Sagittæ autem suspendebantur a vento a dextris atque sinistris ejus<sup>7</sup>: & nulla ex his corpus ejus tetigit. Et post solis occasum, jussit eum rex dimitti ligatum, & custodiri eum, \* ne forte a Christianis nocte solveretur. Multus autem [ad f. 96] 21 populus expectabat excipere corpus ejus.

Alio vero die dixit<sup>8</sup> rex: Eamus & videamus illum maleficum. Et<sup>9</sup> veniens ad eum dixit ei: Ubi est Deus tuus? Veniat & liberet te de manibus meis, & de sagittis his. Statim exsilienus<sup>10</sup> una de sagittis ipsis ingressa est in oculum regis & excæcavit eum, 25 & dicit sanctus Christophorus: Tibi dico, tyranne stulte<sup>11</sup>, si credis: ego crastino, hora octava, accipio meam coronam in omni boni. Et hoc mihi Dominus ostendere dignatus est. Veniunt multi Christiani, & accipiunt corpus meum, & ponunt illud in locum orationis; tu autem veni in illo loco, & fac lutum cum sanguine in<sup>12</sup> 30 nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi; & pone in oculum tuum, \* &<sup>13</sup> [ad f. 96<sup>b</sup>] salvus fueris. Et tunc adpropiavit hora, ut coronaretur Sanctus Dei. Aperuit os suum in oratione & dixit:

<sup>1</sup> Momb: dicit.

<sup>2</sup> *Acta SS*: anima.

<sup>3</sup> Eienkel: exhibere.

<sup>4</sup> Momb: omnes.

<sup>5</sup> Momb: Quæ diuina uirtute suspendebantur ad dexteram eius et sinistram.

<sup>6</sup> Eienkel: dicit.

<sup>7</sup> *Acta SS*: Et & veniens.

<sup>8</sup> Eienkel: exsilienus.

<sup>9</sup> Momb: stulte et insipiens et duro corde.

<sup>10</sup> Eienkel: et.

Domine Deus meus, qui eduxisti me de errore in scientiam hanc<sup>1</sup>, quod te rogo, præsta mihi: & in quo loco posuerint corpus meum<sup>2</sup>, non ibi ingrediatur grando, non ira flammæ, non fames, non mortalitas: & in civitate illa, & in illis locis, si fuerint ibi  
 5 malefici, aut dæmoniaci, & veniunt & orant ex toto corde, & propter nomen tuum nominant nomen meum in suis orationibus, salvi  
 [ad f. 97] fiant. Et venit ei vox de cælo dicens: Christophore, famule meus,\* ubi est corpus tuum, & ubi non est; commemorantur autem in oratione sua nomen tuum; quidquid petierint, accipiant, & salvi  
 10 fiant. Complens autem suum martyrium<sup>3</sup> bonum, coronatur mense Julio VIII Kal. Augustas.

Sunt autem numero, qui crediderunt in nomine Domini Jesu Christi per sanctum Christophorum, millia hominum quadraginta & octo, & animæ centum undecim. Alia vero die dixit rex:  
 15 Eamus, & videamus, ubi posuerunt eum. Et veniens in illum locum clamavit voce magna, dicens: Christophore, famule Dei,  
 [ad f. 97<sup>b</sup>] ostende mihi virtutem Dei tui, ut & ego credam in eum. Et tulit\* terram de loco illo, ubi passus est, cum modico sanguine ejus, & posuit in oculum suum in nomine Dei Christophori; & in ipsa  
 20 hora aperti sunt oculi ejus. Tunc rex clamavit voce magna dicens: Gloria tibi, Deus Christianorum; qui facis voluntatem timentibus te, & ego ab hodierno die [ponam] præceptum meum in omni populo, & in omni lingua; [ut] quisquis blasphemaverit Deum  
 [ad f. 98] Christianorum, gladio percutiatur.\* Hanc orationem constituit  
 25 sanctus Christophorus: Domine Jesu Christe præsta bonam mercedem scribentibus & legentibus passionem meam: qui regnas cum Patre, & Spiritu sancto, in sæculo sæculorum<sup>4</sup>. Amen.

<sup>1</sup> Eienkel: tuam.<sup>3</sup> So *Acta SS.* Eienkel: mar-<sup>2</sup> Momb: ubi depositum fuerit corpus meum.

tyrium.

<sup>4</sup> Eienkel: secula seculorum.



## NOTES

107 a/20. *glongista*. Ep: ut aliquid per nouarum rerum cognitionem studio & ingenio possit accedere. Cockayne: Toti sententia male concepta atque ordinata. Latinis 'possit accedere' quæ respondeant in Anglicis deesse videntur. Manifesto autem pro *abredad* legendum *abredaþ*, 'expostulet'. . . . . Verbum autem *baedan* aliquando ut in *Beowulfan* *cogere*, *to compel* significat, quod Kemblus *compellere* dixit: cf. *gebædan*: neque tamen a *bidan* multum differt, ut *poscere*, *postulare*, significet.

108 b/7. *micelre gemynde*. *gemynd* is usually neuter. Cf. 107 b/19 and elsewhere.

109 b/12. *hon*. Tendrils of a vine? Ep: in qua folia aurea racemique cristallini & lichites [MSS: ligis] erant interpositi. Cockayne: Hon, Latine *ligis*, hoc est, ni fallor, *capreolis*, *claviculis*, *pampinis*.

118 a/15. The repetition is obviously merely a scribal error, due, probably, to the recurrence of *ðe* *ie*.

118 b/1. *hrifra*. Ep: serpentes & rabida [MSS. alii: rapida] ferarum genera. Cf. *rifra*, 121 b/12.

119 a/7. Cockayne: of *dæle* absurdum videtur pro *ex parte mea*. Healfe hoc sensu usitatus.

119 b/6. Cockayne: *ic hie*; *deest* ut videtur *het*.

119 b/13. *wæfersien*. Braun (*Lautlehre Ep. Alex.*, p. 57) quotes the following from Bülbring: *wæfersien* hat nach Ausweis des Vorkommens im metrischen Psalter 68, 11 langes *æ*, da der Vers nur nach (Sievers') B-Typus gelesen werden kann: *ðæt ic him wæfersýn*. Das wird auch bestätigt durch die metrischen Stellen, wo *wáðian* vorkommt, das etymologisch denselben Tonvokal hat. *wafung* und *webbung* haben dieselbe Bedeutung ('spectaculum', 'scena'); das weist auf die urgerm. Ablautsreihe *ǣ*, *æ* hin, und den wgerm. Ablaut *ē*, *ê*. Sweets Auffassung halte ich daher für falsch. Er hat vermutlich *wáðian* mit urgerm. *ai* angesetzt; es ist aber zu beurteilen wie *slāpan*, 'schlafen' (mit Erhaltung des wgm. *ā* vor Labial + Velarvokal) und *slāpian*. Ahd. *wabar-siuni* muss daher auch mit *ā* gelesen werden.

120 a/16. *pyrste*. Cockayne: *þyrstan* sensu causativo incredibile. *Deest* igitur aliquid. The verb is used here impersonally with acc. of the person, as also in other texts. Cf. Bosworth-Toller.

121 a/7. Toller, in his Supplement to the A.S. Dictionary, does not accept the reading *calfaruna*. Under *Faru* he states: iv. *a means of transport* (?), *carriage or beast of burden*:—þonne was þridde healf þāsend mūla ðe þā seāmas wāgon, and xxx. þāsenda eal (*a second has 1 been erased*) farena and oxna þā þe hwæte bæron (*quite xxx thousand carriages and beasts of burden and oxen that carried wheat*?). In the appendix to the Supplement, however, Toller concurs with Sweet, who, in his *Student's Dictionary*, gives *calfara* = a

camel; and with Napier (*Contributions to O.E. Lexicography, Philological Society's Transactions*, 1903-6, p. 342), who accepts both the word and its etymology as given by R. Jordan in his *Säugetiernamen*. Jordan, says Napier, 'suggested that it comes ultimately from the Arabic al faras, "the horse", which found its way into Spanish as *alfaras*, the term for a horse of the Moorish cavalry. It is also found in O.French *auféran*, and it is from this Jordan derives O.E. *ealfara*. In the eleventh century the *l* had not yet become *u* in O.Fr.' Cf. *Nar.*, p. 71.

121 a/20. The reading *in me* is given simply for want of a better. The MS. may equally well be read *mine* or any other combination of letters that may be made from an *e* preceded by six parallel down-strokes. *in me* certainly falls short of being good Anglo-Saxon, but it seems best to agree with the Ep. reading: Qu(a)re me duppliciter torsit.

123 a/10. The sentence construction is somewhat confused. Perhaps *þ* should be omitted after *geswencnissa* in line 8, and *þ us* in line 11 should be emended to *þus*. Cf. 112 b/11 where a superfluous *þ* is inserted.

123 a/13. Cockayne: Addidi & ut sit ure magis Latinum uri quam Anglicum. Cf., however, *ure no ne ekton*, 124 b/9. *uri* does not occur in the Latin versions.

124 a/15. *carastis*. A horned serpent. Cf. Isidorus Hispalensis (*Bibl. Patrum Lat.*, lxxxii, col. 444): *Cerastes serpens dictus, eo quod in capite cornua habeat similia arietum*.

124 b/19. *scluncon*. An instance of epenthesis of a stop in the consonant group *sl*. Cf. K. Sisam in *Archiv f. n. Sprachen*, cxxxi, p. 305.

110 a/19. *gelicnisse . . . heora micle*. MS. undecipherable. After *-nissc* is space for a letter, after which there seems vs. light to be an *&* followed by three down-strokes (*r* followed by two ?). Taking *micle* as the dat. sg. of *micelu*, -e, f., *Size*, the passage may perhaps best be read: *gelicnisse & in heora micle*. Ep: *uulpibus similes*.

110 b/1. Braun's suggestion, *etan* steht wahrscheinlich für *ætan* (*Lautlehre Ep. Alex.*), is due to his having followed Baskervill's reading.

110 b/5. *nocticoraces*. A Biblical word. Cf. Ps. cii. 6: *Similis jactus sum pellicano solitudinis; jactus sum sicut nycticorax* (Gk. text: *νυκτικóραξ*) in domicilio. The word occurs also in Lev. xi. 17, where Gk. text has *νυκτικóρακα*. At fol. 143 of MS. Laud Misc. 247, in the Bodleian Library, there is a pen-and-ink sketch of this bird, interesting in this connexion.

110 b/9. *yb*. The loss of medial *m* before labials occurs elsewhere. Sievers (186, note) cites *nyhde* for *nymde* from Ves. Ps. 194. 33.

110 b/15. *flegdon*. This word is most probably a unique spelling of the rare verb *fligan*, *fugare*.

110 b/17. *on morgen dæg*. In M.L.N. 18, p. 246, Klaeber has the following remarks on this passage: Toller, in the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, approves of . . . *morgendæg*, citing . . . from Cockayne's edition. . . . We should read, however, *on morgen dæg*, as is sufficiently proved by similar passages. Thus, in the same text, line 714 [f. 129 b/16] *du on morgne, mid þy hit dagode*. Vita Guthl. 40, 23 *Ða hit þa on mergen dagian wolde*; ib. 22, 21 *Ða þæs on mergen mid þan hit dæg wæs* (and accordingly ib. 58, 21 *þa hit þa on mergen dæg wæs*; 86, 23); Bede 26, 23 *hwæder hit si þe æfengelomung*

*ðe on morgen deagung*; ib. 182, 28 *þa hit þa wæs on marn* (B O Ca *morgen*) *dæg geworden*; cf. ib. 174, 11 f.; &c.—So in Chaucer, *Cant. Tales*, B 4215, *For on the morwe as soone as it was day*.

On the other hand, *morgendæg* (*mergendæg*) = crastinus dies, as in *Liud.*, Mt. 6, 34, *Blickl. Hom.* 213, 21 ff., *Vita Guthl.* 14, 28 is, of course, not to be challenged.

112 b/11. *þ ic wæs.* Cockayne: *þ sæpius ita ponitur, ut vix quidquam sententiæ conferre videatur.* Cf. 113 a/4; 116 b/6.

113 a/6. *gefyloea.* An ally? Cf. B.-T. Suppl. Ep: factusque amicus ex hoste macedonibus.

113 a/12. *libri.* An old Italian deity.

113 b/19. *cannon.* Toller, in his Supplement, following Cockayne, says *cannon* 'seems to represent Lat. *coenum*', the reading in *Nar.* from MS. Nero D viii being: *palus sicca et ceno habundans.*

In Hilka's edition, however, we have: *Palus erat sicca et canna abundans*; and in the Bamberg MS. the reading is: *Invenimus paludem siccam, que habebat cannas multas* (*Kleine Texte*, p. 29). There can be no doubt, accordingly, that the word represents the Lat. *canna*, -æ; a reed, cane.

Kübler (*Rom. Forsch.* vi. 205) has the following comment on the Lat. text: Die Worte . . . 'Palus erat sicca' werden angeführt in der anonymen Schrift de dubiis sermonibus (Keil, *Gramm. Latin.* v, p. 586). Leider nützt uns dieses Citat wenig, da wir das Alter der Schrift de dubiis sermonibus nicht kennen. Nur das wissen wir, dass sie frühestens im VII. Jahrhundert verfasst sein kann, da Isidorus in ihr citiert wird. Cf. Becker, *Zur Alexandersage*, pp. 13-14.

114 a/10. Brann (*Lautlehre Ep. Alex.*) suggests that *meakte ne* should read *meakte we.* The sentence, however, demands no emendation.

114 b/2. After *swa* full stop? Scribal omission of *we*?

114 b/12. *rynig.* MS: *rynig*, *rying*, or *rymg.* Cockayne: *rymg*, *grunnitus*, ex Latinis; est autem cum grymetan 'grunnire' cognatum et pro þ grymg capiendum. Weber, *Kyng Alisaundre*, 5740. For hy ne haue so mychel drade Of nothing as of hogges grade. (cry). Toller, citing Cockayne, suggests *rþung* < *rþan*, and adds: *Hrþung* (?) *suspirium*, Wrt. Voc. i. 19, 34.

The word seems certainly to be here a derivative of the verb *rþn*, to roar (cf. Ep: *grunnitas*), and may well be a variant of the unrecorded form *rþning*. Cf. Bülbring, *Elementarbuch*, 561: nach *n* + Vokal schwindet Nasal vor tautosyllabischen Konsonanten. Cf. *cynige*, f. 94 a/13, and *cyniyas*, f. 103 a/11. On the other hand, however, there is no *n* in the root of *rþn*; so that the expected form, and the one perhaps to be read in our text, would be *rþing*.

115 a/6. *ictifafonas.* Ichthyophagi. This word gave the scribes great trouble. Cf. Notes to Ep. for a list of the various readings.

116 b/9. *hos.* I.e., *hohas*, a.pl. of *hoh*. Cockayne: *Ho. Dubium vix erit, quin in hac voce adsit Scoticum* Haugh, 'Low-lying flat ground properly on the border of a river and such as is sometimes overflowed'. Jamieson. *Masculinum erit.* Ep: promunetoria.

117 a/14. *meakte on.* Cockayne: *nominativus deest: an man? an ic!* Durissime tamen aliquando, ut in transitionibus, pronomem prætermittitur.

According to Pogatscher (*Anglia*, xxiii. 296), the suppression at this point of the pronoun—which may, of course, be but a scribal slip—is an instance of what he calls ‘unausgedrücktes subject’.

117 b/13. *onhyscte*. An instance of the ending *-e* for the subj. pl. Cosijn (*Altwestsächsische Gram.* ii, pp. 120 ff.) enumerates thirty-one examples of this ending, and Wyatt (*O. E. Reader*, p. 121, note to 40, 21) adds four more. That there are ‘many more’ such examples, as Wyatt claims, is to be accepted with caution.

126 b/12. *hwite*. Ep: *dentibus caninis*. Bamberg MS., ed. Pfister: *habebat nigrum corpus, dentes caninos*.

127 a/10. The Bosworth-Toller citation of this passage silently alters the MS. and the *Nar.* reading to the expected form of the g. sg., *setlgonges*.

127 b/16. *instyred*. Cf. *onstyred*, f. 112 b/12. Nothing in the Lat. text will account for this spelling.

127 b/18. *sægde alexander*. Nothing in the Lat. texts suggests this unfortunate interpolation. The scribe apparently forgot that he was translating a letter.

128 a/5. The text is certainly corrupt. Construction of *sopre*?

128 b/9. Cockayne: *epel* expectabam *wyrd*. Probably a careless transcription from the immediately preceding line.

100 a/12. *conopenas*. Cf. Berger de Xivrey, p. 252: *Et in Perside fingunt esse bestias quas conopenos appellant, quibus, sub asininis capitibus, equina dependet per cervices juba; et ore naribusque ignem flammisque expirant*.

101 b/6. *twa neb*, etc. MS. Tib. B v: *tā neb ōn anum heafde bið þ cneo swyde read*.

101 b/14. *on drys heowes*. Lat. text: *homines tripartito colore*. MS. Tib. B v: *preosellices*. Cf. this word in B.-T. The *s* in *drys* is as unaccountable as the genitive after *on* is ungrammatical. The meaning, however, is unmistakable, and demands the reading, *on þrym heowum*.

94 a/16. Einenkel refers thus to Herzfeld's reading: ‘*H his heaf [de] wovon gar nichts da steht!*’ This, despite the reading of the MS. and the *in caput eius* of the *Acta SS*.

95 a/10. The uninflected participle preceding its noun is an unexpected construction. Cf., however, *Blk. Hom.* (E.E.T.S. 73, p. 111) *on urne drihten hælende crist*.

95 a/16. *of þys gemynde & of pyssum life*. The use here of *þys* is exceptional. The normal case after *of* is the dative, as seen in *of þyssum life*. *þys gemynde* may, of course, be in the instr. case, which, after *of*, would be irregular. Perhaps *gemynde* had better be taken as dative, and *þys* accounted for as a scribal error.

97 a/12. Read: *eaht & feowertig?* Cf. *Acta SS*.

97 b/4. *ic pis dem*. Mombritius: *In nomine domini nostri dei Christophori credo*.

## GLOSSARIAL INDEX

The order of words in this Glossary is strictly alphabetical, the digraph *æ* being considered as two letters, and *þ* (which is used throughout for *d*) being placed after *t*. Words occurring in various forms are to be sought under the spelling most nearly representing the W. Saxon norm. Words found in one form only are so cited. The termination *nīs* is in every case changed to *nes*. As a rule, the first example of a form is the only one noted. Reference is to folio and line of the MS., the recto side of the leaf being understood unless its number be followed by *b*. Such references without an accompanying word mean that the form is to be found either in the head-words or in the citation immediately preceding. *C.* and *W.* before a reference indicate that the form is found in the *Christophorus* fragment or in *Wonders of the East* respectively. The hyphen is used to replace the initial parts of words. The present tense and the indicative mood are understood: 3 *sg.* = pres. ind. act. 3 *sg.* The parts of speech are not indicated after verbs and nouns, such indication being superfluous. The abbreviations used are those customarily employed in glossaries of this kind, and hardly need explanation: *pte.* = present participle; *prep.u.d.a.* = preposition with dative and accusative, &c. Abbreviations of gender are preceded by those of case: *n.sg.n.* = nominative singular neuter; &c. Finally, for convenience in locating forms, such prefixes as *ge* and *un* have been indicated after their first occurrence by a hyphen. The principal parts of verbs with such prefixes are to be sought, as a rule, under the simpler forms.

ā, *adv.*, ever, always, for ever, 108/3, 125/1.  
 ābædan, -bædde, -bæded, to demand, require; 3 *sg.* abædeþ [MS: abæded], 107 b/2.  
 ābelgan, -bealg, -bulgon, -bolgen, to swell with anger, to vex, irritate; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* abulgen, 131/2.  
 āberan, -bær, -bæron, -boren, to bear away, carry off; to bear, suffer; *inf.* 119 b/2; *pt.* 1 *pl.* abæræn, 120/6.  
 ābidan, -bād, -bidon, -biden, to remain, abide, wait; *inf.* abidon, 126/9.  
 abies, -etis, *f.* (Lat.), silver-fir tree; *n. sg.* 120 b/6.  
 āblæst, *adj.*, furious, infuriated; Sweet: with strong blast (of flame); *cp. instr. sg.* ablaestre, C. 94 b/5.  
 āblendan; -blende; -blended, -blend, to blind; *pp.* ablend, C. 96/9.  
 ābrēgan, -de, -ed, to alarm, frighten, terrify; *pp.* abreged, C. 95/1.  
 ābysgian, -ode, -od, to preoccupy, be busy with; *pt.* 3 *pl.* abisgodon, 125 b/6; *pp.* *pl.* abysgode, W. 100 b/18.

ac, *conj.*, but, 107 b/19, &c.  
 acægled, *adj.*; *pp.* of acæglian (?); pegged, studded with pegs (3); serrated. Ep<sup>1</sup>: serrato tergo; Ep<sup>2</sup>: in dorso sicut serra.  
 ācennan, -de, -ed, to bring forth, beget; *pp.* acenned, W. 98 b/14; *pp.* acende, W. 99 b/8.  
 acwellan, -cwealde, -cweald, to kill, slay; *inf.* 121 b/6; C. 94/12; *pt.* 1 *pl.* acwealdon, 110/11; *pp.* 130 b/5; to acwellanne, 129/8.  
 ācwenecan, -te, -t, & -d, to quench, extinguish, put out; *pp.* *pl.* acwenete, 116/8.  
 ādīl(e)gian, -ode, -od, to abolish, blot out, destroy; *pp.* adilgod, C. 95/17.  
 ādōn, -dlyde, -on, -don, to remove, take off; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* adyden, 127/7.  
 ādrūgian, -ode, -od, to dry, dry up; *pp.* adrugad, 113 b/19.  
 ādwæscan, -ede, -ed, to quench, put out; *pp.* *pl.* adwæsete, 116/7.  
 āfen, -es, *m.*, evening; *g. sg.* 124/7; *d. sg.* a-fenne, 115 b/17; *a. sg.* afen, 115 b/3; C. 95 b/14.

âfentid, -e, *f.*, evening; *a. sg.* -tid, 128 b/17.  
 after, *prep. w. d.* æfter þon, then, after that, 109/19; according to, 107 b/8, 121 b/3; along, through (*Ep*: per amnem), 122/16.  
 æftera, *adj.*, next, following; *instr. sg.* þy æltran dæge, 123/14, 129/17.  
 æghwā, *m. & f.*; -hwæt, *n.*, every one, each; *a. sg. n.* 127/8.  
 æghwylc, *adj.*, each, every one, all; *n. sg.* 107 b/7.  
 ægþer = æghwæþer, *conj.*, both . . . and; ægþer . . . ge, both . . . and, as well . . . as, 112 b/9, 113/10.  
 ælc, *adj.*, each, any, every, all, 110 b/3; *a. sg. m.* ælcne, 121 b/2; ælcere, 118 b/13.  
 ælmihtig, *adj.*, almighty, *C.* 96 b/8.  
 æmette, *an, f.*, an ant; *n. pl.* æmettan, 122 b/12; *W.* 100 b/9; æmettan, *W.* 100 b/7.  
 ænig, æni, *pron. adj.*, any, any one; *g. sg. m.* 107 b/9; *d. sg.* ænigum, 128/1; *n. sg.* æni, 122 b/5; ænig, *C.* 96 b/12.  
 ær, *adv.*, before, ere, 107 b/11.  
 ærest, *superl. adv.*, first, at first, 107/8, 107 b/13.  
 ærra, *comp. adj. m.*; *f. & d. n.* ærre; *superl.* ærest; former, preceding, early; *d. sg.* ærron, 108 b/19; *d. pl.* ærrum, 108 b/2; *superl. d. sg.* ærestan, *C.* 95/2.  
 æt, *prep. w. d.*, at, 112/11.  
 ætēowan, -iēwan, -de, -ed, to show, display, appear; 2 *sg.* -eawest, 108 b/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -eowde, 110/12; *imp.* 2 *sg.* ætyw, *C.* 97/19; *pp.* -eowed, 107 b/14; -ywed, *C.* 96/14.  
 ætern, *adj.*, poisonous; *n. sg. m.* 127 b/10; æterne, 125/7.  
 æthrinan, -hrān, -hrinon, -hrinen, to take, touch; 3 *sg.* -hrineþ, *W.* 99/12.  
 ætyw, ætywed: *v.* ætēowan.  
 æwisc, *adj.*, shameless, unchaste, foul; *n. pl.* æwisce, *W.* 106/2 (*publicato corpore*).  
 æflyman, -de, -ed, to frighten away, put to flight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* æflymdon, 115/16.  
 æfyllan, -de, -ed, to fill up; *inf.* æfyllon, 113/20.  
 æfyllan, -de, -ed, to fell, beat down; *pt.* 3 *sg.* 115 b/7.  
 æfyrhtan, æfyrhte, -ed, to affright,

terrify; *inf.* æfyrhton, 114 b/12; *pp.* *pl.* æfyrhte, 114 b/13.  
 āgen, *adj.*, own; *g. pl.* āgenra, 125/11.  
 āgēotan, -gēat, -guton, -goten, to pour out; *pt.* 1 *sg.* ageat, 120/15.  
 āgiefan, -geaf, -on, -gifen, to give, deliver, restore; 3 *sg.* agefeþ, 127/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 113/7; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* ageafe, 112 b/5; *inf.* agyfan, 112 b/6.  
 agustus, -ustes, *m.*, month of August; *g. sg.* agustes, 118 b/11.  
 āhafen: *v.* āhebban.  
 āhēawan, -hēow, -on, -hēawen, to hew or cut off; *inf.* 111/13.  
 āhebban, -hōf, -on, -hafen, to raise up, exalt; *pp.* 119 b/19.  
 āhsian, -ode, -od, to ask, inquire, learn; *inf.* 128 b/17; *pt.* 3 *sg.* axsode, 111 b/13; alhsode, 112/6; *imp.* 2 *sg.* axa, 130 b/14.  
 ālēdan, -de, -ed, to lead or carry off, take away; *inf.* 119 b/3; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* aledon, 119/20.  
 āleegan, -le(g)de, -on, -le(g)d, to lay aside, lay down; *pt.* 1 *sg.* alede, 111 b/15.  
 ālfyan, -de, -ed, to grant, permit, allow; *pp.* 128/1; *C.* 95/7.  
 ān, *num. adj.*, one; *n. sg. m.* an (*sole*), 130 b/12; *n. sg. f.* an, 124/5; *g. sg. n.* anes, 116/8, 130 b/3; *d. sg. m.* anum, 120/7; *a. sg. m.* ænne, 112 b/3; *a. sg. f.* ane, 116/10; *a. sg. n.* an, 112 b/3; *instr. sg. m.* ane, 110/6.  
 ānægled, (*pp.* ?) *adj.*, covered with that which is nailed on; *n. pl.* aneglede, 109 b/6.  
 ār, -e, *f.*, honour, glory; favour, kindness; *g. sg.* are, 113/8.  
 ārādan, ārādde, ārād(ed), to prophesy, determine; *pp.* aræded, 128 b/10.  
 ārefnan, -(e)de, -ed, to bear, support, endure; *inf.* arefnan, 120 b/20; *pt.* 1 *pl.* arefnodon, 120/6.  
 ārian, arās, arison, arisen, to arise; *inf.* *C.* 95/4; *pt.* 3 *sg.* aras, 130/13; *C.* 95/4.  
 āsecgan, -sæ(g)de, -sæg)d, to speak out, declare, relate, tell; to asecgane, *C.* 98/4.  
 āsecgendnes, -se, *f.*, an offering; *v.* onsægðnes; *d. pl.* -nisseum, 116 b/17.  
 āsettan, -sette, -sett, to set, place; to

- build, erect; *inf.* C. 94/19; *pt.* 3 *sg.* asette, 113/14; *pp.* 122/1.
- āsogun : v. āsūgan.
- āsprungnes, -se, *f.*, an eclipse; *n. sg.* -nis, 127 b/14; *d. sg.* -nisse, 108 b/4.
- āsūgan, -sēag, -sugon, -sogen, to suck; *pp. pl.* asogene, 111/1.
- ātor, atres, *n.*, poison; *instr. sg.* atre, 130 b/6.
- āprāwan, -prēow, -on, -prāwen, to throw, wreath, intertwine; *pp. pl.* aprawene, 118/2.
- āweallan, -wēol(1), -on, -weallen, to well forth; *pt.* 3 *pl.* aweollon, 122 b/12.
- āweccan, -weahte, -weaht, to arouse, awaken; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 129 b/18; *a-*wehte, 130/10.
- āwriten, -wrāt, -writon, -writen; 1 *sg.* awrite, 108 b/9; *subj.* 3 *sg.* awrite, C. 98/15.
- āxa, āxsode : v. āhsian.
- bāel, -es, *n.*, fire, flame; funeral pile, pyre; *d. sg.* bæle, C. 94 b/8.
- bām; *d.* of begen, both; *d. pl.* bæm, 113 b/1.
- balzamu (Lat.), *n.*, balsam, balm; *n. sg.* 126 b/2; *d. sg.* 130/4; *a. sg.* 127/15.
- bān, -es, *n.*, bone; *a. pl.* ban, 110 b/20.
- be, bi, *prep. w. d. & instr.*, by, near, at, on, with; be, 107/5; bi, 108 b/20.
- beard, -es, *m.*, beard; *a. pl.* beardas, W. 100 b/1.
- bearo, -wes, *m.*, a wood, grove; *a. sg.* bearo, 127/4; *d. pl.* bearwum, 128/15; *a. pl.* bearwas, 123 b/7.
- bebōdan, -bēad, -budon, -boden, to command; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 119/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bebead, C. 95 b/11; *pp.* 114 b/3.
- bebod, -es, *n.*, a command, decree; *a. pl.* bebodu, C. 97 b/11.
- bebyrgan, -de, -ed, to bury; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 116 b/13.
- becuman, -c(w)ōm, -c(w)ōmon, -cumen, to enter in, to come to; to happen, befall; *inf.* 117 b/11; 3 *pl.* becumaþ, C. 94 b/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -cwom, 118/11; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -cwoman, 111/18; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -cwoman, 119/8.
- pl. subj.* 3 *sg.* -cwome, 116/17, 121 b/15; *pp.* -cymen, 125 b/2.
- bed(d), -es, *n.*, a bed; *d. sg.* bedde, 130/9.
- bedding, -e, *f.*, bedding; *n. sg.* 130/10.
- bedieglian, -ode, -od, to conceal, keep secret; *pp.* bedegled, 113 b/17.
- befōn, -fēng, -on, -fongen, to seize, catch; 2 *sg.* befehst, 130 b/2.
- beforan, *prep. w. d. & a.*, before, 119 b/12; C. 95 b/9.
- begān, -ēode, -on, -gān, to cherish, honour, attend; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -code, C. 97 b/14.
- bēgen, *pron. adj.*, both; *d. pl.* bæm, 113 b/1.
- begeondan, *prep. w. a.*, beyond, W. 102/3.
- behealdan, -hēold, -on, -healden, to behold, see; *pt.* 3 *sg.* beheold, 125 b/20.
- behelan, -hæl, -hælon, -holen, to conceal, hide; *pp.* 113 b/17.
- behindan, *adv.*, behind, 119/18.
- beliegan, -læg, -lêgon, -legen, to surround; 3 *sg.* beligeþ, 113b/11.
- belimpan, -lamp, -lumpen, -lumpen, to happen, befall; 3 *sg.* belimpe, C. 97 b/12.
- beneoþan, *prep. w. d.*, beneath, below, C. 94 b/1.
- beniman, -nam, -nāmon, -numen, to deprive; *pp. pl.* benamene, 127 b/18.
- bēobread, -es, *n.*, bee-bread, honeycomb; *n. sg.* beobread, C. 94/16.
- bēodan, bēad, budon, boden, to command, order; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bead, C. 95 b/19; *pp.* geboden, 114/20.
- bēon, beo, beoþ, biþ, bist : v. wesan.
- beorht, *adj.*, bright, clear; *instr. sg.* beorhtre, C. 94 b/8.
- beorhtan, -te, -ed, to shine; *pt.* 3 *sg.* berhte, 119 b/10.
- beornan, byrnan; bearn, born; burnon; bornen, to burn; *plc.* byrnende, 116/12; *pt.* 3 *sg.* born, 116/15.
- bera, -an, *m.*, a bear; *n. pl.* heran, 123/12.
- beran, ber, bāron, boren, to bear, carry, support; *inf.* 121 b/9; *pt.* 3 *pl.* beron, 109/18.
- bergde : v. byrgan.
- berge, -an, *f.*, grape, berry; vine (?); *d. sg.* bergcan, W. 105/2; *a. sg.* bergcan, W. 104 b/20.
- bescerian, -ede, -ed, to deprive, defraud, separate; *pp. pl.* bescerode, 126/3.

- bescūfan, -scēaf, -scufon, -scufen, to shove, thrust, cast; *inf.* 116 b/13.  
 besencan, -te, -senct, to sink, immerse; *pt.* 3 *sg.* besencte, 122 b/3.  
 beswican, -swāc, -swicon, -swicen, to deceive, betray; *inf.* C. 95/12; 3 *pl.* beswicaþ, W. 104/1; *subj.* 3 *sg.* beswice, 129/7; *pp.* 129/20; C. 97 b/16.  
 betst: v. gōd.  
 betweoh, *prep.* w. d. & a., between, among, 107/10; betwih, 123 b/13; W. 101/16.  
 betwēonum, *prep.* w. d. & a., between, 113/4.  
 beweaxan, -wēox, -on, -weaxen, to overgrow, cover over; *pp.* 123/17.  
 bewrēon, -wrah(ēa), -wrigon(u), -wrigen(o), to cover, to enwrap; *pp.* bewrigen, 130/1.  
 bewyrcean, -worhte, -worht, to cover (with metal?); *inf.* 119 b/7.  
 bi: v. be.  
 bidan, bād, bēdon, biden, to bide, await; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bad, 127/9; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 122/8.  
 biddan, bād, bēdon, beden, to ask, entreat; require, command; 1 *sg.* bidde, C. 96 b/10; 3 *pl.* biddaþ, C. 97/4; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117/2; *pt.* 3 *sg.* bæd, 112 b/4; *pt.* 3 *pl.* 126/2.  
 bigenga, -an, m., an inhabitant; n. *pl.* bigengean, 118/19.  
 bisceop, -es, m., bishop; n. *sg.* 126 b/9; *g. sg.* W. 104 b/14.  
 bis(e)gn, -e, f., occupation, toil, care; d. *pl.* bisgum, 125 b/12; bysegum, 129 b/7.  
 bismen, -es, n., mockery, contumely, reproach; a. *sg.* bismen, 117 b/13.  
 bitan, bāt, biton, biten, to bite; *pt.* 3 *pl.* bitan, 110 b/1.  
 bit(t)er, *adj.*, bitter; *comp. n. sg. f.* biterre, 120 b/14.  
 biwritan, -wrāt, -writon, -writen, to write of, describe; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 122/1.  
 blac, *adj.*, black; *g. sg.* blæces, 125 b/19; n. *pl.* blace, 110 b/9, 124/18.  
 blæcern, -es, n., a light, candle; n. *sg.* W. 99 b/6; a. *sg.* blæcern, W. 104 b/1.  
 blāwan, blēow, -on, blāwen, to blow; *inf.* 111/6; *pt.* 3 *sg.* blēow, 121/4.  
 blindness, -se, f., blindness; d. *sg.* -nesse, C. 96 b/2.  
 blis(s), -e, f., bliss, joy; d. *sg.* blisse, C. 97/9.  
 blissian, -ode, -od, to rejoice, be glad; *subj.* 2 *sg.* blissige, 131/20; *imp.* 2 *sg.* blissa, 108/16.  
 bliþe, *adj.*, blithe, glad, cheerful, 117/19.  
 blōd, -es, n., blood; d. *sg.* blode, W. 102/2; a. *sg.* blod, 96/19.  
 blōdgian, -ode, -od, to make bloody; *pt.* 3 *pl.* blōdgodon, 122 b/4.  
 blōdgyte, -es, m., bloodshed; a. *sg.* -gyte, 128/2.  
 blōstma, -an, m., blossom; n. *sg.* C. 94 b/17.  
 blōwan, blēow, -on, blōwen, to blow, flourish, bloom; 3 *pl.* blowaþ, C. 98/7.  
 bolster, -es, m. & n., bolster, pillow; d. *sg.* bolstre, 130/9.  
 brād, *adj.*, broad, large; n. *pl.* brade, W. 102 b/7.  
 brædan, -de, -ed, to broaden, spread, extend; *pt.* 1 *pl.* bræddon, 115 b/3.  
 bræd, -e, f.; brædu(o), *undecl.*, breadth; d. *sg.* in brædo, 114/17; on bræde, W. 99/3; mile brædo, 123/17.  
 brēost, -es, n., breast; n. *pl.* breost, 114/15; d. *pl.* breastum, 114/16; breostum, W. 102/8.  
 bringan, brohte, gebrōht, to bring; *inf.* C. 94/16; 3 *pl.* bringaþ, W. 101 b/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* brohte, 129/9.  
 brōga, -an, m., fear, terror, horror; n. *sg.* C. 96 b/13.  
 brūcan, brēc, brucon, brocen, to use, enjoy, make use of; *pt.* 3 *pl.* brucon, 126/17.  
 brūn, *adj.*, brown, dark; *g. sg. n.* brunes, 110 b/8.  
 brýðbūr, -es, m., bed-chamber; n. *pl.* -buras, 109 b/15.  
 bryne, -es, m., a burning, fire, heat; d. *sg.* bryne, 110/1.  
 būan, būde, -on, gebūn, to dwell, inhabit, cultivate; to lie (of land!); 3 *pl.* buaþ, W. 98 b/16, W. 106/16; *pt.* 3 *pl.* budon, 111/12.  
 būgan, bēc, bugon, bogen, to bow, bend, turn back or away from; *pt.* 3 *pl.* bugon, 108/14.  
 burh, burg; *g.* burge; d. byrig, byrg; a. burh, burg; n. & a. *pl.* burga; *g. pl.* burga; d. *pl.* burgum; f., a castle, fortress; city, town; n. *sg.* burh, 121 b/19; *g. sg.* burge, W. 98 b/17; d. *sg.* byrig, 121 b/18; a. *sg.* burh, 109/19; W. 98 b/17; d. *pl.* burgum, W. 100/16.



- bûtl, bûta (batwa = ba, both + twa, two), both; buta, 113/13; butu, 113/14.
- bûton, *prep. w. d.*, without, 108 b/6.
- bûton, *conj.*, except, 112/11.
- bylifian, -ode, to live by; 3 *pl.* bylifigeaþ, 130/7.
- býme, -an, *f.*, a trumpet; *a. sg.* byman, 111/6.
- byrgan, -de, -ed, to taste; *pt.* 1 *sg.* bergde, 120 b/13; *pt.* 3 *pl.* byrgdon, 121/17.
- byrnan: v. beornan.
- byrnwiga, -an, *m.*, an armed soldier; *n. pl.* -wigon, 109/18.
- byrþen, -ne, *f.*, burden, load; *n. sg.* 119 b/4; *a. sg.* byrþene, 119 b/2; *d. pl.* byrþenum, 123/10.
- býsen, -e, *f.*, example, pattern, model; *n. sg.* C. 95/17; *d. sg.* bysne, 131 b/3.
- bysmrian, -ode, -od, to reproach, deride, defame; 3 *pl.* bysmergeaþ, 117 b/17; *pt.* 1 *sg.* bysmrode, 112/8; *pte.* bysmerigende, C. 95/11.
- cannon, *subst. pl.* (L. canna, -æ), reeds, cane; cf. Notes.
- carte, -an, *f.*, paper, document; *d. sg.* cartan, 108 b/9.
- ceald, *adj.*, cold; *n. sg.* W. 103/17.
- cēap, -es, *m.*, cattle, chattels; *g. sg.* 112 b/1.
- ceaster, -tre, *f.*, a city, fort, castle; *a. sg.* ceastre, C. 94/20.
- cēlan, -de, -ed, to cool: *inf.* 120/13; *pt.* 3 *pl.* celdon, 121/18.
- cēle, -es, *m.*, a chill, coldness; *n. sg.* 115 b/19.
- ceupa, -an, *m.*, a warrior, soldier; *a. sg.* ceupan, C. 94/10; *n. pl.* ceupan, C. 94/7; *d. pl.* ceupum, C. 95 b/19.
- cēne, *adj.*, keen, fierce, bold; *superl. n. pl.* cenestan, W. 105 b/2.
- cennan, -de, -ed, to bring forth, beget, produce; *inf.* W. 101 b/10; 3 *sg.* cenne, 107 b/13; *pte. f.* cennende, 107 b/15; *pp.* cende, W. 100/10.
- ceorfan, cearf, curfon, corfen, to cut, carve; *inf.* 123 b/7.
- cēpeman, -es, *m.*, merchant, chapman; *d. pl.* cēpemonnum (MS: cēpemonnum), W. 98 b/13.
- cigan, -de, -ed, to call, invoke; *pt.* 3 *sg.* C. 94/13; *subj.* 3 *pl.* ciggen, C. 96 b/14.
- clēne, *adj.*, clean, pure; *n. pl.* clene, 127/2.
- clēa (clawu), clawe, *f.*, a claw; *n. pl.* clea, 110 b/9; *d. pl.* cleum, 110 b/13.
- clȳf, -es, *n.*, cliff, crag, rock; *instr. sg.* clȳfe, 120 b/7.
- cneō(w), -es, *n.*, knee; *a. pl.* cneow, W. 100 b/2; cneowu, 101 b/8.
- columnne, -an, *f.*, a column; *n. pl.* -nan, 109 b/2; *a. pl.* -nan, 109 b/10.
- comp, -es, *m.*, a battle; *g. sg.* 108/8.
- cristalla, -an, *m.*, crystal; *n. pl.* (?) cristallum, 109 b/13; *d. pl.* cristallum, 109 b/14.
- crystallise, *adj.*, of crystal; *n. pl.* -lisce, 118/6.
- cristen, *adj.*, Christian; *n. sg.* cristen, C. 96/1; *g. pl.* cristenra, C. 97 b/8.
- cul(e)fre, -an, *f.*, a dove, pigeon; *g. pl.* -frena, 125 b/7.
- cuman, c(w)ōm, -on, cūmen, to come; 2 *sg.* cymst, 128 b/7; 3 *sg.* cymþ, W. 106 b/4; 3 *pl.* cumaþ, 107 b/19; *pt.* 1 *sg.* cwom, 112 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* com, C. 96/5; *pt.* 1 *pl.* cwomon, 109/3; cwoman, 114 b/20; *subj.* 3 *pl.* cūmon, C. 96 b/14; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* cwome, 126 b/18; *imp.* 2 *sg.* cum, C. 96/17; *pp.* cymen, 112/3.
- cunnan, cūþe, -on, gecunnan, to know, ken; 2 *sg. const.* 108/2; 3 *pl.* cunnon, W. 103 b/17; *pt.* 1 *sg.* cūþe, 112/19; *pt.* 3 *pl.* cūþan, 118 b/10; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* cūþe, 111 b/12; to cunenne, 111 b/15.
- cunnian, -ode, -od, to examine, probe, investigate; *inf.* 113 b/9; *pt.* 3 *sg.* cunnode, 113/20.
- cūþ, *adj.*, known, familiar; *g. pl.* cūþra, 103 b/20 (?).
- cūþlice, *adv.*, certainly; courteously, kindly, 118 b/14; W. 102/10.
- cweallan, cwealde, cweald, to kill; *inf.* W. 106 b/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* cwealde, W. 106/1; *pt.* 1 *pl.* cwealdon, 124 b/4; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* cwealde, 128/2.
- cweþan, cwaþ, cwædon, cweðen, to speak; *inf.* C. 96 b/7; *pt.* 3 *sg.* cweþ, 107/8; cwæð, 128 b/4; *pte.* cweþendu, C. 96 b/20.
- cwic, *adj.*, alive, quick, 128 b/14.
- cȳnd, -es, *n.*, kind, species; nature; *a. pl.* cȳnd, 118 b/1.

- cynedôm, -es, *m.*, kingdom, realm; *d. sg.* cynedome, W. 105/8.
- cynegierela, -an, *m.*, royal robe; *a. sg.* kynegyrylan, 111 b/16.
- cynelic, *adj.*, royal, regal; *d. pl.* -licum, 108 b/17.
- cyning, -es, *m.*, a king; *n. sg.* 130 b/12; *cyninge*, C. 94/3; *kyning*, 108 b/13; *g. sg.* kyninges, 107/2; *cyninges*, C. 96/8; *d. sg.* kyninge, 112 b/5; *cyninge*, 130 b/17; C. 94/8; *cynige*, C. 94/13; *g. pl.* kyninga, 108/15; *a. pl.* kyningas, 119 b/14; *cynigas*, W. 103/11.
- cyn(u), -es, *n.*, kin, family, race; kind; *g. sg.* cynnes, 117 b/8; *kynnes*, 126/18; *n. pl.* cyn, 119/5; *g. pl.* cynua, 121 b/12; *d. pl.* cynnum, 107/17.
- cýþau, cýþde, cýþed, to make known, relate, declare; *inf.* 131/5; 1 *sg.* cyþe, 107 b/7; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108 b/3; *imp.* 2 *sg.* cyþe, 128/14; *pp.* gecyþed, 116 b/19.
- dæd, -e, *f.*, a deed; *d. sg.* dæde, 120 b/1; *a. sg.* dæde, 120/19; *d. pl.* dædum, 108/5; *a. pl.* dæde, 107 b/3.
- dæg, -es, *m.*, a day; *n. sg.* 110 b/17; *g. sg.* 110 b/5; *d. sg.* dæge, 116 b/20; *instr. sg.* dæge, C. 95/14; *g. pl.* daga, 111 b/4; *d. pl.* dagum, 109/3; W. 104 b/8.
- dægenic, *adj.*, of this day, (hodierno die); *d. sg.* dægenican, C. 97 b/10.
- dæghwâmlice, *adv.*, daily, 121/10.
- dæġ, -es, *m.*, part, portion, region; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/12; of dæġ (ex parte mea), 119/7; *a. sg.* dæġ, 122/18; *a. pl.* dælas, 113 b/15.
- dagian, -ode, -od, to dawn, become day; *pt.* 3 *sg.* dagode, 129 b/16.
- dæad, *adj.*, dead; *n. pl.* deade, 116 b/6.
- dæadberende, *adj.*, deadly, death-bearing, pestilential; *n. sg.* deadberende, 125/7.
- dægollice, *adv.*, secretly, 119/19, 122/5.
- dæaþ, -es, *m.*, death; *d. sg.* deaþe, 116 b/19; *a. sg.* deaþ, 130 b/7.
- delfan, dealf, dulfon, dolfen, to dig, delve; 3 *pl.* delfaþ, W. 100 b/9.
- dëman, -de, -ed, to think, deem; to examine, judge, prove; to believe (?) ; 1 *sg.* dem (!), C. 97 b/4. Cf. Notes.
- dentes tyrannum, the name of a three-horned beast; Odontotyrannus, 125 b/17.
- denu, -e, *f.*, a valley, dale, plain; on dene, 115 b/13; *a. sg.* dene, 116 b/9; *d. pl.* denum, 118 b/3.
- dëofol, -es, *m.* & *n.*, devil; *g. sg.* deofles, C. 97 b/15.
- dëor, -es, *n.*, an animal, a wild beast; *n. sg.* 114/1; *d. sg.* deore, 114/2; *g. pl.* dëora, 114 b/6; *d. pl.* deorum, 114 b/11.
- dëorweorþe, *adj.*, precious, dear, valuable; *d. pl.* -weorþum, 120/20; *n. sg. superl.* -weorþesta, W. 103 b/5; *n. pl. superl.* -wyrþystan, W. 106 b/13.
- di(e)gol, *adj.*, secret, hidden; *d. pl.* dioglum, 118 b/18.
- digġian, -ode, -od, to hide; 3 *pl.* digġiaþ, 118 b/4.
- dôn, dyde, -on, dôn, to do, make, cause; *inf.* 112 b/6; 1 *sg.* do, 108/10; C. 95 b/4; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 124/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* dyde, 112/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 110 b/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* didon, 123 b/19; *imp.* 2 *sg.* do, C. 94/15.
- draca, -an, *m.*, a dragon; *g. pl.* dracena, W. 102 b/13.
- drëogan, drëaġ(g), drugon, drogen, to suffer, endure; to do, perform, work, fight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 124 b/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* drugon, 111/4.
- drifan, dráf, drifon, drifen, to drive, pursue; *inf.* 114 b/9.
- drincan, dranc, druncon, druncen, to drink; *inf.* 120 b/16; 3 *pl.* drincaþ, 130/7; *pt.* 3 *pl.* druncon, 115/9; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* drunce, 120/15; to drucanne, 120 b/14.
- dropa, -an, *m.*, a drop; *n. sg.* 127 b/9.
- dryhten, -nes, *m.*, lord, ruler; *n. sg.* C. 94/2; *g. sg.* dryhtnes, C. 94/1; *d. sg.* drihtne, C. 94 b/8; *a. sg.* drihten, C. 95/10.
- dryncfæt, -es, *n.*, drinking vessel, tankard, beaker; *n. pl.* -fatu, 118/6.
- dugup, -e, *f.*, troops, army, men; *d. sg.* dugope, 113/1; *a. sg.* duguþe, 120/13.
- dumb, *adj.*, dumb, mute; *d. pl.* dumbum, 120/18.
- dun, -e, *f.*, a hill, a down; *n. sg.* W. 105/6; *d. sg.* dune, W. 100/3; *a. sg.* dune, 116 b/11; *g. pl.* duna,

- W. 105/8; *d. pl.* dunum, 118 b/3; *a. pl.* duna, 113 b/6.
- durran, dorste, -on, dorren, to dare; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* dorste, 127 b/10.
- dyrstig, *adj.*, bold, daring; *n. pl.* dyrstige, W. 100 b/11.
- dyrstlæcan, -læhte, -læht, to dare, presume; 2 *sg.* -læcest, C. 95/5.
- dysig, *adj.*, foolish, stupid; *n. sg.* C. 94/2; *n. sg.* (used substantively) dysega, C. 96/11.
- ea, eas (but generally *indecl.* in *sg.*), *f.*, river; *n. sg.* W. 101/18; *g. sg.* ea, 120 b/5; *d. sg.* ea, 114/15; *a. sg.* ea, 122 b/8; *d. pl.* ean, W. 101/16.
- ëac, *conj.*, also, likewise, 108/2, 125 b/11.
- ëadig, *adj.*, blessed, happy, fortunate; *n. sg.* C. 94/8.
- ëage, -an, *m.*, an eye; *g. pl.* eagea, C. 96 b/2; *d. pl.* eagum, 107 b/11; *a. pl.* eagan, C. 96/9; W. 102 b/4.
- eahta, eight, 109/13; eaht, C. 97/12.
- eahtopa, *num. adj.*, eighth; eahtope, 123/14; eatope, 121 b/16; *d. sg.* eahtopan, C. 96/12.
- eald, yldra, yldest, *adj.*, old, aged; eald, 112/9; *a. pl.* ealde, 117/10; *n. pl.* (*subst.*) ealdon, 117 b/2.
- ealdor, -res, *m.*, elder, chief; *n. sg.* W. 101/18.
- ealfara; cf. Notes; a pack-horse; *g. pl.* ealfarena, 121/8.
- eall, *adj.*, all; used adverbially; quite, entirely; *d. sg.* eallum, 120 b/10; *a. sg.* ealne, 120/17; *n. pl.* *n.* eall, 107 b/16; *g. pl.* ealra, 108/15; *d. pl.* eallum, 120/18; adverbially, eall, 118/9.
- éalond, -es, *n.*, an island; *n. sg.* W. 103 b/9; *d. sg.* ealande, W. 98 b/7.
- eardigean, -ode, -od, to live, dwell; 3 *pl.* eardigeap, 118 b/3; *pte. pl.* eardigende, 122/3.
- eardung, -e, *f.*, dwelling-place, habitation; *n. sg.* 121 b/12.
- ëare, -an, *n.*, an ear; *a. sg.* eare, W. 104/7; *n. pl.* earan, 126 b/12; *a. pl.* earan, W. 102/16.
- earfepe, -es, *n.*, hardship, difficulty, suffering; *a. pl.* earfeþu, 119/7; earfeþo, 114 b/18; *g. pl.* earfeþo, 125/15; *d. pl.* earfeþum, 108/13; *a. pl.* earfeþo, 110 b/18.
- earfoþlice, *adv.*, with difficulty; hardly, 120/4.
- ëarhring, -es, *m.*, an ear-ring; *n. pl.* -hringas, 126 b/13.
- eart: v. wesan.
- ëast, *adv.*, east, to the east, W. 104/4.
- ëastdæl, -es, *m.*, the east part; *d. sg.* -dale, 113/14.
- ëasteward, *adj.*, eastward, eastern; *d. sg.* easteward, 117 b/15.
- ëastþeode, -e, *f.*, an eastern people; *d. pl.* -þeodum, 108 b/17.
- ëapmôðlice, *adv.*, humbly, 117/1.
- ëce, *adj.*, eternal; *d. sg.* ecean, C. 98/16.
- ëcellce, *adv.*, eternally, always, 131 b/1.
- eclipsis (Lat.), *n.*, eclipse; *n. sg.* 127 b/13.
- edlëan, -es, *n.*, reward, recompense; *a. sg.* edlean, C. 98/16.
- edniowunga, *adv.*, anew, 111 b/3.
- efne, *adv.*, even, likewise, 107/9.
- efnheah, *adj.*, equally high; cf. emnheah, C. 95 b/8.
- eft, *adv.*, again, then, 107 b/13.
- ege, -es, *n.*, fear, dread, awe; *n. sg.* 124 b/2; *g. sg.* C. 94 b/20; *d. sg.* ege, 122/11.
- egeshic, *adj.*, terrible; *comp.* -licran, 134 b/12.
- egeshice, *adv.*, fearfully, 125 b/16.
- ëglond, -es, *n.*, island; *d. sg.* -londe, 121 b/19; -lande, 122/17.
- ëhtan, ëhte, ehted, to pursue, annoy, afflict; *pt.* 3 *pl.* ehton, 124 b/9; ehtan, 123/13.
- eleor, *adv.*, otherwise, besides, elsewhere, 108 b/6.
- ele, -es, *m.*, oil; *n. sg.* W. 103 b/5; *g. sg.* C. 94 b/4; *a. sg.* ele, 121/16.
- eletreow, -es, *n.*, oil-tree, olive-tree; *d. pl.* -treowum, W. 103 b/3.
- ellen, elnes, *m. & n.*, valour, courage, strength; *a. sg.* ellen, 125/13.
- elles, *adv.*, else, otherwise, 113/5.
- elpend, -es, *m.*, an elephant; *n. pl.* elpendas, 109/18; *g. pl.* elpenda, 109/16; *d. pl.* elpendum, 114 b/10.
- elpendban, -es, *n.*, ivory, elephant tusk; *d. pl.* -banum, 109 b/19.
- elreordig, *adj.*, barbarous, foreign-speaking; *g. sg. m.* elreordgan, 112 b/16; elreordegan, 117 b/17; *n. pl.* elreorde, W. 103/10; *comp.*

- g. pl. (subst.)*, elreordigra, 111/11 ;  
*superl.* elreordegestan, W. 103/14.  
 embe : v. ymb.  
 emmhéah, *adj.*, equally high, C.  
 94/18.  
 ende, -es, *m.*, end ; *d. sg.* ende, C.  
 98/11 ; *a. sg.* ende, 129/16.  
 endedæg, -es, *m.*, the last day, day  
 of death ; *a. sg.* -dæg, 130/17.  
 endlefte, *adj.*, eleventh, 114/19,  
 122/15.  
 éode, éodon : v. gân.  
 eofor, -es, *m.*, a boar ; *g. sg.* eoferes,  
 W. 100/13.  
 eorcanstán, -es, *m.*, precious stone ;  
*g. pl. (?)* -stane, 119/15 ; *d. pl.*  
 -stanum, 109 b/5.  
 éored, -es, *f.*, cavalry, horsemen ;  
 chariot (?) : cf. B.-Toller *Suppl.* ; *g.*  
*pl.* eoreda, 121/5.  
 éoredmon, -monnes, *m.*, horseman ;  
 in *pl.* cavalry ; *g. pl.* -monna, 109/  
 14 ; *a. pl.* -men, 114 b/8.  
 eorre, -es, *n.*, anger ; *n. sg.* 115/16.  
 eorþcýning, -es, *m.*, king of the land,  
 earthly king ; *d. pl.* -cýningum,  
 131 b/2.  
 eorþe, -an, *f.* Also eorþ, -e, *f.*, earth ;  
*n. sg.* eorþe, 107 b/12 ; *g. sg.* eorþan,  
 118/15 ; *a. sg.* eorþan, 111/9.  
 eorþlic, *adj.*, earthly ; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/  
 18.  
 eosol, -es, *m.*, an ass ; *g. sg.* eoseles,  
 W. 102/16 ; *n. pl.* eoselas, C.  
 99 b/7.  
 éow, 2 *pers. pron.*, you ; v. þu ; *d. sg.*  
 108 b/20.  
 epistol, -es, *m.* Also epistola, -an,  
*m.*, a letter ; *g. sg.* epistoles, 107/2 ;  
*d. sg.* epistole, 108 b/19 ; *a. sg.*  
 epistolan, 112 b/4.  
 etan, ét, éton, eten, to eat, devour ;  
 3 *pl.* etaþ, W. 100 b/4 ; *pl.* 3 *pl.*  
 æton, 115/8.  
 éþ, *adj.*, easy ; *comp.* þy eþre, 123 b/8.  
 éþel, -es, *m. & n.*, home, native land ;  
*a. sg.* eþel, 128 b/8.  
 éþian, -ode, -od, to breathe ; *pt.* 3 *pl.*  
 eþedon, 125/4.  
 éþnes, -se, *f.*, ease, facility ; favour ;  
*n. sg.* 116/9.  
 éþung, -e, *f.*, breathing. breath ; *n.*  
*sg.* 125/6.  
 fæc, -es, *n.*, space, interval of time ;  
*d. sg.* fæce, 111 b/7.  
 fæder, -(e)res, *m.*, father ; *d. sg.*  
 fæder, C. 98/10.  
 fæger, *adj.*, fair, beautiful ; *n. sg.*  
 130/6 ; *n. pl.* fægere, 109 b/20.  
 fægernes, -se, *f.*, fairness, beauty ; *g.*  
*sg.* 126 b/7 ; *a. sg.* -nisse, 119 b/  
 14.  
 fægon : v. fæon.  
 fæst, *adj.*, fast, firm ; *n. pl.* fæste,  
 109 b/3.  
 fæste ; *comp.* fæstor ; *adv.*, fast, se-  
 curely ; *comp.* 122/13.  
 fæsten, -es, *n.*, a fastness, fortress,  
 bulwark, castle ; *d. sg.* fæstene,  
 114/1 ; *d. pl.* fæstenum, 111 b/10 ;  
*a. pl.* fæstenu, 112 b/17.  
 fæsten(n), -es, *n.*, fasting ; *d. sg.*  
 fæstenne, 129 b/11.  
 fæstlic, *adj.*, firm, fast ; *a. sg.* fæst-  
 licne, 109 b/9.  
 fæstlice, *adv.*, firmly, constantly,  
 121 b/4.  
 fæstlond, -es, *n.*, land easily defended ;  
*a. pl.* -lond, 111/8.  
 fæstnian, -ode, -od, to fasten, secure,  
 bind ; *pp.* gefæstned, 114 b/17.  
 fæt, -es, *n.*, vessel, cup ; *n. pl.* fatu,  
 118/6.  
 fæþm, -es, *m.* Also -e, *f.*, fathom ;  
 embrace ; *g. pl.* fæþma, C. 94/19.  
 fæg, fah, *adj.*, shining, coloured,  
 variegated ; fag, 110/15.  
 fallicra : cf. füllic.  
 faran, för, -on, faren, to fare, go,  
 march ; *inf.*, 111/7 ; 3 *pl.* fareþ,  
 W. 100 b/20 ; faraþ, W. 101 b/10 ;  
*pt.* 1 *pl.* foran, 111/8 ; foron, 111 b/  
 1 ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* foron, 122/16 ; *subj.* 3  
*pl.* faren, W. 100 b/14 ; *pp.* ge-  
 faren, 112 b/19.  
 fca, *adj.*, few, 122/3.  
 feallan, fæoll, fæollon, feallen, to fall,  
 fall down ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* feollon, 116/  
 13 ; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* feolle, 116/1.  
 fearr, -es, *m.*, a bull, ox ; *g. pl.* fearra,  
 125 17.  
 feax, -es, *n.*, hair ; *a. sg.* feax, C.  
 100 b/2.  
 fêdan, fêdde, fêd(e)d, to feed, nourish ;  
 bring forth ; 3 *pl.* fedað, C. 105 b/1.  
 fela, *indecl. adj. & adv.*, many, much,  
 107 b/10 ; feola, 112/19.  
 feld, -es, *m.*, field ; *n. sg.* 116/15 ; *a.*  
*sg.* feld, 115/1 ; *d. pl.* feldum,  
 118 b/3 ; *a. pl.* feldas, 113 b/6.  
 fell, -es, *n.*, skin, hide ; *d. pl.* fellum,  
 126/16.  
 feu(n), -es, *m. & n.*, a fen, marsh,  
 mud ; *n. sg.* fen, 113 b/19 ; *d. sg.*  
 feune, 114/1.

- feohbigenga, -an, *m.*, cattle-keeper; *n. sg.* 112 b/2.
- feohtan, fuhte (feahthe), fuhton, foh-ten, to fight, make war; *inf.* 114 b/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 125/9; fuhtan, 124 b/7.
- feola : v. fela.
- fëon, feah, fëgon, fegen, to exult, rejoice; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* fëgon, 131/8.
- fëond, -es, *m.*, enemy, foe; *n. sg.* 121 b/9; *n. pl.* fynd, 119/18; *g. pl.* feonda, 119/3.
- fëondseipe, -es, *m.*, enmity, hostility; *d. sg.* -seipe, 113/3.
- feor, *adv.*, far, W. 99/17.
- feorh, -es, *n.*, life; *g. sg.* feores, 120/10.
- fëorþa, a fourth; *a. sg.* fëorþan, 122/17.
- fëower, fëowera. Also *indecl.*, four, 109/15; C. 97/12.
- fëran, -de, -ed, to go, walk, march; *inf.* 117/8; foeran, 118 b/6; 3 *sg.* ferþ, C. 96 b/4; fereþ, W. 99/6; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117/8; *pt. 2 sg.* ferdest, 128 b/8; *pt. 3 sg.* ferde, 107/7; C. 97/10; *pt. 1 pl.* ferdon, 111/16.
- ferd : v. fyrd.
- fërend, -es, *m.*, a messenger, soldier; *d. pl.* ferendum, 111 b/13.
- ferse, *adj.*, fresh; *d. sg. n.* ferseum, 123/1; *a. sg. n.* fersc, 122/7.
- fëpa, -an, *m.*, a host, army, foot-soldiers, infantry; *g. pl.* fëpna, 121/6; *d. pl.* fëpum, 109/12.
- feperföte, *adj.*, four-footed, quadruped; *g. pl.* feperföta, 121/1.
- feperfötieten, -es, *m.*, a four-footed animal; *a. pl.* -nietenu, 110/20.
- fif, *num. adj.*, five, 121/9.
- fifte, *adj.*, fifth, 125/15; *a. sg.* fiftan, W. 100 b/10.
- fiftig, *num. adj.*, fifty; *g. sg.* fiftiges, W. 102 b/12.
- fiftyne, *num. adj.*, fifteen, C. 97/13.
- findan; fond, funde; fundon; funden, to find; *inf.* 123/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* funde, 120/7; *pt. 1 pl.* 118/8; *pt. subj.* 1 *pl.* fundon, 123/4.
- finger, -es, *m.*, a finger; *g. sg.* fingres, 109 b/7.
- fisc, -es, *m.*, a fish; *d. pl.* fixum, C. 100 b/4; *a. pl.* fixas, 110 b/12.
- fläse, -es, *n.*, flesh; *d. sg.* fläsec, C. 106/8.
- flän, -e, *f.* Also -es, *m.*, an arrow, dart; *n. pl.* flana, C. 96/8.
- flegdon : v. fligan.
- flëogan, flëah, flugon, flogen, to fly; flee; *subj.* 3 *pl.* fleogan, W. 101/1; fleogen, W. 104/18.
- flëon, flëah, flugon, flogen, to flee; 3 *pl.* fleop, W. 99/17; *pt.* 3 *pl.* flugon, 115/10; *ptc. a. sg.* fleon-don, 118 b/7.
- fligan, -de, -ed, to put to flight; *pt.* 1 *pl.* flegdon, 110 b/15.
- flöwan, flëow, -on, flöwen, to flow; 3 *sg.* floweþ, W. 101/19.
- flÿs, -es, *n.*, fleece, wool; *n. sg.* 116/1; *d. sg.* flyse, 118 b/20.
- foeran : v. fëran.
- fola, -an, *m.*, a foal, colt; *a. pl.* folan, W. 100 b/13.
- folc, -es, *n.*, people, folk, nation; *n. sg.* C. 96/1; *g. sg.* folces, C. 95/9; *d. sg.* folce, C. 97 b/7; *a. sg.* folc, C. 95/6.
- folelie, *adj.*, common, of the people; *n. sg.* 111 b/20.
- folgian, -ode, -od, to follow, pursue; *ptc.* folgiende, W. 102/1.
- fou, fann, -e, *f.*, a fan, winnowing instrument; *n. sg.* fou, W. 101 b/19; W. 104/6.
- fôn, fëng, -on, fongen, to seize; *pt.* 1 *pl.* fengon, 114 b/2.
- för, -e, *f.*, a going, journey; *n. sg.* 121 b/10; *g. pl.* fora, 107/7.
- for, *prep. w. d. a. & instr.*, for, on account of, as the result of, 107/13; fer, 130 b/17, 110 b/1.
- foran, *prep.*, before, 119 b/10; foran to, 110/12.
- foranniht, -e, *f.*, evening; *d. sg.* -nihte, W. 100 b/10.
- forbarnan, -de, -barn(e)d, to burn up, consume; 3 *pl.* forbarnað, W. 99/12.
- forbëodan, -bëad, -budon, -boden, to forbid, prohibit; *pt.* 3 *sg.* forbëad, 127 b/20.
- forbiernan; -bearn, -born, -barn; -burnon; -bornen, to burn up, be destroyed by fire; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -burnon, 124 b/5.
- forbrecan, -bræc, -bræcon, -brocen, to break; *inf.* 110 b/20.
- fore, *adv.*, formerly, aforesometimes, 128 b/10.
- forealdian, -ode, -od, to wax old, become aged; *pp.* 112/9; *pp. pl.* forealdodan, 117 b/16.
- foresecgan, -sæc(ge)de, -sæc(ge)d, previously to say, to foretell; *pt.* 3 *sg.* foresede, 123/16.

- forestihtian, -ode, -od, to foreordain; *pp.* 108 b/8.
- forfeallan, -fæoll, -on, -feallen, to destroy by falling; to overwhelm; *inf.* 116/4.
- forhabban, -hæfde, -hæfd, to restrain, hold in; 3 *sg.* -hæfde, C. 96 b/18.
- forlætan, -læt, -on, -læten, to quit, forsake; 3 *pl.* -lætaþ, W. 100 b/16; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 119/8; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -leton, 111/14; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -leton, 119/18.
- forlōsan, -lēas, -luron, -loren, to lose, destroy, abandon; *pp.* C. 95/16.
- fornēah, *adv.*, nearly, very nearly, 116/6.
- forniman, -nam, -nāmon, -numen, to take away; waste, consume; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -namon, 122 b/4; *pp.* *pl.* -numene, 123 b/3.
- forþ, *adv.*, forth, thence, 113 b/2.
- forþberan, -bær, -bæron, -boren, to bring forward, produce; *pp.* *pl.* -borene, 118/7.
- forweorþan, -wearþ, -wurdon, -worden, to die, perish; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -wurdon, 116 b/6; *subj.* 2 *sg.* -weorþe, C. 95 b/2.
- forwyrcean, -worhte, -worht, to make guilty, condemn; *pp.* *pl.* -worhte, 116 b/14.
- fōrwyrce an, -worhte, -worht, to obstruct, place before, fill in; *inf.* 113/20.
- forwyrð, -e, *f.*, ruin, perdition, destruction; *d. sg.* -wyrde, C. 94 b/11.
- fōt, -es, *m.*, a foot; *g. pl.* fota, 115/4; *d. pl.* fotum, 116/5; *a. pl.* fet, C. 94/5; W. 99/19.
- fōtumel, -es, *n.*, foot-space, footprint, a foot; *g. pl.* -nuela, W. 100 b/1.
- fox, -es, *m.*, a fox; *g. pl.* foxa, 110/19.
- fræawlitig, *adj.*, very beautiful; *n. pl.* fræawliti, W. 106/7.
- frēcennes, -se, *f.*, danger, destruction, peril; *a. sg.* -nissa, 122 b/7; *a. pl.* -nisse, 107 b/6; MS. freonnisse, 107/10.
- frēne, *adj.*, dangerous; *d. sg.* freenan, 118/5; *a. pl.* freenan, 111/15.
- fremde, *adj.*, strange, foreign; *g. sg.* fremdes, W. 103 b/18.
- fremful, *adj.*, beneficent; *n. pl.* -falle, W. 106 b/3.
- frensundice, *adv.*, kindly, benignly, 111/19.
- frēond, -es, *m.*, a friend; *n. sg.* 107/13; *n. pl.* frynd, 129 b/1; freond, 131/4; *g. pl.* freonda, 119/9; *a. pl.* frynd, 129/3.
- fretan, fræt, fræton, freten, to eat, devour; 3 *pl.* fretaþ, W. 102/12.
- frignan, frægn, frugnon, frugnen, to ask; *inf.* frinan, 128/12; 3 *sg.* frineþ, 117 b/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 117/10; *pt.* 3 *sg.* frægn, 112/5; frægen, 111 b/13; *pt.* 1 *pl.* frunon, 123/1; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* frune, 128/6; *imp.* 2 *sg.* frign, 130 b/13.
- frihtere, -es, *m.*, soothsayer, one who divines; *n. pl.* frihteras, W. 103 b/14.
- from, *prep. w. d.*, from, away from; fram, 108/13; C. 96/16; C. 95/2; fram, W. 106/18; fran (!), C. 96 b/17.
- fromnes, -se, *f.*, strength, excellence; *a. sg.* 119 b/17.
- fromscipe, -es, *m.*, success, advancement; *d. sg.* 131/13.
- fruma, -an, *m.*, beginning; *d. sg.* fruman, 107/8; W. 98 b/1.
- frēn! : v. frēond.
- fugel, -es, *m.*, a bird, fowl; *n. sg.* 127 b/9; *g. sg.* W. 102/18; *n. pl.* fugelas, 110 b/5; fuglas, 110 b/9; *d. pl.* fuglum, 130 b/9.
- fulecūþ, *adj.*, well-known, famous, familiar, public; fulecūþan, 107 b/15.
- ful(l), *adj.*, full, complete; *a. sg. m.* fulne, 129/16; *a. pl.* fulle, C. 94 b/4.
- fullāste, -es, *m.*, help, aid; *a. sg.* fullaste, 124/2.
- fūllie, *adj.*, foul; *g. pl. f.* fullicra (MS. fallicra), W. 101/18.
- fultum, -es, *m.*, help, aid, favour; *g. sg.* 107 b/2.
- fulwiht, -es, *m. f. & n.*, baptism; *d. sg.* -wihte, C. 95 b/6.
- furlang, -es, *n.*, a furlong; *g. pl.* furlanga, 114/17; furlonga, 123 b/5.
- furþon, *adv.*, even, indeed, C. 95 b/15.
- furþor, *adv.*, further, 109 b/8.
- fyllan, -de, -ed, to fill, replenish; *pp.* W. 100/18.
- fyllau, fyde, -ed, to fell, cut down; *inf.* 123 b/8; *pp.* 123/17.
- fynd : v. feond.
- fȳr, -es, *n.*, fire; *g. sg.* 110/2; C. 94 b/3; *d. sg.* fȳre, 112/11; C. 94 b/16; *a. sg.* fȳr, 123 b/18; C. 94 b/2; *n. pl.* fȳr, 115 b/4; *g. pl.* fȳra, 123 b/20.

- fyrð, -e, *f.*, army; *d. sg.* fyrde, 111 b/5; ferde, 113/1; *a. sg.* fyrð, 110 19; ferð, 116 b/8.
- fyrðwise, -an, *f.*, army-fashion, military manner; *d. sg.* -wison, 121 b/5.
- fyrhto, *indecl. in sg.*, *f.*, fear, terror, dread; *d. sg.* C. 94 b/20.
- fyrst, -es, *m.*, interval of time; *d. sg.* fyrste, 123 b/16; *a. sg.* fyrst, 130 b/3.
- gâst, -es, *m.*, a spirit, ghost; *d. sg.* gaste, C. 98/11; *a. sg.* gast, C. 98/13.
- gastlîþend, *adj.*, hospitable; *n. pl.* -lîþende, W. 106/12.
- gân, eode, -on, gegân, to go, come, walk; *inf.* 129 b/19; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 109 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* eode, 112 b/20.
- gârsecg, -es, *m.*, the ocean; *lit.* 'spear-man'; *cp.* Neptûne's trident; *n. sg.* 113 b/11; *g. sg.* -segeges, W. 102 b/18; *d. sg.* -secge, 113 b/6; W. 106/4; *a. sg.* -secg, 116 b/9.
- ge, *conj.*, and, also, 107/9.
- ge-âhsian, -ode, -od, to hear, learn by inquiry, discover; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -ahsode, 112/2.
- gêar, -es, *n.*, year; *g. sg.* 130 b/3; *instr. sg.* gearre, 129/17; *g. pl.* geara, W. 106 b/2.
- gearo, *adj.*, ready, prepared; *n. sg.* 129 b/14; *n. pl.* gearo, 115 b/15; gearwe, 122 b/10.
- gearwe, *adv.*, with verbs of knowing, clearly, well; *comp.* gearwor, 131 b/3.
- gearwian, -ode, -od, to make ready, prepare, procure; to put on, clothe; *imp.* 2 *sg.* gearwa, C. 96 b/10.
- ge-bêd, -es, *n.*, prayer; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/20; *d. pl.* -bedum, C. 97/3; *n. pl.* -bedu, C. 98/7.
- beran, -bær, -bæron, -boren, to bear, bring forth; *pp.* C. 94/9.
- bidan, -bâd, -bîdon, -bîden, to expect, await, look for, meet with; *inf.* 130/18.
- biddan, -bâd, -bâdon, -beden, to pray; *inf.* C. 96 b/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 129/1; *subj.* 1 *sg.* -bidde, C. 95/13; *subj.* 3 *pl.* -biddon, C. 96 b/15; *pt.* *subj.* 1 *sg.* -bæde, 128/4.
- bindan, -bond, -bunden, -bunden, to tie, bind; *inf.* 110 b/19; C. 94/4; *pp.* *a. sg.* -bandenne, C. 95 b/20.
- bletsian, -ode, -od, to bless, consecrate; *pp.* C. 98/9.
- bræc, -es, *n.*, a breaking, crashing, noise, clamour; *n. sg.* 115 b/5.
- bringan, -brôhte, -brôht, to bring, lead; *inf.* 123 b/12; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -brohton, 111/6.
- brosnodlic, *adj.*, corruptible; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/19.
- cêosan, -cêas, -curon, -coren, to choose, elect; *pp.* -corena (*subst.*), C. 96 b/3.
- cigan, -cîgde or -cêgde, -cîged or -cêged, to call, name; *pp.* -cêged, 126/13.
- cunian, -ode, -od, to try, experience, probe; *inf.* 117 b/20; *pt.* *subj.* 1 *pl.* -cunnedon, 126/4.
- cweþan, -cweþ, -cwâdon, -cweðen, to speak, say; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -cwædon, C. 94/8.
- cynd, -es, *n.* Also -e, *f.*, nature, characteristic, kind; offspring; *n. pl.* 108/2; *a. pl.* -cynda, W. 101 b/11.
- cyndnes, -se, *f.*, nation; *d. sg.* -nesse, C. 94 b/10.
- dafnian, -ode, -od, to be fitting; ought (*impers.*); *pt.* 3 *sg.* -dafenode, 108 b/11.
- dêfelic, *adj.*, honest, decent; *n. pl.* -lice, W. 105/8.
- digan, -de, -ed, to overcome, escape, endure; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -digde, 110 b/3.
- dôn, -dyde, -on, -dôn, to do, make, cause; 1 *sg.* -do, C. 95/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 131/7; *pp.* 108/5.
- dwola, -an, *m.*, error, heresy; *d. sg.* -an, C. 96 b/8.
- dyrstignes, -se, *f.*, presumption, audacity; *a. sg.* -nesse, 112 b/16.
- dyrstlican, -lâhte, -lêht, to dare, presume; *subj.* 3 *sg.* -læce, C. 97 b/13.
- earnung, -e, *f.*, earning, merit; *d. pl.* -earningum, C. 97/5; *a. pl.* -earnunga, C. 98/1.
- endebyrdan, -byrde, -byrd(ed), to set in order, dispose, arrange; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -byrdedon, 108 b/16; *pp.* byrded, 108 b/7.
- fastnian, -ode, -od, to fasten, secure; *inf.* C. 95 b/10; *pp.* *pl.* -fastnode, C. 95 b/15.
- fetan, -te, to pack up; 3 *pl.* -fetaþ, W. 100 b/15.
- faran, -fôr, -ou, -faren, to go,

- march, travel; *inf.* W. 102 b/15; *pt.* 3 *pt.* -foran, 125/1.
- ge-fea, -an, *m.*, joy, gladness; *d. sg.* -fean, 119 b/19; C. 98/11.
- feallan, -feoll, -on, -feallen, to fall; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -feol, C. 95/1.
- feoht, -es, *n.*, fight, contest, struggle; *g. sg.* 122/11; *d. sg.* -feohhte, 111 b/11; *a. sg.* -feoht, 111 b/4; *g. pl.* -feohhta, 107/11; *d. pl.* -feohhtum, 128 b/5.
- feohtan, -feahht, -fuhton, -fohten, to fight; *pt.* 1 *pt.* 111/12.
- feon, -feah, -fægon, -fegen, to rejoice, exult, be glad; *ptc. n. sg. m.* -feonde, 112/12; *subj.* 2 *sg.* -feo, 131/19.
- fera, -an, *m.*, a companion; *n. sg.* 113/6; *n. pl.* -feran, 127/2; *g. pl.* -ferana, 127/4; *d. pl.* -ferum, 129 b/5; -feran, 117 b/14.
- fëran, -de, -ed, to go, travel; *inf.* 113 b/14; 2 *sg.* -ferest, 117 b/6; *pt.* 1 *pt.* -ferdon, 113 b/18; to -feranne, 126/5.
- fleon, -fleaht, -flugon, to flee, escape; *pt.* *subj.* 3 *sg.* -fluge, 118 b/9.
- fôn, -feng, -on, -fongen, to take, seize; 3 *pl.* -foþ, W. 104/1.
- fretwian, -ode, -od, to adorn; *pp.* *pl.* -wode, 109 b/18.
- fremman, -ede, -ed, to perform, do; *pp.* 131/16; to -fremmanne, 119/3.
- freolsian, -ode, -od, to liberate, deliver; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -freolsode, C. 96/5.
- fylcea, -an, *m.*, an ally, friend (cf. *Epp. Alex.*); *n. sg.* 113/6.
- fyld, *adj.*, complete, consummate, perfect; -fylde, 107 b/1.
- fyllan, -de, -ed, to fulfil, finish, complete; *pp.* -fylledu, C. 97/7.
- fyllan, -fylde, -fyllad, to fell, cast down, destroy; *pt.* 1 *pt.* -fyldon, 114/12; *pp.* *pl.* -fylde, W. 105 b/18.
- gân, -eode, -on, -gân, to go; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -eode, 129 b/15.
- geafian, -ode, -od, to bestow gifts upon; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -geafede, 120 b/1.
- gëotan, -gëat, -guton, -goten, to cast, found; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -geat, 113/13; *pp.* -gotene, 113/16.
- gerwan, -gerede, -ger(w)ed, to prepare; clothe, array; *inf.* 121 b/3; -gyrwan, 122/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 111 b/19; *pp.* *sg.* -gered, 121 b/5; -gyred, 114/7; -gerwed, 126 b/16; *pp.* *pl.* -gerede, 109/15; -gyryde, 126/17; -gearwode, C. 95/2.
- gyrede: v. gegerwan.
- hælan, -de, -ed, to heal, cure, save; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -hæl, C. 96 b/17; *pp.* C. 96 b/1.
- hære, *adj.*, hairy, 115/3.
- hátan, -hét, -on, -hâten, to promise; 2 *pt.* -hatap, 117 b/3; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 118 b/14; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -het, 112 b/5.
- healdan, -hêold, -on, -healden, to hold, keep, protect; *pt.* 1 *sg.* C. 95 b/5.
- hergian, -ode, -od, to plunder; *pp.* -hergad, 119 b/15.
- hlëow, *adj.*, sheltered, warm; *comp.* -hliuran, 115 b/13.
- hliuran: v. gehleow.
- hrinan, -hrân, -hrinon, -hrinen, to touch, seize; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -hran, 128/9; C. 95 b/16.
- hweorfan, -hwearf, -hwurfon, -hworfen, to turn, go away, depart; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -hworf, 130 b/17.
- hwyrfan, -de, -ed, to turn, change, convert; *pt.* 2 *sg.* -hwyrfdest, C. 96 b/8.
- hyhtan, -te, to hope; 1 *sg.* -hyhte, 108/5.
- hyldra, *adj.*, *comp.* of geheald (?), safer; *d. pl.* -hyldrum, 118 b/6.
- hýran, -de, -ed, to hear; 3 *pl.* -hyraþ, W. 99/16; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -hyrde, 112/2; -herde, 131/2; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -hyrdon, 128 b/14; *pt.* *subj.* 2 *pl.* -hyrdon, 112 b/14; *pp.* -hyred, C. 97/1; -hyredu, C. 96 b/19.
- hyrtan, -te, -ed, to hearten, encourage; *pp.* 120 b/2.
- læccan, -læhte, -on, -læht, to catch, seize; 3 *pl.* -læccap, W. 102/12.
- lædan, -de, -ed, to lead, guide, take; *inf.* C. 95/20; -lædon, 118 b/16; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -lædde, 129/2; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -læddon, 110 b/19; *pt.* *subj.* 3 *pl.* -læddon, 118 b/17.
- lëran, -de, -ed, to teach, instruct; *pt.* 2 *sg.* -lærddest, C. 96 b/9.
- lëafa, -an, *m.*, belief, faith; *a. sg.* -leafan, C. 95 b/5.
- lëafiull, *adj.*, full of belief, faithful; *n. pl.* -fulle, C. 97/2.



- ge-leccan, -lechte, -lecht, to moisten, slake; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 120/20.
- lie, *adj.*, like, similar to; *n. pl.* -lice, 114/5.
- lice, *adv.*, alike, equally, 125/1.
- lienes, -se, *f.*, likeness, resemblance, appearance; *d. sg.* -nisse, 110/19; -nesse, 110/7; *n. pl.* -nissa, 113/16.
- liffastan, -te, -ed, to quicken, make alive; *pp.* -fæsted, C. 96 b/4.
- limpan, -lomp, -lumpen, -lumpen, to happen; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -lomp, 120/3.
- lis, -es, *n.*, study, learning; *n. sg.* 107/20.
- gelpan, -calp, gulpon, golpen, to boast, brag; *inf.* 108/7.
- ge-lyfan, -de, -ed, to believe, trust; 1 *sg.* -lyfe, 108/6; C. 97/20; 2 *sg.* -lyfst, C. 96/20; 3 *pl.* -lyfaþ, C. 95/9; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* 107 b/9.
- māne, *adj.*, in common, general, shared, 108/20.
- mānelice, *adv.*, commonly, in common, 108/17.
- mære, -es, *n.*, boundary, limit, border; *a. sg.* -mære, 130 b/15; *d. pl.* -mærum, 114/14; *a. pl.* -mæro, 127 b/11.
- martyrian, -ode, -od, to martyr; *pp.* C. 96/18.
- merce, -es, *n.*, limit, boundary; *a. sg.* -merce, 108/3.
- met, -es, *n.*, a measure, distance; *d. sg.* -mete, 109 b/5; *a. sg.* -met, 119/16.
- mētan, -mētte, -mēted, to meet with, come upon one; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* -mette, 118 b/8.
- mindig, *adj.*, mindful, 107/9.
- mone, *adj.*, having a mane; *n. pl.* -monu, W. 101 b/16.
- mynd, -es, *n.*, mind, memory; *n. sg.* 131 b/1; *d. sg.* -mynde, 108 b/7; C. 95/16 (*instr.*); *a. sg.* -mynd, 107 b/19; *d. pl.* 107 b/8.
- gēn, *adj.*, direct, short; *comp. a. sg.* genran, 118 b/10.
- ge-nearwian, -ode, -od, to afflict, oppress; *pp.* -nerwed, 120 b/18.
- nihtsumian, -ode, -od, to abound, be plentiful; 3 *pl.* -summiaþ, 130/3.
- nihtsumnes, -se, *f.*, abundance, plenty; *n. sg.* -nes, 126 b/3; W. 99 b/19.
- niman, -nam, -nāmon, -numen, to take; *inf.* 114 b/9; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -nom, 118 b/9; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -nam, C. 97/20; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -noman, 109/15; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -nomon, 119/19; *pp.* -numen, 119/16.
- nip, -es, *n.*, mist, cloud, darkness; *n. sg.* 116/11.
- nōg, *adv.*, enough, sufficiently, 123/6.
- nōh, *adv.*, enough, 127/16.
- geond, *prep. w. a.*, beyond, through, 107/7.
- geondfēran: v. fēran; to go through, traverse; *inf.* 113 b/16.
- geong, *adj.*, young, 112/17.
- geornes, -se, *f.*, industry, diligence, care; *d. sg.* geornnesse (MS. geornnesse; Tib. B. v. industria), W. 100/1.
- geornfulle, *adj.*, eager, desirous; *n. pl.* -fulle, 123/7.
- geornlice, *adv.*, eagerly, earnestly, 117/1; C. 95 b/20; *comp.* -licor, 109 b/7.
- gēotan, gēat, guton, goten, to pour; *inf.* C. 94 b/4.
- gereden: v. gerwan.
- ge-rēfa, -an, *m.*, an officer, reeve, steward; *d. pl.* -refum, 126/8; *a. pl.* -refan, 108 b/16.
- gerela, -an, *m.*, robe, apparel; *d. sg.* 111 b/17; *a. sg.* 127/7.
- ge-re(g)nian, -ode, -od, to put, dispose; *pt.* 3 *sg.* to loman -renode, 110/7, made them cripples.
- reord, -es, *n.*, language, tongue; *d. sg.* -reorde, 123/3; *a. sg.* -reord, W. 103 b/18.
- restan, -te, -ed, to rest, remain; *inf.* 124 b/11.
- rim, -es, *n.*, number; *d. sg.* -rime, W. 98 b/4.
- riman, -de, -ed, to number, reckon; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -rimdon, 109 b/4.
- gerwan, -ede, -ed: v. gearwian; to dress, harness, make ready; *inf.* 114 b/8; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* gereden, 119/12.
- ge-sēlan, -de, -ed, to tie, bind; 3 *pl.* -selaþ, W. 100 b/14.
- sēlan, -de, -ed, to happen, come to pass; 3 *sg.* -sæleþ, 119 b/20; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* -sælde, 123 b/16.
- sælig, *adj.*, happy, blessed; *g. sg.* -sæliges, 130 b/10.

- ge-sælignes, -se, *f.*, happiness; *a. sg.* -sælignesse, 118/15; -sælignesse, 119 b/16; -sælignisse, 119 b/18.  
 -sceap, -es, *n.*, form, shape; *d. sg.* -sceape, W. 103/4.  
 -scē, -es, *n.*, a pair of shoes; *a. sg.* -scie, 127/6.  
 -sēccean, -sōhte, -sōht, to seek, approach; *inf.* 127 b/11.  
 -secgan, -sæ(g)de, -on, -sæd, to tell, declare, explain; 3 *pl.* -secgaþ, 117 b/10; *pp.* -sæd, 111 b/4.  
 -segen, -e, *f.*, a saying, telling, relation; *d. pl.* -segenum, 107 b/10.  
 -sēon, -seah, -sāwon, -sewen, to see; *inf.* 109 b/8; 2 *sg.* -sieht, 117 b/5; 3 *pl.* -seop, 107 b/17; W. 101 b/20; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107 b/5; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* -sawe, 107 b/12; 112/20; to -seonne, 118/11.  
 -sete, *n.*, a seat, house, habitation; *a. pl.* -seto, 109 b/1.  
 -setenes, -se, *f.*, situation, position, tradition; *n. sg.* gesegenis, 107/1; *d. sg.* -nisse, 107/5; *d. pl.* -nissum, 107/16.  
 -settan, -sette, -seted, to set, put; occupy; compose, make; 3 *pl.* -settaþ, C. 96/15; *pp.* W. 98 b/13.  
 -sibb, -es, *m.*, kin, relation; *d. pl.* -sibbum, 117/7.  
 -sihþ, -e, *f.*, sight, vision; *a. sg.* -sihþe, C. 97 b/5.  
 -sléan, -slóg, -on, -slegen, to strike, kill, slay; to conquer; *inf.* 128/19; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -slogen, 108 b/15.  
 -sommian, -ode, -od, to assemble; *inf.* -sommigan, 115 b/9; -samni-an, 123 b/11; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -sommode, 115 b/12; *pp.* -sommad, 111/10.  
 -stælan, -de, -ecl, to accuse, impute, put upon; *pp.* 108/1.  
 -stillan, -de, -ed, to calm, quiet; *pp.* 120 b/2.  
 -stryuan, -de, -ed, to obtain, acquire, get, beget; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -strynde, C. 97/12.  
 -sund, *adj.*, sound, healthy, whole, 116 b/17; *comp. d. pl.* -sundrum, 120/1.  
 -sundlice, *adv.*, safely, 114 b/16.  
 -swencan, -te, -ed or -t, to fatigue, weary, oppress; *pp. pl.* -swencte, 120/4.  
 -swencnes, -se, *f.*, trouble, affliction; *n. sg.* -nis, 125 b/1; *g. pl.* -nissa, 123/8; *d. pl.* -nissum, 125 b/12.  
 -swuSTRU, -tra, *f. pl.*, sisters; *n. pl.* -swuster, 130/18; *d. pl.* -swustrum, 103/19; -swystrum, 107/12.  
 -synto, *indecl.* in *sg.*, *f.*, health, welfare, safety; *n. sg.* 129 b/3; *a. sg.* 120/11.  
 -tācian, -ode, -od, to show, instruct; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108 b/3.  
 -tēcan, -tēhte, -tēht, to show, point out; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -tæhton, 122/7.  
 -tæl, -es, *n.*, number, a reckoning; *n. sg.* 121/11.  
 -teald, *v.* tellan.  
 -teld, -es, *n.*, tent, pavilion; *g. pl.* -telda, 115 b/7; *d. pl.* -teldum, 123 b/14; *a. pl.* -teld, 115 b/3.  
 -tenge, *adj.*, near to, afflicting, 120 b/9.  
 -tēped, *adj.*, provided with teeth, 114/7.  
 -timbrian, -ode, -od, to build; *pp.* -timbred, 121 b/19.  
 -tion, -tiode, -tiod, to appoint, determine; *pp.* 130/17.  
 -trōwe, *adj.*, trusted, faithful; *superl. a. pl.* -treowestan, 129/3.  
 -trymman, -ede, -ed, to draw up, arrange, order; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 110/4.  
 -tȳ(a)n, -de, -tȳd, to instruct, teach, imbue; *pp. a. sg.* -tydne, 107/14.  
 -tymbro(u), *n.*, building, edifice; *n. sg.* W. 104 b/8.  
 -þeaht, -e, *f.* Also -es, *n.*, thought, advice, deliberation; *g. pl.* -þeah-ta, 119/9.  
 -þencan, -þōhte, -þōht, to think, conceive; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107/14.  
 -þeode, -es, *n.*, language, speech, meaning; *g. sg.* 128 b/11.  
 -þeodan, -de, -ed, to join, associate; *subj.* 3 *sg.* -þeode, 107/20.  
 -þōht, -es, *m. & n.*, thought; *d. sg.* -þohte, 129/19; *a. sg.* -þoht, 128/13.  
 -þyld, -e, *f.*, patience, resignation; *d. sg.* -þylde, 108/14.  
 -þýwan, -de, -þýd, to press, impress; *pp.* -þywed, C. 94 b/14.  
 -wæcan, -te, -wæht, or wæct, to weaken, afflict; *pp.* -wæcte, 120/5.  
 -wāpnian, -ode, -od, to arm, furnish with weapons; *pp. n. sg.* 125 b/16; *pp. n. pl.* -wæpnode, 109/16.

- ge-weald, -es, *m. & n.*, power, dominion, mastery; *d. pl.* -wealdum, 118/10.
- wearmigan, -wearmode, -od, to become warm; *inf.* 112/10.
- weaxan, -wēox, -on, -weaxen, to grow; *pt. 3 sg.* -weox, 115 b/6; *pp. pl.* -weaxene, W. 103 b/14.
- welgian, -ode, -od, to enrich; *pt. 3 sg.* -ode, 113/11; *pp. sg.* 119 b/1; *pp. n. pl.* -ode, 108 b/18.
- wenden, -de, -ed or -wend, to turn; *pp. pl.* -wende, 124 b/20.
- weorþan, -wearþ, -wurdon, -worden, to be, become; 2 *sg.* -weorþest, 130 b/12; *pt. 3 pl.* -wurdon, 109/2.
- weorþian, -ode, -od, to honour, dignify, distinguish; *pt. subj. 3 pl.* -weorþeden, 117/4; *pp. sg.* -weorþad, 128/20; *pp. pl.* -weorþode, 109/8.
- wician, -ode, -od, to encamp, dwell; *pt. 1 pl.* -wicodon, 115 b/2; -dan, 115 b/13; *pp.* 115 b/14.
- winful, *adj.*, laborious, troublesome; *g. pl.* -fulra, 108/9.
- win(n), -es, *n.*, struggle, labour, fight; *g. sg.* 108/8; *d. sg.* 111 b/11; *a. sg.* -win, 107 b/5; *g. pl.* -winna, C. 96 b/4.
- winnan, -won, -wunnon, -wunnen, to win, conquer; *inf.* 113/3.
- witan, -wāt, -witon, -witen, to go, depart, set out towards; 3 *sg.* -witeþ, 130 b/6; *pt. 3 pl.* -witon, 110 b/16; *pp.* 112 b/8; to -witanne, 107 b/18.
- witan, -wiste, to know, understand; *inf.* 116 b/14.
- wore, -es, *n.*, a work; *d. pl.* -woreum, W. 104 b/9.
- writ, -es, *n.*, a writing, letter; *a. sg.* -writ, 112 b/3; *d. pl.* -writum, 108 b/2.
- wundian, -ode, -od, to wound, tear; *inf.* -wundigan, 114/9; *pt. 3 pl.* -wundodan, 110 b/4.
- wunlice, *adv.*, ordinarily, customarily, 108/3.
- wyre(c)an, -worhte, -worht, to do, make, build; *inf.* -wyrean, W. 99/3; *pt. 3 sg.* -worhte, C. 98/5; *pp.* 122/2; *pp. pl.* -worhte, 107 b/19.
- wyrht, -es, *n.*, a deed, act; *d. pl.* be -wyrhtum, 111/4 = by (their) deeds, according to merit.
- glet, *adv.*, yet, still, 129 b/20; gyt, 128 b/18.
- gif, *conj.*, if, though, 118/20; C. 94/8; gyt, C. 94/14.
- gifan, geaf, gēafon, gifen, to give; 3 *pl.* gifaþ, W. 106 b/5.
- giman (gȳman), -de, -ed, to care for, observe, heed, keep; *pt. 1 sg.* gymde, 119/8; *pt. 3 pl.* gimdon, 115/5.
- gimeyn(n), -es, *n.*, kind of gem, precious stone; *n. sg.* 109 b/14; *d. sg.* -eyne, 126 b/14; *d. pl.* -cynnum, 109 b/17.
- gimmise, *adj.*, jewelled, adorned with gems; *n. pl.* gimmisco, 118/6.
- glæd, *adj.*, glad, cheerful, 112/12.
- glasgegot (?), poured or molten glass (?); *d. pl.* -gegotum, W. 104 b/9.
- glāwnes, -se, *f.*, prudence, skill, reason; *n. sg.* -nis, 107 b/1.
- glēd, -e, *f.*, a fire, gleed, hot coal; *d. pl.* -dum, 112/11.
- glengista (?), cf. Notes; *n. sg.* 107/20.
- gōd, hetera, betst, *adj.*, good, better, best; *g. sg.* godes, 117 b/11; *g. pl.* godra, 107 b/13; *superl. g. sg.* betstan, 127/16.
- god, -es, *m.*, God, a god; *g. pl.* goda, 113/13; *d. pl.* godum, 113 b/1.
- godeund, *adj.*, divine, sacred; *a. sg.* -cundan, 127/4.
- godeweb(b), -es, *n.*, precious or purple cloth; *d. sg.* -webbe, 119/1.
- godmægen, -es, *n.*, divine power, divinity; *d. sg.* -mægne, 127 b/17; *a. pl.* -mægen, 117/2.
- godspree, -es, *n.*, an oracle; *d. pl.* -sprecum, 128/16.
- godwebwyrhta, -an, *m.*, a weaver of godweb or fine cloth of purple; *d. pl.* -wyrhtum, 118 b/18.
- gold, -es, *n.*, gold; *g. sg.* 119/15; *d. sg.* goldre, 111/18; *a. sg.* gold, W. 100 b/9.
- goldhord, -es, *m. & n.*, a treasure; *a. sg.* -hord, 113/10; *n. pl.* -hord, 118/4.
- gongan, gēong (gēng), -on, gongen, to go, walk, march; *inf.* 127/3; gangan, C. 97/15; *ptc.* gangende, C. 96/3; to ganganne, 123 b/9.
- grashoppa, -an, *m.*, a grasshopper, locust; *n. pl.* W. 100 b/8.
- great, *adj.*, great, large; *n. sg. f.* greate, 109 b/3; *n. pl.* greate,

- 124 b/15; W. 102 b/12; *comp. n. pl.* gryttran, 124 b/16.
- Grécas, -a, *m. pl.*, the Greeks; *g. pl.* 107 b/6.
- Grécise, *adj.*, Greek; *a. sg.* on grecise, 117 b/7.
- grétan, grêtte, grêted, to greet; *pt. 3 sg.* grette, 126 b/16.
- grim, *adj.*, horrible; *a. sg. m.* grimman, 121/17; *comp. n. sg. f.* grimre, 120 b/14.
- grôwan, grêow, -on, grôwen, to grow; 3 *pl.* growaþ, C. 98/7; W. 106 b/15.
- grund, -es, *m.*, ground, bottom, depth, sea; *a. sg.* grund, 122 b/1.
- grymetan, -ede, to roar; *ptc. pl.* grymetende, 125/18.
- grÿto, *f.*, greatness; *g. sg.* gryto, 120 b/17.
- gryttran: v. grêat.
- gyfu (giefu), -e, *f.*, a gift; *d. pl.* gyfum, 120 b/1.
- gylden, *adj.*, golden; *a. sg. m.* gyldenne, 109 b/9; *n. pl.* gyldene, 109 b/2; gyldne, 109 b/6; gyldenu, 109 b/12; *d. pl.* gyldnum, 109 b/6; gyldenum, 119 b/7; *a. pl.* gyldne, 118/1.
- gyrd, -e, *f.*, a rod, staff; *d. pl.* gyr-dum, C. 94/6.
- gÿt: v. giet.
- habban, hæfde, hæfd, to have; *inf.* 116/18; 2 *sg.* hæfst, 129/16; 3 *sg.* hafaf, 128 b/10; W. 99 b/4; 1 *pl.* habbaþ, 130 b/15; 3 *pl.* habbaþ, W. 99/18; *pt. 1 sg.* hæfd, 112 b/17; *pt. 3 sg.* hæfde, 112 b/19; *subj. 2 sg.* hæbbe, C. 94/15; *subj. 3 pl.* habbon, C. 97/16; to habbanne, 107 b/8.
- hælan, -de, -ed, to save; *ptc. a. sg. m.* (!), C. 95/10.
- hælend, -es, *m.*, healer, saviour; *g. sg.* C. 94/1.
- hælo (hælu), *indecl. f.*, welfare, salvation; *n. sg.* 129 b/4.
- hæto, *indecl. f.*, heat; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/5; *d. sg.* C. 94 b/3.
- hælettan, -te, to salute, greet, hail; *pt. 3 sg.* hælette, 126 b/17.
- hælig, *adj.*, holy, sacred; *n. sg.* halga, C. 94/13; *a. sg.* halgan, C. 94/20; *n. pl.* halgan, 127/20; *a. pl.* halgan, 126 b/20.
- hamor, -es, *m.*, a hammer; *d. pl.* hamerun, 114 11.
- hât, *adj.*, hot; *n. sg.* W. 103/16; *g. sg.* hatan, 110/2.
- hâtan, hæ(h)t, -on, hâten, to order, command; *inf.* haton, 117 b/18; 2 *sg.* hetst, C. 94/10; hehst, C. 94 b/10; *pt. 1 sg.* het, 110 b/17; *pt. 3 sg.* het, C. 94/4.
- hâtan, hâtte, -on, hâten, to call; to be called or named; 3 *sg.* hateþ, 116 b/12; hatte, W. 98 b/5; 3 *pl.* hataþ, 115/6; hatton, W. 99 b/15; *pt. 3 sg.* hatte, 114/4; 3 *pl.* hatton, 110 b/6; *pp.* 120/6; W. 99/8; *pp.* *pl.* hatene, W. 100/12.
- hê, 3 *pers. pron.*, he; *undef.*, one, any one; *n. sg.* he, 107/4; *n. sg. f.* heo, 107 b/13; hio, 107 b/15; *n. sg. n.* hit, 107 b/10; *g. sg.* his, 107/4; C. 94/4; hys, C. 94/5; *d. sg.* him; *a. sg.* hine, 108 b/14; hyne, C. 94/5; him (!), 126 b/19; *a. sg. n.* hit, 107 b/9; *n. pl.* hie, 108/4; hi, 117 b/13; hig, C. 96 b/13; *g. pl.* hyra, 108/9; hiora, 117/20; heora, 119/12; hiera, 122/10; *d. pl.* him, 110/5; *a. pl.* hie, 117 b/10.
- hêafod, -es, *n.*, head; *d. sg.* heafde, 125 b/15; W. 101 b/7; *a. sg.* heafod, 114/3; *a. pl.* heafdo, 124 b/13; heafdu, W. 99/19.
- hêage, *adv.*, high, 127 b/7.
- hêah, *adj.*, high, tall; *d. pl.* hean, 117/4; *superl.* hyhst, W. 105/8.
- hêahcleofa, -an, *m.*, principal chamber; *n. pl.* -cleofan, 109 b/15.
- hêa(h)nes, -se, *f.*, height, elevation, loftiness; *g. sg.* heanisse, 127 b/4; heanisse, 127 b/5; *a. sg.* heanisse, 109 b/4.
- healdan, hêold, -on, healden, to hold, confine; to guard, maintain; to possess, occupy, inhabit; 3 *pl.* healdaþ, W. 99 b/20; *pt. 3 pl.* healdon, 108/3; *pt. subj. 3 pl.* heoldon, C. 95 b/20.
- healf, -e, *f.*, half, part; side; *n. sg.* 121/6; W. 99/5; *d. sg.* healf, C. 95 b/18; *a. pl.* healfa, 121/20.
- healf, *adv.*, half, partly, 122/3.
- healfhunding, -es, *m.*, cynocephalus; *g. pl.* -hundinga, 115/14; *n. pl.* -hundingas, W. 100/11.
- heall, -e, *f.*, hall; *d. sg.* healle, C. 95 b/10; *a. sg.* healle, 109/20.
- heard, *adj.*, hard; *d. pl.* heardum, 114/6.
- hefignes, -se, *f.*, heaviness, burden; *a. sg.* -nesse, 121 b/7.

- hēla, -an, *m.*, the heel; *a. pl.* helan, W. 100 b/2.
- helm, -es, *m.*, a helmet; *instr. sg.* helme, 120/8.
- henn, -e, *f.*, a hen; *n. pl.* henna, W. 99/9.
- heofou, -ones, and -nes, *m.*, heaven; *g. sg.* heofenes, 107/16; *d. pl.* heofenum, C. 97/7.
- heofonlic, *adj.*, heavenly; *a. sg.* -lican, C. 97 b/14.
- heorde, -es, *m.*, shepherd, keeper, 112 b/1.
- heorte, -an, *f.*, heart; *d. sg.* heortan, 128/12; C. 96 b/1.
- hēr, *adv.*, here, at this time, 107/1.
- here, heriges, *m.*, an army, host; *g. sg.* 110/4; *d. sg.* herige, 107 b/6; *a. sg.* here, 115 b/15; *instr. sg.* herige, 119/13.
- herebēacen, -es, *n.*, ensign, standard; *a. pl.* -beacen, 119 b/11.
- heregeatu, -geatwe, *f.*, military equipment; *d. pl.* -geatwum, 109/14.
- herenes, -se, *f.*, praise; *a. sg.* herennesse, C. 98/5.
- herewic, -es, *n.*, a camp; *d. pl.* -wicum, 112/4.
- herian, -ode, and -ede, -ed, to praise; *pt. 1 sg.* herede, 120/18.
- hiow, -e, *f.*, fortune, chance; *n. sg.* 120/2.
- hiw, -es, *n.*, appearance, form; colour, hue; *g. sg.* hiwes, 124/17; *hiowes*, 110/13; *heowes*, 125 b/19; *hyiwes*, W. 106 b/17; *g. pl.* hiowa, 107 b/18.
- hiwnes, -se, *f.*, hue, colour, appearance; *d. sg.* W. 105 b/14.
- hladan, hlōd, -on, hladeñ, to lad, draw (water); *pt. 3 sg.* hlod, 120/8.
- hlāford, -es, *m.*, ford, master, ruler; *n. sg.* 128 b/6; *a. sg.* hlaford, 117/3.
- hleahfor, -es, *m.*, laughter; *d. sg.* hleahfre, 112 b/11.
- hlēapan, hlēop, -on, hlēapen, to leap, mount; *inf.* 114 b/8.
- hlēonian, to rest; to flourish (?); *subj. 3 pl.* hleonige, 131 b/2.
- hlēoprian, -ode, -od, to sound, resound, sing, cry; *pt. 3 sg.* hleoþrade, 124 b/1.
- hlūter, *adj.*, clear, pure; *n. sg.* 130/5.
- hōh, hōs, *m.*, a heel; a heel or projecting piece of land, a bluff, promontory, headland; *a. pl.* hos, (= hohas), 116 b/9. *Ep. Alex.* : promuntoria.
- hol, *adj.*, hollow; *d. sg.* holan, 120/8.
- homodubii (Lat.), creatures but doubtfully human. W. 100 b/2; W. 103/3.
- hōn (?), tendrils of a vine (?), 109 b/12.
- hond, hand, -e, *f.*, a hand; *a. sg.* hond, 130/16; *d. pl.* handum, C. 96/6; *a. pl.* honda, 111/3; C. 94/4; eode me on hond, 113/1, came into my power.
- hongian, -ode, -od, to hang, be suspended; *pt. 3 sg.* -ode, 109 b/15; *pt. 3 pl.* -odon, 109 b/10; *ptc. pl.* hangigende, C. 95 b/17.
- horn, -es, *m.*, horn; *d. pl.* hornum, 125 b/16; *a. pl.* hornas, 125 b/15; W. 99 b/9.
- borned, *adj.*, having horns; *n. pl.* hornede, 124/15.
- hors, -es, *n.*, a horse; *g. sg.* W. 100/13; *d. sg.* horse, 125 b/18; *g. pl.* horsa, 121/4; *d. pl.* horsum, 114 b/10; *a. pl.* hors, 114 b/8.
- hōs : v. hōh.
- hrædlīc, *adj.*, quick, sudden; *n. sg.* -lica, 131/14.
- hrædlīce, *adv.*, quickly, hastily, at once, C. 94/15; W. 100 b/20.
- hrægl, -es, *m.*, clothing, garment, raiment; *g. sg.* 115/5; *d. sg.* hrægle, 111 b/17; *a. sg.* hrægl, 116/18.
- hrape, *adv.*, quickly, C. 96/7.
- hrædwæter, -es, *n.*, reedy fen-land; *n. pl.* -wateru, 113 b/19.
- hræfemūðs, -e, *f.*, a bat; *n. pl.* -mys, 125 b/7.
- hrēaw, *adj.*, raw, uncooked; *d. pl.* hreawum, W. 100 b/3.
- hrēod, -es, *n.*, a reed; *n. sg.* 120 b/5; *instr. sg.* hreode, 121 b/20.
- hrēcogan, to roughen; become stormy (?); *inf.* 115 b/19.
- hrēpnēs, -se, *f.*, quickness; *d. sg.* -nisse, 109/5.
- hrif : v. rif.
- hringwise, -an, *f.*, ring-wise, in rings; *d. sg.* -wisan, 110/14.
- hronfisc, -es, *m.*, a whale; *a. pl.* -fiscas, 115/7.
- hrycg, -es, *m.*, the back of an animal; *n. sg.* 114/2; *d. sg.* hricge, 125/1.
- hryþer, -es, *n.*, cow, heifer, ox; *pl.*, cattle; *g. pl.* hryþra, 121/9.
- hū, *inter. ale.*, how, 112/15.

hûlic, *pron.*, of what kind, like what ; *qualis*, 112/7.  
 hund, -es, *m.*, a dog ; *n. pl.* hundas, W. 100 b/7 ; *g. pl.* hunda, W. 100/14.  
 hund, *n.*, a hundred, 109/14.  
 hundiegea, huntress ; *n. pl.* hundiegean, W. 105/19 ; cf. Notes.  
 hundtêontig, *num. adj.*, hundred ; *n. sg.* C. 97/13 ; *g. sg.* -teontiges, 127 b/2 ; -teotiges, W. 102 b/11.  
 hunig, -es, *n.*, honey ; *g. sg.* C. 94/16 ; *d. sg.* hunie, W. 106/9.  
 hûru, *adv.*, at least, at any rate, certainly, 124 b/7.  
 hûs, -es, *n.*, house ; *d. pl.* husum, 122/5.  
 hwær, *adv.*, where ; hwær hiora æni cwoim, where any of them went to, what became of them ; 122 b/5.  
 hwæt, *inter. pron.*, *n.* of hwâ, what, 112/6, 107 b/12 ; *instr. sg.* for hwon, 121 b/7 ; to hwon, 126 b/18, why, to what end ; *g. sg.* swa hwæs swa, C. 97/4, whatsoever.  
 hwæt, *adj.*, quick, active, vigorous, bold, 112/17.  
 hwæte, -es, *m.*, wheat ; *a. sg.* hwæte, 121/8.  
 hwæt-hwygu, *pron. & adv.*, somewhat, a little, something ; -hwygo, 107/18 ; -hwuga, 117/18.  
 hwæþer, *adv.*, however, nevertheless ; hwæþere, 107 b/2 ; hwæþre, 108/5 ; hwepre, 130 b/12.  
 hwæþer, *conj.*, whether, 113/15 ; hweþer, 116 b/14.  
 hwelc, hwylc, *pron. adj.*, which, what, some, any, whichever ; *n. sg.* hwelc, 111 b/19 ; *g. sg.* hwelces, 130/16 ; *g. sg. f.* hwelcre, 126/18 ; *d. sg. f.* hwelcre, 129/11 ; hwylcere, 112/7 ; *a. sg.* hwelene, 110 b/3 ; *d. pl.* hwylcum, 128/11 ; *a. pl.* hwylce, C. 94/14 ; swa hwylce . . . swa, C. 97/2.  
 hweorfan, hwearf, hwurfon, hworfen, to turn, change ; 3 *sg.* hworfeþ, 120/3.  
 hwil, -e, *f.*, while, time ; *a. sg.* hwile, 130 b/11 ; þa hwile þe, W. 100 b/17, while.  
 hwilum, *adv.*, at times, now and again, 121/15.  
 hwi-stlung, -e, *f.*, whistling ; *d. sg.* -lunga, 124 b/2.  
 hwit, *adj.*, white ; *g. sg. m.* hwites,

110/13 ; *a. sg.* hwit, W. 101 b/6 ; *n. pl.* hwite, 109 b/20.  
 hwon : v. hwæt.  
 hwylc : v. hwelc.  
 hýd, -e, *f.*, hide, skin ; *d. pl.* hydum, 126/16 ; *a. pl.* hyda, W. 105/19.  
 hýdan, -de, to hide ; *pt.* 3 *pl.* hyddon, 115/12 ; hyddan, 122/13.  
 hýhst : v. hêah.  
 hyiwes : v. hîw.  
 hýræes, -se, *f.*, obedience, subjection ; *n. sg.* C. 98/8.  
 hýrsumnes, -se, *f.*, obedience, subjection ; *d. sg.* -nesse, 131/7.  
 ic, 1st *pers. pron.*, I ; *n. sg.* 107/9 ; *d. sg. me*, 107/12 ; *a. sg. mec*, 108/2 ; *n. dual*, wit, 130 b/14 ; *d. dual*, unc, 130 b/14 ; *n. pl.* we, 108 b/14 ; *a. pl.* us, 110/5 ; usic, 116/17.  
 idel, *adj.*, vain, useless, idle ; *n. sg. f.* 107 b/20.  
 ieþe, *adj.*, easy ; *d. sg.* iepum, 108/12.  
 ilca, *pron.*, same ; *d. sg.* ilcan, C. 94/12 ; ylcan, W. 100 b/5.  
 in, *prep. w. d. a. & instr.*, in, into, on ; 107/8, &c.  
 incer, *poss. pron.*, of you two ; *n. sg. f.* 108/19.  
 indêos, *m. pl.*, Indians ; *n. pl.* 115/6.  
 india, India ; *g. sg.* indie, 107/5 ; *d. sg.* indie, 107/16 ; *g. sg.* india, 115/18 ; *a. sg.* indeum, 118/10.  
 indisc, *adj.*, Indian, of india ; *n. pl.* indiscce, 110/18 ; *g. pl.* indiscra, 111/11 ; *d. pl.* indiscum, 128 b/4.  
 in-gân, -êode, -on, -gân, to enter, go or come into ; *inf.* 116 b/16 ; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -eode, 116 b/18.  
 ingemong, *prep.*, among, in the midst of, 109 b/14.  
 innan, *adv.*, within, 122/9.  
 innanwearde, *adv.*, from within, 118/10.  
 inne, *adv.*, within, inside, 118/4 ; in, 119/6.  
 instyred, *pp.* (?), stirred, moved (?), 127 b/16 ; cf. onstyred.  
 iren, -es, *n.*, iron ; *g. sg.* irenes, 130/1.  
 irengelôma, -an, *m.*, iron implement, weapon ; *a. pl.* -geloman, 121/16.  
 isen, *adj.*, iron, made of iron ; *a. sg. m.* isenne, C. 94/17.  
 isern, -es, *n.*, iron, implement or

- weapon made of iron; *instr. sg.* iserne, 130 b/5.  
 isern, *adj.*, iron, of iron; *d. pl.* isernum, 114/11; C. 94/6; W. 104 b/9.  
 iuguf, -e, *f.*, the youth; *g. sg.* 119 b/17; *d. sg.* iugufe, 108/11.  
 Iulius (Lat.), Julius, July, 109/2.  
  
 kyning : v. cyning.  
  
 lâ, *interj.*, Lo! enclitic particle used for emphasis merely, 112/15; 117 b/2.  
 lādþeow, -es, *m.*, leader, guide; *n. pl.* -teowas, 126/10; *g. pl.* -þeowa, 118 b/10; *d. pl.* -þeowum, 122 b/6; *a. pl.* -þeowas, 110 b/18.  
 lēdan, -de, -ed, to lead, guide, take; to carry, *inf.* 112/4; 3 *pl.* lēdaþ, W. 100 b/12; *pt.* 3 *pl.* lēddon, 119/17; *pp.* 112/5.  
 læs; *comp. adv.*, less; used substantively, 108/9; þy læs, 107 b/20, lest; *superl.* læst, 129/19.  
 læssa, *adj.*, *comp.* of lytel, less; *g. sg.* læssan, W. 98 b/4; *a. sg.* læsson, 108 b/1; *superl.* læst.  
 lētan, lēt, -on, lēten, to let, permit; leave; *inf.*, leten, 109/1; *subj.* 3 *pl.* leten, W. 106 b/5.  
 lafor, -es, *m.*, a leopard; *n. pl.* laforas, 125 b/3.  
 lān, -es, *n.*, earth, loam, clay, mud; *a. sg.* lam, C. 96/18.  
 landbūend, -e, *f.*, a settlement, colony; *n. sg.* W. 98 b/1.  
 landbūnis, -se, *f.*, a settlement, colony; *n. sg.* W. 98/12.  
 lār, -e, *f.*, wisdom, learning, lore; *n. sg.* 107 b/2; *a. sg.* lare, C. 97/11.  
 lārēow, -es, *m.*, a teacher; *n. sg.* 107/11.  
 lāþ, -es, *n.*, evil, harm, injury; *a. sg.* lāþ, 110 b/15; W. 106 b/11.  
 lāþ, *adj.*, evil, destructive, loathed; *n. pl.* lāþe, 110 b/11.  
 lāþettan, -te, to abominate; 1 *sg.* lāþette, C. 95 b/4.  
 lanrisce, *adj.*, of laurel, 109 b/20.  
 lawerubēam, -es, *m.*, laurel; *d. sg.* -beame, W. 103 b/2.  
 lēad, -es, *n.*, lead; *g. sg.*, 130/2.  
 leaf, -es, *n.*, a leaf; *n. pl.* leaf, 109 b/12; *d. pl.* leafum, 118 b/20.  
 lēan, lōg, -on, to blame, find fault with; *pt.* 3 *pl.* logon, 119/10.  
 léaslie, *adj.*, false; *d. pl.* -licum, W. 103 b/20.  
 léasung, -e, *f.*, lying, falsehood; *n. sg.* 108/1.  
 lēg : v. lig.  
 lēhtan, -te, to alleviate; *inf.* 120 b/13.  
 lendenn, *n. pl.*, the loins, reins; *d. pl.* lendunum, W. 105 b/12.  
 leng : v. long.  
 lengo, *indecl. f.*, length; *d. sg.* lengo, C. 95 b/9; on lengo, 114/16; on lengo, W. 98/3.  
 léo, lēon, *m.*, a lion; *n. pl.* leon, 123/12; *g. pl.* leona, W. 101 b/16.  
 lēodhata, -an, *m.*, a tyrant; *a. pl.* -hatan, W. 106/15.  
 lēodþeaw, -es, *m.*, custom of a people; *instr. sg.* -þeawe, 126 b/17.  
 lēof, -ra, -esta, *adj.*, dear, beloved; friend, lord, sir; *n. sg. m.* leofa, 108/17; *comp. n. sg. f.* leofre, 129 b/3; *superl. n. sg. m.* leofesta, 107/11.  
 léogan, lēah, lugon, logen, to lie, deceive; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* lugen, 117 b/19.  
 léoht, -es, *n.*, light; *g. sg.* 130 b/16; *a. sg.* leoht, 124/2.  
 léoht, *adj.*, light, not heavy; *d. pl.* leohtum, 122/14.  
 léohte, *adv.*, brightly, clearly; W. 99 b/6.  
 léohtfet, -es, *n.*, a lantern, light; *g. pl.* -feto, 124/8.  
 léoma, -an, *m.*, light, brilliance, ray, beam; *n. sg.* 128/8; *a. sg.* leoman, 128/8.  
 leones, (?), a league, a measure of distance; *n. sg.* W. 98 b/6; leon, W. 98 b/20.  
 lertices, *pl.*, mythical beasts with asses' ears, sheep's wool, and birds' feet (Lat.); *n. pl.* W. 102/15.  
 libban, lifde, lifd, to live; *pt.* 3 *pl.* lifdon, 115/8; *pp.* 129/15.  
 liblāc, -es, *n. & m.*, witchcraft, sorcery; *n. pl.* liblāc, W. 99/13.  
 lie, -es, *n.*, body; *a. sg.* lic, W. 99/13.  
 liccian, -ode, to lick with the tongue; *pt.* 3 *pl.* liccodan, 121/16.  
 liegan, leg, lūgon, legen, to lie, to lie dead; 3 *sg.* ligeþ, 130 b/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* leg, C. 95/1.  
 lichama, -an, *m.*, body; rarely, corpse;

- n. sg.* C. 97/17; -homa, 126 b/11; *g. sg.* -haman, C. 96 b/12; *d. sg.* -haman, C. 95 b/15.
- lif, -es, *n.*, life; *g. sg.* 119 b/18; *d. sg.* life, C. 95/17.
- lifan, -ode, -od, to live; *inf.* lyfigan, 130 b/19; lifgean, 131/8; 3 *sg.* lyfiþ, W. 106 b/1; 3 *pl.* lifiaþ, W. 100 b/4; lifgeaþ, 130/4; *pt.* 3 *sg.* lifede, W. 104 b/18; *subj.* 2 *sg.* lifge, 130 b/11; *ptc.* lifende, W. 106/1; lyfigendes, C. 98/10.
- lig, -es, *m.*, flame; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/3; leg, W. 100/15; *g. sg.* C. 94 b/8; leges, 110/2.
- ligeti, -e, *f.*, lightning; *g. sg.* ligite, 119 b/9.
- lipe, *adj.*, gentle, meek, mild; *d. pl.* lipum, 117 b/1.
- lipelic, *adj.*, soft, gentle, mild; *a. sg.* -lice, W. 103/6.
- lixan, -te, -t, to shine, glisten; *pt.* 3 *pl.* lixtan, 124/19.
- lōcian, -ode, to look, observe; *imp.* 2 *sg.* lociaþ, 128/10.
- lōgon: v. léan.
- loma, lama, *adj.*, lame, crippled, disabled; used substantively, to loman, 110/7.
- lond, -es, *n.*, land, country; *g. sg.* 111 b/10; landes, W. 98 b/3; *d. sg.* londe, 109/7; W. 98 b/3; *a. sg.* lond, 109/3; land, 118 b/15; *d. pl.* londum, 117/12.
- londbigenga, -an, *m.*, a native, an inhabitant; *n. pl.* -bigengan, 113 b/12.
- londgemære, -es, *n.*, landmark, boundary, border; *n. pl.* landgemæra, W. 106/16; *a. pl.* -mæro, 111 b/2.
- londlod, -es, *m.*; -e, *f.*, an inhabitant; *n. pl.* -liode, 119/2.
- londrice, -es, *n.*, a territory, estate; *a. sg.* -rice, 108 b/15.
- long, *adj.*, long, 114/17; lang, C. 94/19; *comp.* leng, 116/9.
- longe, *adv.*, long, for a long time, 122/8.
- longscaft, *adj.*, having a long shaft; *d. pl.* -tum, 110/10.
- lor, -es, *n.*, loss, destruction; with weorþan, to be lost, to perish; to lore wurde, 123 b/14.
- lox, -es, *m.*, a lynx; *a. pl.* loxas, W. 105 b/1.
- lufian, -ode, -od, to love; 2 *sg.* lufast, 107 b/3.
- lufu, -e & -an, *f.*, love, affection; *n. sg.* 108/20.
- lyft, -e, *f.*, air, atmosphere; cloud; *n. sg.* 110/13; *g. sg.* 108 b/5; *d. sg.* lyfte, 110/17.
- lystan, -te, *impersonal*, to please, to list; *pt.* 3 *sg.* lyste, 126 b/20.
- lytel, læssa, læst, little; *n. sg.*, 119 b/4; *a. sg.* lytle, 130 b/11.
- lǽþeric, *adj.*, sordid, mean, vile; *d. sg.* -lice, 111 b/17.
- mā, *indecl. comp.*, used as *subst.* & *adj.*, more, 113 b/2; cf. micle.
- mā, *adv.*, more, rather, 118 b/5.
- Macedonia (Lat.), Macedonia; *a. sg.* -niam, 117/4.
- Macedonisc, *adj.*, Macedonian; *n. sg.* -nisca, W. 99/2; *g. sg.* -niscan, 107/3.
- mæg, -es, *m.*, kinsman; *a. pl.* magas, W. 103 b/19.
- mægen, -es, *n.*, strength, force, main; military force; *n. sg.* C. 95 b/16; *d. sg.* mægene, 108/11; *a. sg.* mægen, 110/4.
- mænio, mænegeo, mænigo, &c.: v. menigeo.
- mæran, -de, to make known, proclaim, declare; *inf.* 131/10.
- mærlíc, *adj.*, great, magnificent, glorious; *g. sg.* -lices, 115/19; *a. sg.* -lice, 114/11; *comp. g. pl.* -licra, 113/4.
- mærþo, -e, & *indecl. f.*, a mig y work, a wonder; *a. sg.* mærþo, 131/16; *n. pl.* mærþa, W. 99/1; *g. pl.* merþo, 126/1.
- magan; meahte, melhte, mihte; meah-ton, mihton, mehton, may, be able; 3 *sg.* mæg, 112/15; 3 *pl.* magon, 108 b/6; C. 97 b/10; *pt.* 1 *sg.* mehte, 117/16; meahte, 117/18; *pt.* 3 *sg.* mihte, 107 b/11; meahte, 113/3; mehte, 116 b/16; *pt.* 1 *pl.* mehton, 123/3; mihton, 125 b/1; *pt.* 3 *pl.* meah-ton, 110/9; meah-ten, 114 b/18; *subj.* 1 *sg.* mæge, 117 b/4; *subj.* 2 *sg.* mæge, C. 95/12; *subj.* 3 *sg.* mæge, 107 b/20.
- magister, -es, *m.*, a master; *n. sg.* 112 b/13; *d. sg.* -tre, 107/4.
- Maius (Lat.), May, 108 b/12.
- maneyn, -es, *n.*, mankind, men; *n. sg.* W. 103 b/11.
- manna, -an, *m.*, a man; *a. sg.* man-nan, W. 101 b/19.



- mann, *f.*, the mane of a horse; *a. pl.* mana, W. 100/13.
- marmorstân, -es, *m.*, marble; *g. sg.* W. 105 b/14.
- mê, mec: *v. ic.*
- mêd, -e, *f.* meed, reward, recompense; *a. sg.* mede, 112 b/5; *C.* 96 b/4.
- medmicel, *adj.*, little, small, not much; *subst. C.* 97 b/2.
- mengan, -de, to mix; *pt. 3 sg.* mengde, *C.* 97 b/2; *imp. 2 sg.* meng, *C.* 96/19.
- mengo: *v. menigeo.*
- menigeo, -e, & *indecl. f.*, a multitude, a crowd; *n. sg.* mænigeo, 121/2; *menigeo*, 124/12; *W.* 98 b/8; *mengo*, 114 b/4; *mengo*, 122/20; *mænio*, *C.* 95/9; *d. sg.* mengo, 109/11; *a. sg.* mænigo, *C.* 94 b/13; *g. pl.* þera mænego, 118 b/2.
- mennise, *adj.*, human; *d. sg.* -iscum, *W.* 103/4; *a. pl. m.* mennisce, 122/3.
- menniscnes, -se, *f.*, humanity, humaneness; *g. sg.* -nesse, *W.* 106 b/10.
- meole, -e, *f.*, mile; *n. sg.* *W.* 104/13.
- mere, -es, *m.*, a mere, the sea, a body of water; *g. sg.* 110 b/10; *d. sg.* mere, 110 b/12; *a. sg.* mere, 123/5; *d. pl.* merum, 115/7.
- mere, -an, *f.*, a mare, *g. pl.* mera, 122/20; *d. pl.* merun, *W.* 100 b/19; *a. pl.* meran, *W.* 100 b/13.
- mergenlic, *adj.*, of the morrow, *instr. sg.* -lican, *C.* 95/14.
- mérþo: *v. mærfþo.*
- métan, -te, to meet with, come upon; *pt. 1 pl.* metdon, 109/20.
- mete, -es, *m.*, meat, food; *g. sg.* (?), mete, 111 b/20; *d. sg.* mete, 121/10; *a. sg.* mete, 116 b/2.
- micel, mára, mést, *adj.*, great, much; *n. sg. f.* micle, 124/12; *g. sg.* miclan, 107/2; *d. sg. f.* micelre, 129 b/9; *a. sg. m.* micelne, 129 b/12; *d. pl.* miclum, 114/6; *a. pl. f.* micle, 107 b/6; *comp. n. sg.* mare, 125 b/14; *comp. g. sg.* maran, 107/3; *comp. a. sg.* mare, 111/14; *comp. n. pl.* maran, 122/20; *comp. a. pl.* maran, 111/13; *superl. n. sg.* mæst, *W.* 98 b/18; *mæste*, *W.* 105/6; *superl. d. sg. f.* mæstan, *C.* 94 b/3.
- micellie, *adj.*, great, magnificent, illustrious; *g. sg.* micellices 117 b/3.
- micelnes, -se, *f.*, greatness; *g. sg.* -nyssse, 120 b/7; *d. sg.* -nisse, 108/7.
- miccln, -e, *f.*, size; *d. sg.* micle (?), 110/20.
- mid, *prep. w. d. a. instr.*, with; 107 b/4; *mid þy*, 109 b/7, &c., then, after this; *mit ty*, *C.* 94 b/12; *myt ty*, *C.* 94 b/2.
- midd, *adj.*, middle, midst; on midre, 121 b/18; on middum, 127 b/1.
- middangeard, -es, *m.*, the earth, world; *n. sg.* 107/7; *g. sg.* 113/15; *d. sg.* -gearde, 119 b/15.
- mihte: *v. magan.*
- mil, -e, *f.*, a mile; *n. sg.* *W.* 99/5; *g. pl.* mila, *W.* 100/6; *mile brædo*, 123/17.
- milgetæl, -es, *n.*, a mile; *g. sg.* *W.* 98 b/4; -teles, *W.* 102 b/20.
- min, *poss. pron.*, my, mine; *n. sg. m.* min, 107/11; *g. sg. n.* mines, 108/2; *d. sg. f.* minre, 107/12; *a. sg. m.* minne, 111 b/16; *instr. sg. n.* mine, 111/17; *g. pl. n.* minra, 107/19; *d. pl.* minum, 107 b/11; *a. pl. f.* mine, 107 b/3.
- missenlic, *adj.*, various, diverse; *g. sg. m.* -lices, 110/14; *comp. g. pl.* -liera, 118/5.
- missenlicnes, -se, *f.*, variety, diversity; *d. sg.* -nisse, 107 b/18.
- mit: *v. mid.*
- miþan, miþ, miþon, miþen, to hide, conceal; *pt. 3 pl.* miþan, 122/5.
- môð, -es, *n.*, mind, disposition, mood; *g. sg.* 108/2; *d. sg.* mode, 118/17.
- môðor, môðor & mêðer, *f.*, a mother; *n. sg.* 130/18; *d. sg.* meder, 107/12.
- môna, -an, *m.*. Also mône, -an, *f.*, the moon; *n. sg.* mona, 114/4; *mone*, 128/4; *g. sg.* monan, 108 b/4.
- mônaþ, mônþ, -es, *m.*, a month; *g. sg.* monþes, 109/3; *d. sg.* monþe, 108 b/12; *n. pl.* monaþ, 130 b/4.
- monig, *adj.*, many; *n. pl.* monige, 110/15; *n. pl. n.* monigo, 115 b/4; *g. pl.* monigra, 123/8; *d. pl.* monigum, 108 b/17; *monegum*, 109/8; *manegum*, *C.* 95 b/1.
- monigfeald, *adj.*, manifold, numerous, many; 107 b/5; *a. pl.* -fealde, *W.* 106/14.
- monigfealdlic, *adj.*, manifold, various; *n. pl. n.* monigfealdlicu, 118/4; *comp.* -licor, 108 b/20.

- monn, -es, *m.*, a man, person. Used indefinitely as Germ. *man* or Fr. *on* = one, as at 112/2; *n. sg.* mon, 111 b/20; *g. sg.* 107 b/10; *d. sg.* men, 117 b/10; *a. sg.* mon, 121 b/2; man, C. 94 b/6; *n. pl.* men, 121/18; *g. pl.* monna, 109/13; *d. pl.* monnum, 107 b/16.
- morgen, -es, *m.*, morning; *d. sg.* morgne, 112 b/19; *a. sg.* 110 b/17; 114 b/19.
- môtan, môte, to be allowed, may, must; 3 *pl.* moton, 127/3; *pt.* 1 *sg.* moste, 128 b/15.
- mûl, -es, *m.*, mule, ass; *g. pl.* mula, 121/6; *d. pl.* mulum, 121/11.
- mûs, -e, *f.*, a mouse; *n. pl.* mys, 110/18.
- mûþ, -es, *m.*, mouth; *d. sg.* muþe, 122 b/3.
- myntan, -te, to mean, intend, have a mind to; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 118/18; *pt.* 1 *pl.* mynton, 125/16.
- nâ, *adv.*, not, W. 102 b/15.
- naod, *adj.*, naked, 115/5; *n. pl.* naode, 122/3.
- nâddre, nâdre, -an, *f.*, a serpent, snake, adder; *n. pl.* nâdran, 124/15; W. 100/2; nâddran, W. 99 b/20; *g. pl.* nâdrena, 107/17.
- nâdercyn, -es, *n.*, kind or species of snake; *n. sg.* 124/16.
- nâfre, *adv.*, never, 127 b/8.
- nânig, *adj.*, not any, none; *n. sg.* 122 b/5; *g. sg.* nâniges, 107 b/1; *g. sg. f.* nânigre, 110/8; *a. sg. m.* nânine, W. 104 b/15; *n. pl.* nânige, 110 b/11.
- nâre, nâs: v. *wesan*.
- nafele, -an, *m.*, navel, umbilicus; *a. sg.* nafolan, W. 103/4.
- nalles (ne + ealles), *adv.*, not at all, 130 b/5.
- nama, -an, *m.*, name; *n. sg.* C. 95/16; W. 98 b/17; *d. sg.* naman, C. 96 b/16; *d. pl.* nomum, 126/13.
- nân (ne + an), *pron. adj.*, not one, none; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/12; *g. sg.* nânes, 126/17; *n. pl.* nane, C. 97 b/9.
- nânwult, *n.*, nothing, C. 97 b/13.
- ne, *adv.*, not.
- ne, *conj.*, nor, neither, 107/9, &c.
- nêah, nearra, nielsta, *adj.*, positive rare; *in superl.*, latest, last; *superl. d. sg.* nihtstan, C. 98/13.
- nêah, nêar, nêht, *adv.*, near; neah, 128/15; *comp.* near, 115/9.
- nêahdûn, -e, *f.*, neighbouring hill; *d. pl.* -dunum, 124 b/17.
- nêahêa, *f.*, neighbouring river; *d. pl.* -eum, 115/7.
- nêahmunt, -es, *m.*, neighbouring mountain; *d. sg.* -munte, 130/5.
- nêahwæter, -es, *n.*, neighbouring body of water; *d. pl.* -wætrum, 115 b/2.
- nêalâcan; -lâhte, -lêcte, -lêhte; to approach; 3 *sg.* neakecep, C. 96 b/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -lehte, 115 b/17; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -lehtan, 126/14.
- nearones, -se, *f.*, distress, trouble, anxiety; *d. sg.* -nisse, 129 b/10.
- nêat, -es, *n.*, neat, cattle; *n. sg.* 120 b/17.
- nebb, -es, *n.*, neb, nose, beak, month; *n. pl.* nebb, 110 b/8; *a. pl.* neb, W. 101 b/7.
- nêd, -e, *f.*, need, necessity; *d. sg.* nede, 131/7.
- nêde, *adv.*, of necessity, under compulsion, 122/11.
- nêdþearf, -e, *f.*, need, necessity; *d. sg.* -þearfe, 121 b/1.
- nemnan, -de, -ed, to name, invoke, call upon; relate; 3 *pl.* nemnaþ, W. 101/19; *pp.* 108/15; nemde, W. 105/20.
- nerwett, -es, *n.*, narrowness; *d. sg.* nerwette, 117/16.
- nicor, -es, *m.*, a monster, hippopotamus; *g. sg.* niceres, 114/5; *n. pl.* nicoras, 122 b/10; nicras, 122 b/13.
- nieten, -es, *n.*, neat, cattle, domestic animal, beast; *n. pl.* nietenu, 121/1; *d. pl.* nytenum, 120 b/10; *a. pl.* nieteno, 123 b/2.
- nigon, *num. adj.*, nine, 115/4.
- nigopa, *adj.*, ninth; *a. sg.* nigopan, C. 95/2.
- niht, -e, *f.*, night; a *g. sg.* in -es occurs and is used adverbially: at night, as at W. 99 b/5; *g. sg.* nihte, 124 b/7; *a. sg.* niht, 111/1; *g. pl.* nihta, 111 b/7.
- nihtlic, *adj.*, nocturnal; *d. sg.* -licum, 123 b/16.
- niman, nam, nâmon, numen, to take, seize; *inf.* W. 99/11; noman, 114/20; 3 *sg.* nimeþ, W. 100/1; nymaþ, W. 104/16; *pt.* 1 *pl.* noman, 127/19; *subj.* 3 *pl.* nimen; W. 100 b/12; *imp.* 2 *sg.* nym, C. 96/17.
- niþer, *adv.*, down, beneath, 120/15.

- niwe, *adj.*, new; *a. pl.* niwan, 108 b/8.
- nô, *adv.*, not, 108/13.
- nocticoraces, *pl.* (Lat.), owl, night-raven; cf. Notes; *n. pl.* 110 b/6.
- nôht, -es, *n.*, nothing, naught, 113/5; *g. sg.* 130 b/14; *n. sg.* naht, C. 97 b/19.
- noldon: v. willan.
- nosu, -a, *f.*, a nose; *a. pl.* nosa, W. 101 b/9.
- notu, -e, *f.*, office, employment; use, profit; *d. sg.* 110/8.
- nôwper, *conj.* (nâ-hwæder, nâwper), neither; nowper ne . . . ne, 114/9, neither . . . nor.
- nû, *adv.*, now, at this time, 107 b/19.
- nÿd, e, *f.*, need, distress, hardship, necessity; cf. nêd; *d. sg.* nyde, 121/19.
- nÿmpe, *conj.*, unless, 116 b/17.
- nÿtenum: v. nieten.
- nytlîc, *adj.*, useful, profitable, beneficial; *comp. g. pl.* nytlicra, 119/9.
- nyt(t), *adj.*, useful, profitable; *n. pl.* nytte, 110/8.
- of, *prep. w. d. a.*, of, from, out of.
- of, *adv.*, off, 111/3.
- of-béatan, -bêot, -on, -bêaten, to strike, beat, hurt; *pt. 1 pl.* -beoton, 114/12.
- ôfer, ofres, *m.*, a margin, brink, shore; *d. sg.* ofre, 120 b/5; *a. sg.* ofer, 110 b/10.
- ofer, *prep. w. d. a.*, over, above, 119 b/14.
- ofer-cuman: v. cuman, to vanquish; *inf.* C. 97 b/9; *pt. 1 pl.* -comon, 108 b/14; -cwomon, 109/5.
- fôn: v. fôn, to seize; *inf.* W. 106/1.
- hlêoprian, to out-sound; to exceed (?); *pp.* -hleopred, 130 b/15.
- hygdlic, *adj.*, arrogant, proud, haughty; *a. sg. f.* -lican, 112 b/15.
- sêon: v. sêon, to oversee, observe; *pt. 1 sg.* -seah, 107 b/9.
- swyþan, -de, to conquer, overcome; *pt. 1 pl.* -swyþdon, 108 b/14.
- of-scotian, -ode, -od, to shoot, spear; *pt. 1 pl.* -scotodon, 110/11.
- sléan: v. sléan, to kill, slay; *pt. 3 sg.* -sloh, 110/5; *pt. 1 pl.* -slogon, 110/11.
- oft, *adv.*, often, 108/8.
- of-tredan, -traed, -trædon, -treden, to tread down, trample; *pt. 3 sg.* -traed, 110/7.
- olfend, -es, *n.*. Also olfenda, -an, *m.*, a camel; *g. pl.* olfenda, 121/9; W. 101 b/2; *d. pl.* olfendum, 121/12; *a. pl.* olfendan, W. 100 b/12.
- on, *prep. w. d. a.*, on, upon, in, into, with, among, 107 b/20.
- on-âelan, -de, -ed, to kindle, light, set fire to; *inf.* C. 94 b/2; 3 *sg.* -æleþ, W. 100/2; 3 *pl.* -a-lap, W. 99 b/1; *pt. 3 pl.* -ældon, 123 b/19; *subj. 3 sg.* -ele, W. 104 b/1; *pt. subj. 3 sg.* -ælde, 123 b/18; *pp.* 115 b/4.
- bærnan, to light, set aflame; *inf.* 124/7.
- bitan, -bât, -biton, -biten, to taste, partake of; *inf.* 120 b/17.
- bregdan, -brêd, -brugdon, to move quickly, to start from sleep; *pt. 1 sg.* 129 b/17.
- cyrran, -de, to reverse, change, turn; 2 *sg.* -cyrrest, 130 b/2; 3 *sg.* -cyrreþ, 120/2.
- ond, *conj.* (generally indicated by the sign &), and, 107/3, &c.
- on-drædan, -drêd, -on, -drêd, to fear, dread; 1 *sg.* -draede, C. 94 b/12; 2 *sg.* -dræst, C. 94/2; *pt. 1 sg.* 129/6; *pt. 3 pl.* -dredon, 119 b/17.
- drincan: v. drincan, to drink; *pt. 3 sg.* -drone, 125 b/20; *pp.* -druncen, 124 b/8.
- ondswarian, -ode, -od, to answer, make reply; *pt. 3 sg.* &swarode, 117 b/4; *pt. 3 pl.* -sworadon, 117/12; -swaredon, 123/2; *subj. 3 sg.* -swarege, 128/5.
- ondswaru, -e, *f.*, an answer; *a. sg.* -sware, 127/11; *g. pl.* -swaro, 112/13; *d. pl.* -swarum, 112/8.
- ondwlita, -an, *m.*, face, countenance; *a. pl.* -wlitan, 125 b/8.
- ondwyrde, -es, *n.*, an answer; *d. pl.* -wyrðum, 128/5.
- onettan, -te, to hasten, hurry; *pt. 3 pl.* onetton, 124/14.
- on-findan: v. findan, to find out, discover; 3 *pl.* findap, W. 100 b/17.
- fôn: v. fôn, to take, receive; *inf.* W. 99/20; 1 *sg.* -fo, C. 96/13; 3 *sg.* -fehþ, C. 96 b/4; 3 *pl.* -foþ, C. 96/15; *pt. 1 sg.* -feng, C. 95 b/6; *pt. 3 sg.* C. 97 b/6; *pt. 1 pl.* -fengon, 109/7; *pt. 3 pl.* -fengon, 111/20.
- gean, *prep. w. d. a.*, against, 110/3.

- on-gietan, -geat, -geaton, gieten, to know, learn, perceive, understand; 3 *pl.* -gitap, W. 101 b/20; -gytap, W. 103/7; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 119/6; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 111/13; *subj.* 2 *sg.* -geate, 107 b/3, 109/9; -gete, 108/6; *pt.* *subj.* 2 *pl.* -geaton, 112 b/15; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -git, C. 95/20; *pp.* -gieten, 113/2.
- gietenes, -se, *f.*, understanding, knowledge; *d.* *sg.* -nisse, 107/19.
- ginnan, -gan, -gunnon, -gunnen, to begin, commence; *pt.* 1 *sg.* -gon, 127/13; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -gan, C. 96 b/7; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -gunnon, 120 b/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -gunnon, 115 b/18; *pp.* -gunnen, 111/8.
- grislic, *adj.*, terrible, horrible, 122/19.
- hongian, -ode, -od, to hang, be suspended; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -hongedon, 126 b/13.
- hýscan, -te, to mock at, ridicule; deceive; *pt.* *subj.* 3 *pl.* -hysete, 117 b/13.
- lic, *adj.*, similar, like, W. 103 b/17; *n.* *pl.* -lice, W. 99/9.
- lôcian, -ode, -od, to look at; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -locode, 124/20.
- lýsan, -de, -ed, to unloose, liberate, deliver; *inf.* C. 96/2.
- sægednes, -se, *f.*, a sacrifice; *a.* *sg.* -sægdnisse, 113 b/1, 127 b/19.
- secgan : v. secgan, to sacrifice; *inf.* 113 b/2; *subj.* 3 *pl.* -secgen, C. 95/7; *imp.* 2 *sg.* -saga, C. 95 b/1.
- sendan, to send forth, to give up (the ghost); *pt.* 3 *sg.* -sende, C. 98/14.
- sione : v. onsýn.
- sittan, to sit upon, to mount (a horse); 3 *pl.* -sittap, W. 100 b/15.
- styrian, -ede, -ed, to move, excite, stir up; *pp.* 112 b/12.
- sund, *adj.*, entire, whole, 111/17.
- sýn, -e, *f.*, presence, appearance, sight; *n.* *sg.* ansyn, C. 94 b/17; *d.* *sg.* onsyne, 120/15; -sione, 120/20; *a.* *sg.* -syne, 122/6.
- týnan, -de, -ed, to open; *pp.* *pl.* -tynde, C. 97 b/5.
- ufan, *adv.*, upon, 122 b/20.
- weald, -es, *m.*, power; *n.* *sg.* anweald, C. 97 b/18; *d.* *sg.* anwealde, C. 97 b/12; anwalde, W. 105/9; *a.* *sg.* on onweald, 128/18; on onwald, 109/7; in onweald, 108 b/15.
- weg, *adv.*, away, 110 b/14.
- open, *adj.*, open, not hidden; *d.* *pl.* openum, 128/13.
- ôra, -an, *m.*, ore, metal; *d.* *sg.* oran, 107 b/15.
- orc, -es, *m.*, a cup, flagon, tankard; *a.* *pl.* orcas, C. 94 b/4.
- orenun : v. orne.
- ormôð, *adj.*, despairing, hopeless; *n.* *pl.* -mode, 131/11.
- orne, *adj.*, harmful; *d.* *pl.* orenun, 116 b/2.
- oroþ, -es, *n.*, breath; *n.* *sg.* 125/6; W. 100/15; *instr.* *sg.* oroþe, 125/5.
- ostre, -an, *f.*, an oyster; *d.* *pl.* ostrum, W. 104 b/17.
- oþ, *conj.*, until; oþ þ, 117 b/16.
- ôþer, *adj.*, other; *n.* *sg.* 114 b/18; *a.* *sg.* oþer, 114 b/20; *n.* *pl.* *n.* oþre, 127 b/3; *a.* *pl.* *m.* oþre, 119 b/14; one of two, 117 b/4; next, C. 95/19.
- oþþe, *conj.*, or; oþþe . . . oþþe, either . . . or, 107 b/13, &c.
- ôwiht, -es, *n.*, aught, anything, 113 b/16.
- ôwiht, *adv.*, at all, by any means, 108/7.
- oxa, -an, *m.*, an ox; *g.* *sg.* W. 105 b/11; *n.* *pl.* oxan, W. 99 b/9; *g.* *pl.* oxna, W. 98 b/15.
- palther (?), a panther, *g.* *pl.* palthera, 126/15.
- pardus (Lat.), a leopard; *n.* *pl.* pardus, 123/12.
- pipor, -es, *m.*, pepper; *n.* *sg.* W. 100/3; *g.* *sg.* W. 99 b/19; *a.* *sg.* pipor, W. 99 b/20.
- pullian, -ede, -ed, to pull, pluck; *pt.* 3 *pl.* pulledon, 125 b/9.
- quietus (Lat.), *adj.*, quiet, excellent; *n.* *sg.* W. 104 b/13.
- rædan, -de, -ed, to read; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 112 b/10; *subj.* 2 *sg.* ræde, 108 b/9; *subj.* 3 *sg.* ræde, C. 98/17.
- ræs, -es, *m.*, a rush, race; attack, onset; *instr.* *sg.* ræse, 110/6.
- ræsan, -de, to rush, rush upon, assail; *pt.* 3 *sg.* ræse, 110/1; *pt.* 3 *pl.* ræsdon, 125/19.
- raþe, *adv.* (hraþe), quickly, 123/6.
- rêad, *adj.*, red; *g.* *sg.* reades, W. 99/10; *d.* *sg.* *f.* readan, W. 99/7; *n.*

- pl.* reode, 124/17; *a. pl.* reade, W. 101 b/9.
- reecan, realite or rehte, to explain, expound, interpret; *pt.* 3 *sg.* rehte, 128 b/12.
- reccels, -es, *n.*, incense; *n. sg.* 126 b/2.
- regn, -es, *n.*, rain; *g. sg.* 127 b/9; *d. pl.* regnum, 127 b/7.
- rest, -e, *f.*, rest; *d. sg.* reste, 129 b/13.
- restan, reste, to rest, rest one's self; *inf.* 120 b/11; 3 *sg.* restaþ, 130/8; *pt.* 3 *sg.* reste, 129 b/19; *pt.* 1 *pl.* restan, 116 b/3.
- reþe, *adj.*, fierce, cruel, dire; *comp. instr. sg.* reþre, C. 94 b/5; *superl. d. sg.* reþestan, C. 94 b/7.
- rice, -es, *n.*, kingdom, country; power, dominion; *n. sg.* W. 102 b/17; *g. sg.* 113/8; *a. sg.* rice, 113/7.
- ricsian, -ode, to rule, govern; 3 *sg.* rixaþ, C. 98/10.
- rif, *adj.*, fierce; *g. pl.* rifa, 121 b/12; *brifa*, 118 b/1.
- riht, -es, *n.*, right, law, duty, ceremony; *n. sg.* 129/7; *g. sg.* 107 b/2.
- rihtlice, *adv.*, rightly, justly, C. 97/4.
- rind, -e, *f.*, bark, rind; *d. pl.* rindum, 127/19.
- rôse, -an, *f.*, rose; *g. sg.* rosan, C. 94 b/17.
- rûg (rûh), *adj.*, rough, hairy, shaggy; *n. pl.* ruwe, 115/3; *a. pl.* ruge, 115/2.
- rûm, *adj.*, spacious, extensive, 126 b/1.
- ryne, -es, *m.*, a course, path, orbit; *d. pl.* rynum, 108 b/5.
- rynig, cf. Notes, a roaring, grunting.
- sâcerd, -es, *m.*, a priest; *n. sg.* 128/10; socerd, 127/9.
- siê, sâ or siês, *m. & f.*, sea; *g. sg.* sæ, W. 104 b/17; *d. sg.* sæ, 113 b/9.
- segen: v. segen.
- sêne, *adj.*, slow, inactive, dull; *comp. instr. sg.* þy sanran, 131/11.
- sâr, -es, *n.*, soreness, disease, pain; *d. sg.* sare, 127 b/16.
- saragin(m), -es (searo), *m.*, precious gem; *a. pl.* saraginmas, W. 105/3; sarogin (?), W. 105/9.
- sârig, *adj.*, sorry, sorrowful; *g. sg.* sariges, 129/20.
- scamol (sceamoll), -es, *m.*, a bench, stool; *n. sg.* scamill, C. 94 b/14; *a. sg.* scamol, C. 94/17.
- scap, -es, *n.*, a sheep; *g. sg.* W. 102/17; *g. pl.* sceapa, W. 98 b/8.
- seal, scolde, -on, shall; 2 *sg.* scealt, C. 95/17; 3 *sg.* secal, 108/20; *pt.* 3 *sg.* scolde, 121 b/6; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scoldon, 121 b/9.
- scëawig(e)an, -ode, -od, to look, see, look at, observe; *inf.* sceawian, 118 b/3; sceawigan, 127/14; sceawigan, 115/10; sceawigean, 118/18; 3 *pl.* sceawigaþ, 107 b/16; *pt.* 1 *sg.* sceawede, 119 b/15; *pt.* 1 *pl.* sceawedon, 109 b/1; sceawodon, 126 b/6; *pp.* gesceawod, 112 b/18.
- scëawigend, *m.* or *n.*, *plc.* of sceawian used substantively; *d. pl.* sceawigendum, 107 b/14.
- sceldan: v. scyldan.
- scëotan, scëat, scuton, scoten, to shoot, dart rapidly; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scuton, C. 96/8.
- sceþþan, sceþede, to hurt, injure, scathe; *inf.* 114 b/18.
- scill, -e, *f.*, a shell, the scale of a fish or serpent; *n. pl.* scilla, 124/19; *d. pl.* scillum, 125/2.
- scîma, -an, *m.*, splendour, brightness, light; *d. sg.* scîman, 129/13.
- scinan, scân, scinon, scinen, to shine; 3 *pl.* scinaþ, W. 99 b/5; *pt.* 3 *sg.* scan, 119 b/10; *pt.* 3 *pl.* scinan, 124/19.
- scip, -es, *n.*, a ship; *d. sg.* scipe, 113 b/14; *d. pl.* scipum, W. 101 b/10.
- scipwise, -an, *f.*, fashion or form of a ship; *d. sg.* -wisian, 122 b/19.
- s(c)lincan, slanc, sluncon, sluncen, to crawl, creep; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sluncon, 124 b/19.
- scolde, scoldon: v. sceal.
- scomu (sceamu), -e, *f.*, shame; *d. sg.* scome, 121/18.
- seonca, -an, *m.*, shank, shin, leg; *a. pl.* 110 b/20; W. 102/7.
- seondlic, *adj.*, shameful, infamous, base; *n. sg. f.* 108/1; *a. sg.* -licne, 130 b/7.
- scorplones (Lat. *pl.*), a scorpion, 124/10.
- scotian, -ode, -od, to shoot; *pt.* 1 *pl.* scotodon, 115/16; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -edon, C. 95 b/13; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* -edon, C. 95 b/11.
- seraf, -es, *n.*, a cave, hollow place in the earth; *a. sg.* seraf, 116 b/12; *d. pl.* serafum, 124 b/17.
- scyld, -es, *n.*, a shield; *d. pl.* scyldum, 124 b/3.

- scyldan, -de, to shield, defend, guard against; *inf.* 110/5; sceldan, 116/19; *pt.* 1 *pl.* scyldan, 124 b/3; sceldan, 125/20.
- scylf, -es, *m.*, a turret, tower; *a. pl.* scylfas, 109/17.
- scyppend, -es, *m.*, creator; *n. sg.* C. 94/3.
- scytta, -an, *m.*, a shooter, an archer; *n. pl.* scyttan, 109/17.
- se, sêo, þet, *dem. pron. & article*, that; *n. sg. m.* se, 107/11; *n. sg. f.* seo, 107/1; sio, 107 b/2; *g. sg. þes*, 107/2; *g. sg. n.* þes, 111/4; *d. sg. þæm*, 107/15; þam, 108 b/10; C. 94/8; *d. sg. f.* þære, 107/5; *a. sg. m.* þone, 107/3; *instr. sg. þy*, 111/7; *g. pl. þara*, 107 b/14; þæra, 119 b/5; *a. pl. f.* þa, 107 b/3; *a. pl. n.* þa, 107 b/4; *g. sg. þæs* used adverbially denotes: after, from that time; þæs þe, 116 b/20, since that, after; to þæs, 112/9, to that degree, so, so much; for þon, because, 107/13, &c.; to þon, so that, in order that, 118 b/6; to þon, after that, 120 b/4.
- sêam, -es, *m.*, a load, burden; *a. pl.* seamas, 115 b/10.
- searu, -wes, *n.*; -we, *f.*, art, craft, device, skill; *g. pl.* (?) searwa, C. 97 b/9; *a. pl.* searwa, C. 97 b/15.
- sêap, -es, *m.*, a lake; *n. sg.* W. 103/15; *n. pl.* seapas, W. 103/15.
- sêcan, sôhte, sôht, to seek, approach; *pt.* 3 *pl.* solhton, 111/2.
- secgan, sæ(g)de, -on, sæ(g)d, to say, speak, tell; *inf.* 108/7; secgon, 109/1; 1 *sg.* secge, 112 b/12; *pt.* 1 *sg.* sægde, 108/4; sæde, 112/1; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sægde, 112/2; sæde, 113/17; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sægdon, 113 b/11; *imp.* 2 *pl.* secgaþ, 117 b/2.
- segen, -e, *f.*, a saying, story, report; *n. sg.* 116 b/15; sægen, 108 b/20.
- segn, -es; *m.*, a sign, ensign, banner; *a. pl.* segnas, 119 b/11.
- seldon, *adv.*, seldom, 112/20.
- self, *pron. adj.*, self, same, selfsame; *n. sg.* 107 b/11; selfa, 119/7; seolfa, 113/8; sylfa, 108/2; *g. sg.* selfes, 120/11; *d. sg.* selfum, 120 b/9; *d. sg. f.* seolfre, 121 b/1; sylfan, C. 95/14; *a. sg.* selfne, 129 b/10; *g. pl.* seolfra, 129 b/4.
- sellan (syllan), sealde, -on, scald, to give, deliver up, render, bestow; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sealde, 112 b/3; *imp.* 2 *sg.* syle, C. 98/14.
- sêlra, sêlost, *comp. adj.*, better; *d. pl.* selran, 111/16.
- semninga, *adv.*, suddenly, 113 b/20.
- sendan, sende, send(ed), to send, throw, hurl; *inf.* 122/9; 1 *sg.* sende, C. 97 b/11; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108 b/3; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sende, 107/4; C. 95 b/19; to sendanne, 108 b/12.
- sêofon, *num. adj.*, seven, 111 b/7; W. 102/8.
- seolfor, -es, silver; *a. sg.* seolfor, 118/8.
- seonowealt, *adj.*, round; seonowealt, 114/3.
- sester, -es, *m.*, a jar, pitcher, vessel; *n. pl.* sestras, 118/7.
- setl, -es, *n.*, a seat; (eccles.) a see; *n. sg.* W. 104 b/13.
- setlgong, -es, *m.*, setting (of a heavenly body); *d. sg.* -gonge, 127/12; -gange, C. 95 b/19; *g. sg.* -gongen, 127/10 [!].
- settan, sette, setted or set(t), to set, place, appoint; *inf.* C. 94/6; *pt.* 3 *sg.* sette, C. 97 b/3; *pt.* 1 *pl.* settan, 108 b/16; *imp.* 2 *sg.* sete, C. 96/19.
- sîd, *adj.*, wide, broad, ample; *a. pl.* side, W. 100 b/2.
- side, -an, *f.*, the side or flank of an animal; *a. pl.* sidan, W. 102/8.
- sige, -es, *m.*, victory, triumph; *d. pl.* signum, 117/4.
- sigor, -es, *m.*, victory, triumph; God; *a. sg.* sigor, C. 96/13; *d. pl.* siogorum, 128/20.
- sinle, *adv.*, always, 107/9; symle, 123/12.
- sindon : v. wesan.
- siogor : v. sigor.
- siond : v. wesan.
- sittan, set, sæton, seten, to sit; *inf.* 114/18; 3 *pl.* sittan, W. 104/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sæton, 122 b/20; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* sæte, 115 b/16.
- siþ, -es, *m.*, time; *instr. sg.* siþe, 130/14.
- siþfæt, -es, *n.*, a journey, course, path; *n. sg.* 121 b/11; *g. pl.* siþfata, 107/6; -fato, 118 b/11; *d. pl.* -fatum, 118 b/5; *a. pl.* -fato, 111/15.
- siþþan, *adv.*, since, after that, afterwards, when, 116/20; syþþan, 115/18, 111/13; siopþan, 111 b/6, 116 b/8; seopþan, 113/5, 116/19.

- sixtēne, *num. adj.*, sixteen, 109/13.  
slēan; slōh; slōgon; slagen, slegen,  
to kill, slay; *3 sg.* sleap, W. 99 b/  
17; *pt.* 1 *pl.* slogan, 124 b/4; *pp.*  
slegen, C. 97/8.  
sleeg, -e, *f.*, a sledge-hammer; *d. pl.*  
sleegum, 114/11.  
slitan, slāt, sliton, sliten, to slit, tear;  
*pt.* 3 *pl.* sliton, 122 b/3.  
smaragdus (Lat.), a precious stone;  
emerald, beryl, 109 b/13.  
smolte, *adj.*, serene, quiet, peaceful,  
116/20.  
snāw, -es, *m.*, snow; *n. sg.* 115 b/20;  
*g. sg.* 116/2; *a. sg.* snaw, 116/5;  
*a. pl.* snawes, 116 b/5.  
sniwan, -de, to snow; *pt.* 3 *sg.*  
sniwde, 116/1.  
snōd, -e, *f.*, a head-dress, fillet; *n. pl.*  
snoda, 114/3.  
snyttro, snytro, *indecl. f.*, wisdom;  
*n. sg.* snyttro, 107 b/1.  
somod, *adj.*, together, 108/20.  
sōna, *adv.*, quickly, immediately,  
107/8.  
sond, -es, *n.*, sand; *a. pl.* sond,  
118 b/12.  
sōþ, -es, *n.*, truth; *n. sg.* 116 b/15;  
*g. sg.* 108/3.  
sōþe, *adv.*, truly, truthfully; *comp.*  
sōþre, 128/4; (*adj.* ?).  
sōþfastnes, -e, *f.*, truthfulness; *a. sg.*  
-nesse, C. 97/20.  
spel(1), -es, *n.*, history, story, tale; *a.*  
*pl.* spel, 108/6.  
spelling, -e, *f.*, narration, tale, dis-  
course; *n. sg.* 107 b/20.  
spere, -es, *n.*, a spear, lance, javelin;  
*d. sg.* spere, 114/9; *d. pl.* sperum,  
110/10.  
sperlice, *adv.*, sparingly; *comp.* sper-  
licor, 108/4.  
sperran, -de, to strike, hit; *pt.* 3 *pl.*  
sperdon, 125 b/8.  
spinnan, spann, spunnon, spunnen, to  
spin; *pt.* 3 *pl.* spunnon, 119/1.  
spōwan, spēow, -on, spōwen, to suc-  
ceed, thrive, prosper; *inf.* 112/15.  
spræc, -e, *f.*, speech; *n. sg.* C. 97/6.  
sprecan, spræc, spræcon, spreccen, to  
speak; *pt.* 1 *sg.* spræc, 117 b/1;  
*pt.* 3 *sg.* spræc, 128 b/12; *pte.*  
spreccende, 117 b/8.  
stadio (Lat.), a measure of distance;  
*n. sg.* W. 98 b/5; *n. pl.* (?) stadi,  
W. 98 b/19.  
stānen, *adj.*, made of stone; *n. pl.*  
stanene, W. 102 b/13.  
stān, -es, *m.*, a stone; *d. sg.* stane,  
120/8; *n. pl.* stanas, W. 106 b/  
14.  
standan, stōd, -on, stonden, to stand;  
*pt.* 3 *sg.* stod, 110 b/5; *pt.* 1 *pl.*  
stodan, 128/15; *pt.* 3 *pl.* stodon,  
109/16; *subj.* 3 *sg.* stonde, 131 b/  
1; *pte.* standende, C. 94 b/16.  
stānhol, -es, *n.*, a hole in a rock, a  
cave; *d. pl.* -holum, 115/12.  
stēda, -an, *m.*, a stallion; *a. pl.*  
stedan, W. 100 b/13.  
stefn, -e, *f.*, voice, sound; *n. sg.* C.  
96 b/19; *a. sg.* stefne, W. 99/16;  
*instr. sg.* stefne, C. 94 b/9.  
stemn, -e, *f.*, voice; *d. sg.* stemne, C.  
97/18.  
stenc, -es, *m.*, stench, smell, odour of  
any kind; *g. sg.* 127/16; *d. sg.*  
stence, 110/16.  
stille, *adj.*, quiet, still, gentle; *superl.*  
*g. sg.* stillestan, W. 104 b/14.  
stōw, -e, *f.*, a place; *n. sg.* 126 b/1;  
*g. sg.* 126 b/9; *d. sg.* stowe, 111 b/  
8; *a. sg.* stowe, 109/4; *d. pl.*  
stowum, W. 99 b/15; *a. pl.* stowe,  
118 b/13.  
strēl, -e, *f.* Also -es, *m.* Also -an,  
*f.*, an arrow, dart, shaft; *n. pl.*  
strēlas, C. 95 b/14; *g. pl.* strēla,  
122/9; *d. pl.* strēlum, 110/9.  
studu, stuþu, -e, *f.*, a post, pillar,  
support; *a. pl.* styde, 109 b/20;  
styleo (?), 118/1.  
styleo: v. studu.  
sum, *pron. adj.*, some, a certain one;  
*n. sg.* 113 b/20; W. 99/6; *d. sg.*  
sumon, W. 99 b/7; *d. sg. f.* sumre,  
120 b/4; *a. sg. m.* sunne, 115/1;  
*n. pl. m.* sune, 121/18; *d. pl. m.*  
sunnum, 124/18.  
sund, -es, *n.*, act of swimming; *d.*  
*sg.* sunde, 122/15.  
sunne, -an, *f.*, the sun; *n. sg.* sunna,  
128/4; *g. sg.* 108 b/4.  
sunu, -a, *m.*, a son; *n. sg.* sunu, C.  
98/9; *d. sg.* suna, C. 98/10.  
sūþhealt, -e, *f.*, the south side; *a. sg.*  
-healfe, W. 100/18.  
swā, *adv.*, so, thus, 107 b/10.  
swā, *conj.*, as, so as, as if; swæ, W.  
101 b/19.  
swā, *rel. pron.*, swa hwyllec . . . swa,  
whosoever, C. 97/2; swa hwas . . .  
swa, for whatsoever, C. 97/4.  
swale: v. swele.  
swāsende, -es, *n.*, food, victuals; *d.*  
*pl.* -dum, 114/18.

- swātan, -te, to sweat, exude; 3 *pl.* swētaþ, W. 102/2.  
 sweart, *adj.*, swart, dark, black, 116/11; W. 100/4; *d. sg.* sweartan, 116/12.  
 swele, *prou. adj.*, such, of this sort, 110/17; swæle, 125 b/1; *n. pl.* swylce, 108 b/10.  
 swelce, *adv.*, as if, as it were; also; 111 b/19; swylce, 119/13.  
 sweltan, swealt, swulton, swolten, to die, perish; *inf.* 129/11; 2 *sg.* swyltst, 129/17; 3 *sg.* swylteþ, W. 99 b/18; *pt.* 3 *pl.* swulton, 110/16; swultan, 110 b/2.  
 swencan, -te, swenct, to vex, afflict, harass; *pt.* 3 *sg.* swencte, 115 b/8; *pt. subj.* 1 *sg.* swencte, 129 b/11.  
 sweostor, *incl. cl. in sg., f.*, sister; *n. pl.* sweostor, 130 b/10.  
 swer, -es, *m.*, a pillar; *n. pl.* sweras, W. 102 b/12.  
 swerian, swôr, -on, sworn, to swear; *pt.* 3 *pl.* sworan, 117 b/18.  
 swête, *adj.*, sweet, 122/7; *comp. n. pl.* swettran, C. 94/16.  
 swimman, swomm, swummon, swummen, to swim; *pt.* 3 *pl.* swumman, 122/16; *pp.* 122/18.  
 swin, -es, *n.*, swine; *n. pl.* swin, 114 b/11; *g. pl.* swina, 114 b/9; *a. pl.* swin, 114 b/13.  
 swingan, swang, swunгон, swungen, to scourge, flog, beat; *inf.* C. 94/5; *pt.* 3 *pl.* swungan, C. 94/7.  
 swiþe, -or, -ost, *adv.*, very, especially, 109 b/2; *comp.* swiþor, rather, 120/10; *superl.* swyþost, 108/10; swiþast, 109 b/17; swyþust, W. 98 b/12.  
 swyle: v. swele.  
 swyrd, -es, *n.*, a sword; *d. sg.* swyrde, C. 97 b/17.  
 swyþra, *adj.*, right (as opposed to left); *d. sg.* swyþran, C. 95 b/18.  
 sybb, -e, *f.*, peace, friendship; *d. sg.* sybbe, C. 98/8.  
 syle: v. sellan.  
 sylf: v. self.  
 syn(n), -e, *f.*, sin, fault; *d. pl.* synnum, C. 97/4.  
 synderlice, *adv.*, especially, 107 b/7.  
 syndrig, *adj.*, special; *n. pl.* syndrige, 129/4.  
 syx, *num. adj.*, six, W. 100 b/1.  
 tænung, -e, *f.*, indication, sign, proof, token; *d. pl.* tænungun, 108 b/5.  
 tægl, -es, *m.*, a tail; *a. sg.* tægl, W. 105 b/11.  
 talian, -ode, to suppose, consider, reckon; *subj.* 2 *sg.* talige, 108/6.  
 têar, -es, *m.*, a tear; *d. pl.* tearum, C. 98/16; *a. pl.* tearas, 131/2.  
 tela, *adv.*, very, to a great extent, 129 b/11.  
 telga, -an, *m.*, a branch, bough; *d. sg.* telgan, 126 b/3.  
 tellan, to count; *pp.* getcald, W. 100/7; W. 102 b/19.  
 tempel, -es, *n.*, a temple; *n. sg.* temple, W. 104 b/9; *d. sg.* temple, C. 96 b/14.  
 tœona, -an, *m.*, hurt, harm, injury, reproach; *a. sg.* teonan, C. 95/15.  
 teran, tær, tæron, toren, to tear, rend, lacerate; *pt.* 3 *pl.* tæron, 110 b/14.  
 tid, -e, *f.*, time, hour; *n. sg.* 114/19; *a. sg.* tide, 116/10; *g. pl.* tida, 124 b/7.  
 tidlice, *adv.*, betimes, seasonably, 129 b/13.  
 tiger (?), *m.*, a tiger; *n. pl.* tigris, 123/12; *a. pl.* tigras, W. 105/20.  
 tigrise, *adj.*, of a tiger; *d. pl.* tigriscum, 126/16.  
 tilian, tiolian; -ode, to strive, endeavour, intend, attempt; *pt.* 3 *pl.* tiolodon, 119/2; *pt. subj.* 1 *pl.* tioloden, 114 b/1.  
 tintreg, -es, *n.*, torment, torture; *n. pl.* tintrego, C. 94/15; *d. pl.* tintregum, C. 95 b/2.  
 tintregian, -ode, to torture; *inf.* C. 94/10.  
 tō, *prep. w. d.*, to, 107/4.  
 tō-bre(g)dan, -bræ(g)d, -bru(g)don, -bro(g)den, to separate, tear apart; *pt.* 3 *pl.* -brudon, 122 b/10.  
 tō-foran, *prep. w. g. d.*, before, 110 b/4.  
 tō-gēanes, *prep. w. d.*, against, towards, 117/10.  
 tō-huntian, -ode, to hunt; 3 *pl.* -huntinga, W. 105 b/7.  
 torr, -es, *m.*, a tower; *a. pl.* torras, 109/17.  
 tō-slitān: v. slitān, to tear, rend to pieces; *inf.* 116/18.  
 tō-somme, *adj.*, together, assembled, 115 b/10; C. 94/5.  
 tōþ, -es, *m.*, a tooth; *d. pl.* tōþum, 114/6; *a. pl.* tēþ, 125 b/10.  
 tredan, trād, trādon, treden, to tread,



- tread upon; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* tredon, 116/6.
- trêow, -es, *n.*, a tree; *n. sg.* triow, 127/12; *g. sg.* 119/1; *n. pl.* trio, 117 b/6; treow, 127 b/3; *g. pl.* treowa, 126 b/3; triowa, 127 b/5; trio, 127/19; *d. pl.* treowum, 127/17; triowum, 129/13; *a. pl.* treo, 115/13; trio, 126 b/20; treowu, 127/15.
- trêoweyn(n), -es, *n.*, a kind of tree; *n. sg.* -eyn, 120 b/6; *d. sg.* -eynne, 118 b/19; *instr. sg.* -eynne, 121 b/20; *n. pl.* -eyn, W. 103 b/1.
- trêowgeþofa, -an, *m.*, a faithful companion; *n. pl.* þofan, 129/4.
- trumlic, *adj.*, strong, firm, stable; *a. sg.* -licne, 109 b/9; *n. pl.* -lice, 109 b/2.
- trûwian, -ode, -od, to trust; *pt.* 3 *sg.* -wode, 111 b/10.
- tunge, -an, *f.*, tongue; *a. pl.* tungan, 125/4.
- tungol, -gles, *n.*, a star, heavenly body; *g. sg.* 119 b/8; *g. pl.* tungla, 108 b/4.
- tûse (tûx), -es, *m.*, a tusk, a canine tooth; *a. pl.* tuxas, W. 100/14.
- twêgen, *num.*, two; *n. pl. m.* twegen, W. 103/15; *n. pl. f.* twa, 121/8; C. 96/7; *n. pl. n.* tu, 117 b/6; *g. pl. m.* twegea, 113/12; *d. pl. f.* twam, W. 101/16; *a. pl. m.* twegen, 114/8.
- twelf, *num. adj.*, twelve, C. 94/19.
- twêonde, *adj.*, doubtful, uncertain, wavering; *a. pl.* tweondan, 107/10.
- twig, -es, *n.*, a twig, branch; *n. pl.* twigo, 109 b/10.
- twimann, -es, *m.*, a creature not certainly human. Lat. homodubii; *n. pl.* twimen, W. 100 b/2.
- tyhtan, -te, to incite, provoke, exhort, teach, draw; 2 *sg.* tyhtest, C. 95/6.
- tÿn, *num. adj.*, ten, 117/14; C. 94 b/4.
- pā, *adv.*, then, until, when, as, 107/14, &c.
- þār, *adv.*, there, 108 b/14; þar, 109 b/1.
- þas, *adv. conj.*, *g. sg.* of se (*q.v.*), after.
- þæt, *conj.* (generally represented by the sign þ), that, 107/18, &c.; þotte (= þæt þe), 116/16, &c.
- þe, *indecl. particle* (used for se, seo, þat in all cases), *rel. pron.* (either alone or in combination with the demonstrative, se, seo, þæt), 107/7, &c.
- þeah, *adv. conj.*, yet, still, however, though, 110 b/3; þeah (!), 107/20.
- þearf, -e, *f.*, need, want, necessity; *n. sg.* 111 b/20.
- þecele, -an, *f.*, a torch, light; *n. sg.* þecelle, 125/6; *n. pl.* þecelle, 116/14.
- þegn, -es, *m.*, servant, warrior, retainer,thane; *g. sg.* 112 b/1; *n. pl.* þegnas, 119/14; *g. pl.* þegna, 110/6; *d. pl.* þegnum, 119/11; *a. pl.* þegnas, 111 b/12.
- þel, -es, *n.*, a plate or thin piece of metal; *d. pl.* þelum, 109 b/6.
- þencan, þōhte, geþōht, to think; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 127 b/18; *imp.* 2 *sg.* þence, 128/12; *pp.* C. 94/14.
- þeod, -e, *f.*, nation, people, country; *g. sg.* 107/6; *a. sg.* þeode, 109/7.
- þeodlond, -es, *n.*, a people's land, province, country; *g. sg.* 118/14; *d. sg.* -londe, 107/16; *a. sg.* -lond, 114 b/20.
- þeoh: v. þeah.
- þeostre, *adj.*, dark; *d. sg.* þeostre, W. 104 b/2; *d. sg. f.* þystran, 125 b/3.
- þeow, -es, *m.*, a servant; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/9.
- þes, þeos, þis, *dem. pron.*, this; *n. sg. f.* C. 97/6; W. 99 b/4; *n. sg. n.* 125 b/19; *g. sg. n.* þyses, C. 98/12; *d. sg. f.* þisse, C. 95/14; *instr. sg. m.* þys, C. 95/14; *instr. sg. n.* þys, 129/17; *instr. sg. n.* (used after *of*, which takes *d.* usually; cf. Notes), C. 95/16; *n. pl.* þas, 115/6; *g. pl.* þissa, 107/19; *d. pl.* þissum, 118 b/25; þysson, W. 101/16; *a. pl.* þas, 108 b/8.
- þiece, *adj.*, thick, 109 b/7.
- þiece, *adv.*, thickly, densely, closely, 122 b/11.
- þi(e)gan, þig(e)de, þiged; *str. forms* (*pl.* þah, þægon; *pp.* þegen) occur outside of W. Saxon; to partake, to take as food, to taste, eat; *pt.* 1 *pl.* þigden, 116 b/3; *pt.* 3 *pl.* þigdon, 121/19; *subj.* 3 *sg.* þige (for þige?), W. 104 b/16; *pt. subj.* 3 *sg.* þigde, 115 b/16.
- þider, *adv.*, thither, 124 b/17; þyder, 114 b/6.

- pillicne: v. pyllic.  
 pin, *poss. pron.*, thy, thine; *g. sg.* pines, 108 b/11.  
 piostre, -es, *n.*, darkness, *instr. sg.* piostre, 113 b/13.  
 ping, -es, *n.*, thing, affairs; *g. sg.* 116/9; *n. pl.* ping, 107 b/19; *g. pl.* pinga, 107/20; *d. pl.* pingum, 112/18; *a. pl.* ping, 107 b/4.  
 ponan, *adv.*, thence, whence, 123 b/8; panan, 115 b/1.  
 ponc, -es, *m.*, will, wish, thanks; *g. sg. (adv.)*, 111/5.  
 poncung, -e, *f.*, a thanking, thanks; *a. sg.* poncunge, 108/10.  
 bonne, *adv. conj.*, than, but, therefore, since, 108/4, 111 b/10.  
 præo, prie, þrîo, prȳ, *num. adj.*, three; þreo, 124 b/14; þrio, 127/5; þry, C. 94/7.  
 pridda, *num. adj.*, third; *n. sg. f.* þridde, 124 b/10; *instr. sg. m.* priddan, 116 b/20.  
 þrieslite, *adj.*, divided into three; three-forked, 125/3.  
 þrowian, -ode, -od, to suffer, to suffer martyrdom; *pte.* þrowigende, C. 97 b/2.  
 þrowung, -e, *f.*, suffering, martyrdom; *a. pl.* -unga, C. 98/15.  
 þrym(m), -es, *m.*, glory, majesty, greatness; *n. sg.* þrym, 117 b/15; *d. sg.* þrymme, 119 b/11.  
 þrȳttȳne, *num. adj.*, thirteen, W. 105 b/12.  
 þū, 2nd *pers. pron.*, thou; *n. sg.* 107/11; *d. sg.* þe, 107/15; *a. sg.* þe, 107/13; *n. dual* gīt, 117 b/2; *n. pl.* ge, 112 b/14; *d. pl.* eow, 108 b/20.  
 þurh, *prep. w. g. d. a.*, through, 107 b/5.  
 þurhþorian, to bore through; *inf.* 113/7.  
 þurhþȳrlan, -ode, -od, to bore through, pierce; *pp. pl.* -þȳrelode, 126 b/12.  
 þurst, -es, *m.*, thirst; *d. sg.* þurste, 120/4; *a. sg.* þurst, 120/5.  
 þursti(g), *adj.*, thirsty; þursti, 120/9.  
 þus, *adv.*, thus, in this manner, 107/8, 128/6.  
 þūsend, -es, *n.*, a thousand; *n. sg.* 110/13; *g. pl.* þusenda, 121/4; *a. pl.* þusendo, 124/9.  
 þȳ: v. se.  
 þyder: v. þider.  
 þyllic, *pron. adj.*, such, such as; *n. sg.* þyle, 118 b/1; *a. sg. m.* þillicne, C. 94/10.  
 þyncan, þāhte, gefāht (impersonal), to seem, appear; *pl.* 3 *sg.* þuhte, 116/3, 124/4; *pl. subj.* 3 *sg.* þuhte, 108 b/20.  
 þȳr(e)l, -es, *n.*, a hole; *a. pl.* þȳrelo, 113/19.  
 þyrstan, -te, to thirst; *subj.* 3 *sg.* þyrste, 120/16. Cf. Notes.  
 þȳstre: v. þeostre.  
 ufan, *adv.*, up, above, 109/16.  
 ufeweard, *adj.*, upper part of; *d. pl.* -weardum, 129/14.  
 ufonweard, *adj.*, upper, topmost; *d. pl.* -weardum, 128/9.  
 uht, -es, *m.*, dawn; *g. sg.* uhates, 110/12.  
 un-ārefmedlic, *adj.*, intolerable, unbearable, *d. sg.* -lice, 121/14; -lican, 120 b/9; *n. pl. n.* -lican, 119/5.  
 -ārimed, *adj.*, innumerable, unnumbered; *d. pl.* -rimdum, 107/17.  
 -ārimedlic, *adj.*, numberless, innumerable; *d. sg. f.* -lican, 109/11; *n. pl. n.* -licu, 118/3.  
 -ārlic, *adj.*, shameful; *a. sg.* -licne, 130 b/8.  
 -āsecgendlic, *adj.*, unspeakable; *d. sg.* -lican, C. 97/9.  
 -bebyrged, *adj.*, unburied, 130 b/8.  
 unc: v. ic.  
 uncere, *poss. pron.*, of us two; *g. sg.* uncere, 130 b/15.  
 uncūþ, *adj.*, unknown, strange, 123 b/15; *g. sg.* -cūþes, 124/1; *d. sg.* -cūþe, 111 b/16; *a. sg. n.* -cūþan, 118 b/15.  
 underbregdan, to spread under; 3 *pl.* -bredaþ, W. 104/8.  
 un-ēape, *adv.*, with difficulty, not easily, 114/11; -eþe, 107 b/16.  
 -forswȳþed, *adj.*, unconquered; *d. sg.* -swȳþdum, 108/11.  
 -gefēred, *adj.*, inaccessible, unapproachable; *n. pl.* -ferde, 113 b/7.  
 -gefēren(d)lic, *adj.*, inaccessible, impassable; *a. sg. f.* -ferenlican, 111/9.  
 -geirægelic, *adj.*, unheard of, extraordinary; *n. pl.* -frægelicu, W. 99/13.  
 -getmetlic, *adj.*, excessive, immense, very great, 114 b/5; *n. sg. f.* -licu, 121/12; *g. sg. f.* -licre, 120 b/6.

- gesewen, *adj.*, unseen; *n. pl.* -sewene, 107 b/4.  
 -glēaw, *adj.*, ignorant of, blind, doubtful of; *n. sg.* 128 b/10; *n. pl.* -glēawe, 121 b/13.  
 -hēorlic, *adj.*, fierce, strong (of wind), 115 b/6; *comp.* -hyrlican, 122 b/1.  
 -hȳrlic: *v.* unhēorlic.  
 unio, -nis (Lat.), a precious stone; *d. pl.* unionibus, 109 b/16.  
 un-mæte, *adj.*, excessive, immense; *g. sg. f.* -mætre, C. 95 b/7; *d. sg. superl.* -mætoſtan, C. 94 b/7; *superl. a. sg.* -mætoſte, C. 94 b/2.  
 -mætlic, *adj.*, immense, 109 b/3; *g. sg. f.* -licre, 125 b/4.  
 -mætnes, -se, *f.*, excess, immense amount; *a. sg.* -nesse, 116/2.  
 -oferswȳþed, *adj.*, unconquered; *n. sg.* -swȳþla, 128 b/5.  
 -rētu, *f.*, disquiet, anxiety; *d. sg.* -reto, 129 b/10.  
 -rim, *adj.*, innumerable, 121/10.  
 -rim, -es, *n.*, a countless number; *n. sg.* 122 b/13.  
 -rōt, *adj.*, sad, sorrowful; *n. pl.* -rotu, 128 b/16.  
 -snotor, *adj.*, unwise, foolish; *n. sg. (subst.)* C. 94/2.  
 -sōfte, *adv.*, with difficulty, hard, 110/9.  
 -trum, *adj.*, weak, infirm, ill; *n. pl.* -trume, C. 96 b/13.  
 -trumnes, -se, *f.*, weakness, infirmity, illness; *d. sg.* -nesse, C. 96 b/18.  
 -wæstmberen(d)lic, *adj.*, sterile; *n. sg.* -berenlicu, W. 100/9.  
 -wemme, *adj.*, without blemish, undefiled; *a. sg.* -wemme, C. 95 b/5.  
 -wēned, *adj.*, unexpected, unhopcd for; *g. sg.* -wendan, 113/7.  
 -weorþ, *adj.*, worthless, ignoble, contemptible; *n. pl.* -weorþe, W. 106/3.  
 -wis, *adj.*, unwise, foolish, stupid; *n. pl.* -wise, 121 b/13.  
 ūp, upp, uppe, *adv.*, up, above; up, 128/10; upp, 109 b/4; uppe, 128 b/18.  
 ūpgong, -es, *m.*, rising; *d. sg.* -gonge, 124/9.  
 ūphēah, *adj.*, high, tall; *n. sg.* 126 b/10; *comp.* -hyrran, 124 b/16.  
 ūplong, *adj.*, tall, high; *n. pl.* -longe, 115/4.  
 ūptēon, -tēah, -tugon, -togen, to draw up; *pl.* 3 *pl.* -tugon, 110 b/13.  
 ūpwæstm, -es, *m.*, growth, stature; *d. sg.* wæstm, C. 94/18.  
 ūre, *poss. pron.*, our; *g. sg.* ures, 108/7; *a. sg.* urne, 119/4; *g. pl.* ura, 107/10; *d. pl.* urum, 108/12; *a. pl.* ure, 108 b/16.  
 ūs, ūsic: *v.* ic.  
 ūser, *poss. pron.*, our; *g. pl.* ussa, 119/3; *d. pl.* ussum, 114 b/3; *a. pl.* usse, 115 b/8.  
 ūt, ūte, *adv.*, out; ut, 131/5 (i.e. abroad); ute, 118 b/4.  
 ūton, *adv.*, on the outside, 109 b/18; utan, 118/1.  
 ūtweallan: *v.* weallan; to flow out, well forth; *inf.* 127/17.  
 wadan, wōd, -on, waden, to go, proceed; *pl.* 3 *sg.* wod, 110/3.  
 wādli, -e, *f.*, unproductiveness, poverty; *n. sg.* C. 96 b/12.  
 wædla, *adj.*, poor, needy, indigent; *a. sg. f.* wædlian, 118 b/12.  
 wædlian, -ode, to lack, be in need of; 3 *pl.* wædliap, 130/2.  
 wæfersien, -e, *f.*, sight, spectacle, show; *n. sg.* 119 b/13.  
 wælcyrping, -es, *m.*, a valkyrie; *n. sg.* -kyrping, W. 100 b/6.  
 wælcyrrie, -an, *f.*, a valkvrie, Gorgon; *g. sg.* -cyrian, W. 99/19.  
 wælgrim(m), *adj.*, cruel, destructive; *n. sg. (subst.)* -grimma, C. 96/11.  
 wælgrimlice, *adv.*, cruelly, C. 94/9 (?).  
 wæpen, -es, *n.*, a weapon; *d. sg.* wæpne, 114/10; *g. pl.* wæpena, 119 b/4; *d. pl.* wæpnum, 109/20; *a. pl.* wæpenu, 114/20; *g. pl.* wæpna, 121 b/8.  
 wæpned, *adj.*, male, 115/2.  
 wæpnedcyn(n), -es, *n.*, the male sex; *g. sg.* 117 b/8.  
 wæstm, -es, *m.* Also -e, *f.*, fruit, growth; *d. sg.* wæstm, W. 99 b/11; *n. pl.* wæstmas, 109 b/13.  
 wæstmberend, *adj.*, fruitful, fertile; *superl. n. sg. f.* -berendeste, 118/13.  
 wæta, -an, *m.* Also wæte, -an, *f.*, moisture, wetness, a humour of the body, urine; *d. sg.* wætan, 127 b/6; *a. sg.* wætan, 118 b/13, 121/19.  
 water, -es, *n.*, water; *n. sg.* W. 101/20; *g. sg.* 122 b/5; wætres, 118 b/

- 13; *d. sg.* wætre, 123/1; *a. sg.* water, 111/2.
- wæterscipe, -es, *m.*, a body of water; *g. sg.* -sciepes, 124/11; *d. sg.* -scipe, 123 b/9.
- wætrian, -ode, to water, give water to; *inf.* 123 b/1.
- wāfung, -e, *f.*, wonder, amazement; *a. sg.* wafunga, C. 94 b/19.
- wāg (wāh), -es, *m.*, a wall; *n. pl.* wagas, 109 b/5.
- wandian, -ode, -od, to fear, be afraid, blench, turn aside; *pt. 3 sg.* wandode, 110/2.
- warni(g)an, -ode, to warn, be on guard; *inf.* warnigan, 118/20.
- wē: v. *ie.*
- wealh-hatoc, -es, *m.*, a foreign hawk, a falcon; *g. sg.* 110 b/6.
- weallan, wēoll, -on, weallen, to well, flow, bubble forth; to be hot, to burn; 3 *sg.* wealleþ, 130/5; *pt. 3 sg.* weol, 126 b/4; *pte.* weallendan, 118 b/12.
- wearm, *adj.*, warm; *comp.* wearman, 115 b/13.
- weax, -es, *n.*, wax; *n. sg.* C. 94 b/14.
- weaxan, wēox, -on, weaxen, to wax, grow; *inf.* 115 b/18; 3 *sg.* weaxeþ, W. 100/5; *pt. 3 sg.* weox, 120/7; *pt. 3 pl.* weoxon, 127 b/7.
- wegc, -es, *m.*, a wedge, a mass of metal; *g. pl.* wegga, 107 b/15.
- weder, -es, *n.*, the weather; *n. sg.* 115 b/19.
- wefan, wæf, wāfon, wefen, to weave; *pt. 3 pl.* wæfon, 119/2.
- weg, -es, *m.*, way, road; *n. sg.* 123/18; *d. sg.* wege, 117/9; *instr. sg.* wege, 111/7; *g. pl.* wegga, 117/16; *d. pl.* wegum, 118 b/6; *a. pl.* wegass, 111/15.
- wegan, wæg, wægon, to carry, bear off; *pt. 3 pl.* wægon, 119 b/16.
- wel, *adv.*, well, very, quite, 107/14, 128/15.
- wēn, -e, *f.*, thought, opinion, hope, expectation; *n. sg.* C. 95/12; W. 104/18.
- wēnan, -de, -ed, to ween, think, believe, hope, expect; 2 *sg.* wenst, 129/18; 3 *pl.* wenap, W. 101/1; *pt. 1 sg.* 117 b/12; *pt. 3 sg.* wende, 113/9; *pt. 3 pl.* wendon, 115/16; *pp.* gewende, W. 102/2.
- wela (wela), -an, *m.*, riches, wealth; *d. pl.* weolum, 111/18.
- weorc, -es, *n.*, work; pain, travail, grief; *d. sg.* weorce, 131/15; *n. pl.* weore, W. 99/1.
- weorod: v. werod.
- weorþe, *adj.*, worthy; *n. sg.* wyrþe, 107 b/7; *n. pl. n.* weorþe, 109/9.
- weorþan, wearþ, wurdon, worden, to be, become; 2 *sg.* weorþest, 128 b/6; *pt. 1 pl.* 120/4; *pt. subj. 3 sg.* wurde, 123 b/15; *pp.* C. 94/4.
- weorþmynd, -es, *m.*, honour, glory, dignity; *n. sg.* 131 b/4; *g. pl.* -mynta, 108/16; -myndo, 131/12; *d. pl.* -myndum, 108 b/18.
- weorþung, -e, *f.*, glory, nobleness; *d. sg.* -unge, 129/9.
- weoruld: v. world.
- wēpan, wēop, -on, to weep; 3 *pl.* wepaþ, W. 104/3; *pt. 3 pl.* weopon, 129 b/2; *subj. 3 pl.* wepen, 127 b/15.
- wer, -es, *m.*, a man; *a. pl.* weras, C. 94/12.
- werod, -es, *n.*, host, troops, force of men; *n. sg.* weorod, 114 b/5; *g. sg.* weoredes, 109/12; *d. sg.* werode, 111/17; weorode, 108/12; weorede, 117/9; *a. sg.* werod, 111 b/15.
- wesan (bēon), to be; *inf.* C. 95/17; 1 *sg.* eom, 112/16; 2 *sg.* eart, 107/12; 3 *sg.* is, 107/1; *ys*, C. 94/3; *neg.* nis, C. 95/6; 3 *pl.* sindon, 109/10; syndon, W. 98 b/18; seondon, W. 102/13; synd, C. 98/4; siond, 107 b/4; *pt. 3 sg.* wæs; *neg.* næs, 120 b/4; *pt. 3 pl.* wæron, 107 b/16; wærun, 108/5; *subj. 3 sg.* sic, 117 b/2; *sy*, C. 96 b/12; *subj. 3 pl.* syn, C. 96 b/13; *pt. subj. 1 sg.* wære, 111 b/19; *pt. subj. 2 sg.* wær, C. 94/8; *neg.* nære, C. 94/9; *pt. subj. 3 sg.* wære, 111 b/20; *neg.* nære, 117/13; beon, *inf.* 107 b/11; 1 *sg.* beo, 107/9; 2 *sg.* bist, 129/19; 3 *sg.* biþ, 108 b/1; 3 *pl.* beoþ, 127/2.
- westan, *adv.*, from the west, 128/7.
- westanweard, *adj.*, westward; -weardne, *a. sg.* 117 b/16.
- wēste, *adj.*, barren, desert, waste; *a. pl.* westan, 113 b/5.
- wēsten(n), -es, *n.*, a waste, desert; *d. sg.* westenne, 120 b/4; *a. pl.* westenn, 115/18; westenu, 118 b/8.
- weper, -es, *m.*, a wether, ram; *n. pl.* weþeras, W. 99 b/16; weþras, W. 98 b/14.
- wic, -es, *n.*, a dwelling; a camp, mili-

- tary station; *a. sg.* wic, 112 b/17; *n. pl.* wic, 114/16; *d. pl.* wicum, 112/1; *a. pl.* wic, 124/13.
- wieian, -ode, -od, to encamp; *inf.* 114/15; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 111 b/5; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wicode, 111 b/8; *pt.* 1 *pl.* wicodon, 114 b/16.
- wiestōw, -e, *f.*, a camp; *d. sg.* -stowe, 114 b/16; *a. sg.* -stow, 110/1; *g. pl.* -stowa, 115 b/11; -stowe, 111 b/14.
- widgalnes, -se, *f.*, vastness; *g. sg.* 107/6.
- widnes, -se, *f.*, width; *n. sg.* W. 103/18.
- wif, -es, *n.*, a woman, female; *n. pl.* wif, W. 105/17; *a. pl.* wif, 126/15.
- wifeyu(n), -es, *n.*, the female sex; *g. sg.* 117 b/9.
- wifgehrine, -es, *m.*, contact with woman, 127/2.
- wilmann, -es, *m.*, a woman; in *pl.* warlike women, Amazons; *a. pl.* wilmen, 115/2.
- wiht, -e, *f.*, a wight, being, created thing; *a. pl.* wyhta, 107 b/16.
- wildcor, -es, *n.*, a wild animal; *n. sg.* 127 b/9; *g. pl.* -deora, 107/18.
- willā, -an, *m.*, will, wish, desire; *n. sg.* 131/17; *a. sg.* willan, 119/3; *d. pl.* willum, 122/10.
- willan, wolde, -on, to will, wish; 1 *sg.* wille, 109/1; 3 *sg.* wille, W. 99/20; wile, W. 99/11; 3 *pl.* willaþ, W. 101 b/10; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107 b/3; *pt.* 1 *pl.* 110/5; woldan, 113 b/2; *pt.* 3 *pl. neg.* noldon, 122/10; *subj.* 2 *pl.* willon, 128/11.
- wilnian, -ode, -od, to desire, wish, hope; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 118/10; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wilnade, 111 b/11.
- win, -es, *n.*, wine; *g. sg.* 111 b/20.
- wind, -es, *m.*, wind, air; *n. sg.* 115 b/5; *d. sg.* winde, 115 b/12; C. 95 b/17; *n. pl.* windas, 115 b/18.
- wingearð, -es, *m.*, vineyard, vines; *d. sg.* -gearde, 109 b/12; *a. sg.* -gearð, 109 b/9.
- winnan, wann, wunnon, wunnen, to struggle, contend; *pt.* 1 *pl.* wunnan, 124 b/7.
- winter, -es, *m.*, winter; equivalent to year; *g. pl.* wintra, 130/12.
- wintrow, -es, *n.*, a vine; *n. sg.* 120 b/6.
- wiscan, -te, to wish; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 108/8.
- wisdom, -es, *m.*, wisdom; *d. sg.* wis-
- dome, 107/14; *a. sg.* wisdom, C. 96 b/9.
- wise, -an, *f.*, way, manner, wise, custom, guise; *n. sg.* 121/20; *d. sg.* wisan, 107 b/8.
- wit; *v. ic.*
- witan, wiste, -on, witen, to know; *inf.* 113/15; 1 *sg.* wat, C. 97 b/18; *pt.* 1 *sg.* 107/14; *subj.* 3 *pl.* witen, 131 b/3; *pt. subj.* 3 *pl.* wisten, 117/12; *imp.* 2 *sg.* wite þu, 108 b/10; C. 95/13.
- wite, -es, *n.*, punishment, torture; *g. sg.* 111/4; *a. sg.* wite, 111/4; *a. pl.* witu, C. 94/14.
- witnian, -ode, -od, to punish; *pp.* C. 97 b/17.
- wiþ, *prep. w. g. d. a.*, against, 110/5.
- wiþsacan, -sōc, -on, -sacen, to deny, reject; *subj.* 1 *sg.* -sace, C. 95/13.
- wiþstandan; *v.* standan; to withstand, resist; *pt.* 1 *pl.* -todon, 123/13.
- wōlberend, *adj.*, pestilential, poisonous, pernicious; *n. sg. f.* -berende, 110/13; *d. sg. m.* -berendan, 110/16; *d. sg. f.* -beorendan, 110/17; *d. sg. n.* -beorendan, 125/8.
- wolcen, -es, *n.*, a cloud; *n. sg.* 116/11; *d. sg.* wolene, 116/12.
- wōp, -es, *m.*, weeping, lamentation; *a. sg.* wop, 131/1.
- word, -es, *n.*, word; *a. sg.* word, C. 95 b/1; *g. pl.* worda, 112/13; *d. pl.* wordum, 108/4.
- world, -e, *f.*, world; *d. sg.* weorulde, 130 b/7; *a. sg.* world, W. 101 b/11.
- worldwela, -an, *m.*, worldly wealth; *d. pl.* welum, W. 100/17.
- wræd, -es, *m.*, a flock, herd; *a. sg.* wræd, 114 b/9.
- wrecan, wræc, wræcon, wrecen, to avenge, wreak, punish; 1 *sg.* wrece, C. 95/15.
- wrēon, wrāh, wrigon, wrigen, to cover; 3 *pl.* wreoþ, W. 104/9.
- wreþian, -ede, -ed, to prop, stay, support; *pt.* 3 *pl.* wreþedon, 118/1.
- wridian, -ode, -od, to flourish; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wridode, 120 b/7.
- writan, wrāt, writon, writen, to write; 1 *sg.* write, 108/17; *pt.* 3 *sg.* wrat, 107/4; to writanne, 107/15.
- wudu, -es or -a, *m.*, a wood; *d. sg.* wudo, 114 b/5; wudu, 123/17; *a. sg.* wudu, 113 b/6; *d. pl.* wudum, 114/13.
- wudubearo, -wes, *m.*, a grove; *a. pl.* -bearwas, 115/13.

- wuldor, -es, *n.*, glory; *d. sg.* wuldre, C. 97/10; *a. sg.* 119 b/17.
- wuldorfaest, *adj.*, glorious; *n. sg.* C. 97 b/7.
- wuldorgeworc, -es, *n.*, glorious work; *g. sg.* C. 97 b/9; *n. pl.* -geworc, C. 98/3.
- wuldorlic, *adj.*, glorious; *n. sg. f.* -lice, C. 97/6.
- wulf, -es, *m.*, a wolf; *n. pl.* wulfas, 123/12.
- wull, -e, *f.*, wool; *a. sg.* wulle, W. 102/18.
- wundian, -ede, -ed, to wound, tear; *inf.* wundigan, 115/15; *pt. 3 pl.* wundedon, 110 b/1; wundodon, 125 b/11.
- wundor, -es, *n.*, a wonder, marvel; *n. sg.* 119 b/12.
- wundorlic, *adj.*, wonderful; *g. sg.* -derlices, 115/19; *g. sg. f.* -derlicre, 127 b/3; *d. sg. f.* -derlicre, 109/5; *g. pl.* -derlicra, 113 b/3; -dorlicra, 107 b/10; *a. pl.* -derlice, 107 b/16.
- wundrian, -ode, -od, to wonder, be amazed at; *pt. 1 sg.* 109 b/11; -ade, 118/14; *pt. 3 pl.* -dredon, 121 b/7; to wundrienne, 107 b/12.
- wunian, -ode, -od, to dwell; to remain, stay; *pt. 3 sg.* wunede, 116/9; *pt. 3 pl.* wunedon, 108/15.
- wynstra, *adj.*, left; *d. sg.* wynstran, W. 106/10; *a. pl. m.* 113 b/15.
- wynsum, *adj.*, delightful, winsome; *n. sg. f.* wynsumo, 126 b/1.
- wynsumnes, -se, *f.*, pleasantness; *g. sg.* 126 b/7.
- wyrcean, worhte, geworht, to make; 3 *sg.* wyrcþ, C. 98/6; *pt. 3 pl.* worhtan, 119/2; *pt. subj. 3 sg.* worhte, 128/2.
- wyrd, -e, *f.*, fate; *n. sg.* 120/2; *a. sg.* wyrde, 130 b/2.
- wyrm, -es, *m.*, a serpent, worm; *n. sg.* 127 b/10; *n. pl.* wyrmas, 124 b/8; *g. pl.* wyrma, 124/12; *d. pl.* wyrmaum, 111/1.
- wyrmcyn(n), -es, *n.*, species of snake; *n. sg.* -cyn, 124/10.
- wyrsa, *comp. adj.*, worse; cf. yfel; *superl. n. sg.* wyrresta, C. 95/5; *superl. n. pl.* wyrstan, W. 103/14.
- wyrþe, *adj.*: v. weorþ.
- yb: v. ymb.
- ybfëran: v. fëran; to go or travel about; *inf.* 113 b/10.
- ybsittan: v. sittan; to sit around; *pt. 3 pl.* ybsæton, 110 b/9.
- yfel, *adj.*, *comp.* wyrsa (q.v.), evil, bad; *g. sg.* yffles, 117 b/11; *n. pl.* yfle, 110 b/11; *g. pl.* yfelra, 107 b/14.
- yfelian, -ode, to do evil, to punish; *inf.* yffian, 117 b/18.
- ylca: v. ilca.
- yldo, *indiecl. f.* Also yldu, -e, *f.*, age; *d. sg.* yldo, 112/7.
- ymb, *prep. v. a.*, round, about, W. 105/17; embe, W. 100 b/17; yb, 130 b/3.
- yrre, -es, *n.*, anger; cf. eorre; *a. sg.* yrre, C. 94 b/12.
- yrre, *adj.*, angry, 122 b/6; C. 94/4.
- ÿtemest, *comp. ðtera*; *superl. adj.*, outermost; *d. pl.* ytemestum, 109/3.
- ÿþ, -e, *f.*, a wave; *a. pl.* yþa, 122 b/2.
- ÿþelice, *adv.*, easily, W. 102 b/15; *comp.* yþelicor, 120 b/19.

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